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VOLUME XXII.

HYDERABAD.

PART I.

REPORT.

BY

MIRZA MEHDY KHAN,

IN CHARGE OF THE CENSUS OF HYDERABAD.



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INTRODUCTION.

The Census under report was the third of its kind taken in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, synchronously with that taken in the rest of India. This time the first day of March was fixed for censusing the population, though in 1891 the day was the twenty-sixth of February. The reason for the change in the date is given in the following circular of the Census Commissioner for India —

“The last decennial Census was taken on the night of Thursday, the 26th February 1891, and it is desirable to adopt for the coming Census a date corresponding, as near as possible, to that date. There will be a full moon on the 5th March 1901. The Census should be taken a few days before the full moon, because the light will then be available in the early part of the night and people will not ordinarily have left their homes to attend the lunar bathing festivals.”

2 This precaution notwithstanding, it was apprehended that the Oorus of “Abdun Nabi Shah” in the City of Hanamkondah and the *Jatras* of Dharmapur in Elgandal and Narottam-Pahad in Raichur, both of which fell on the night of the 1st March, would interfere with the arrangements made for the satisfactory final enumeration in the Districts of Warangal, Elgandal and Raichur, but the difficulties were successfully tidied over by the officers of the Districts concerned. They devised effective measures and saw that the accuracy of the statistics was in no way vitiated. But their resourcefulness gave no promise of standing them in good stead in the case of Pakhal, a Taluk in the District of Warangal. There the country is wild and, what is more, infested with wild beasts—a circumstance which, being fraught with danger to life, rendered the counting by night out of the question. A day Census there, therefore, became a necessity, and the enumeration was consequently made on the morning of the 2nd March.

3 The methods adopted and the arrangements made to conduct the operations here, were identical with those that obtained in other parts of India. And except for certain unimportant alterations rendered necessary by the peculiar conditions of the country, even our schedules, forms, circulars and tables, not to say the very Code itself, were the same as those that were used in other Provinces.

4 As soon as I took charge of my office, I began making the necessary preliminary arrangements, such as revising the Village Registers of 1891, ensuring proper house numbering, etc., and this work took me three months to finish.

5 So far as the territorial units for the Census purposes went we treated the Urban and the Rural areas alike, only the unit in the

former was called the Ward and that in the latter the Taluq. The only tracts dealt with as "Urban" were the Chadarghaut and the Hyderabad City Municipalities as also the Cities of Hanamkonda, Gulbargah and Aurangabad. The rest of His Highness' Territories was treated as "Rural". The whole of the Dominions was divided into 746 Charges; these again were sub-divided into 6,203 Circles, which in their turn were split up into 57,152 Blocks. Each block, which was the unit of the Census administration, had, on an average, 30-9 houses and was placed under an enumerator, whose duty it was to record, in the several columns of the schedules, information touching the people inhabiting his block. Next in rank, and above the block, came the circle, which contained on an average 8-9 blocks. Each circle was under a supervisor; he was responsible for, and it was he who also tested a large portion of, the work of the enumerators in his circle. Last, and above the circle, came the charge. It was placed under a Superintendent, and on him devolved the task of not only testing personally the work of his subordinates, but also seeing that the operations in his charge were properly conducted. Each charge, which generally coincided with a recognized administrative division, contained on an average 4-4 circles. In the majority of cases, each Taluk in the rural tracts was divided into four charges and put under either a *Tahsildar*, a *Peushkar*, a Record-keeper or a *Gudaveri* or Revenue Inspector, the *Tahsildar* being responsible for the work of the whole Taluq. These were called Charge Superintendents.

6 The one feature that distinguished the conduct of the operations in the Urban from that in the Rural areas was that, whereas in the City and the Chadarghaut Municipalities, paid agency had to be employed on the enumeration work, in the rural areas the literate portion of the public willingly came forward and co-operated with the Government officials in the enumeration and the supervision work. And this they did without expecting any remuneration therefor. The Village *Patwaris* too, and the literates among the *Patels*, were pressed into service, and they did their allotted portion of the work with no small credit to themselves and profit to Government.

7 As was the case in the rest of India, and was also the practice at the previous Censuses, the work of enumeration this time too was done in two stages. The first was known as the "Preliminary Enumeration," which gave us only a provisional record of the persons habitually residing in every house. The second was known as the "Final Enumeration", and it was at this stage that the preliminary record was compared with things as they then presented themselves, corrected where necessary and brought up to date.

8 In the rural areas, the work of the preparation of the preliminary record was taken in hand on the 14th January 1901, answering to 12th Isfandar 1310 Fash, and except in the Districts of Elgandal and Mahbubnagar, where it took a fortnight more, it was brought to a close by the end of January.

In cities and towns, where the population is generally of a shifting character, the work was commenced on the 5th and finished about the 20th of February. No reckoning, it must be remembered, was made of such visitors as were not likely to be present on the night of the Census, but entries were made of such of the absent members of families as were likely to be present in the house on the Census night. The preliminary record was as correctly prepared as it could be, the correctness being due to the inspection so regularly made and the check so carefully exercised.

9 The Census was taken on the night of the 1st of March. The work then consisted in the itinerant enumerators finding out if the persons mentioned in the schedule were present in their houses and if there were any additions or subtractions to be made in the number of persons shown there. Whatever additions, alterations or removals were then found necessary to be made, were made in red ink.

10 On the 2nd of March, all the enumerators along with their supervisors, met at an appointed place and prepared what are called the "First Totals", which told us the number of houses occupied and the number of males and females each block contained. These totals were then checked by two other enumerators and passed on to the Supervisors in charge of circles. These men, after making the totals for their respective circles, passed them on to the Charge Superintendents, who, in their turn, submitted the totals for their charges, through the *Tahsildar*, to their District Officers. At the headquarters of the Districts, and under the supervision of the officers specially deputed for the Census work, all these totals for charges were added together, and, according to instructions previously given, were telegraphed by the District officers direct to the Census Commissioner at Simla. These District totals were, at the same time, sent by wire to my office for information.

11 The 7th of March was fixed as the last day for the transmission of these totals, and so far as this State was concerned, all the District officers except those of Warangal and Osmanabad despatched their results by wire on or before the date prescribed. The totals for Warangal and Osmanabad were wired on the following day. The *Atraf-i-Balda* District, having sent up the results on the 4th March, was the first in the field. Nalgonda telegraphed them on the 5th, while the City of Hyderabad, and the Districts of Lingsugur, Birh, Sirpur-Tandur and Raichur transmitted their results on the 6th. The remaining Districts of Elgandal, Gulbargah, Mahbubnagar, Bidar, Indur, Parbhani, Nander and Aurangabad forwarded their figures on the 7th March.

12 According to the first totals, the population of the Dominions is 11,176,903 and the number of occupied houses 2,275,845; whereas the final results obtained, after passing the first totals through various tests, bring the fact to light that the figures are 11,141,142 in the case of

population and 2,283,447 in that of houses. This means a decrease of 35,761 in the strength of the population and an increase of 7,602 in the number of houses. The difference in the population represents only 32 per cent or 3 in every 1,000 persons. And this is very small indeed, considering that, in 1891, the difference between the first totals and the final results for the whole of India was about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or 5 in 1,000 persons.

13 The analysis of the District results reveals a noticeable difference in the number of persons found in the Districts of *Atraf-i-Balda* Elgandal, Nalgonda, Warangal, Medak, Bidar, Birh and Gulbargah. In Gulbargah there is a decrease of 37,781 as against an increase of 56,854 in Bidar. This is due to the incorrect inclusion, in the first totals, of the figures of a Jaghir in the Bidar District in those for Gulbargah. And this mistake was rectified only at the time of abstraction. Similar remarks apply also to the figures for Warangal and Nalgonda on the one hand, and *Atraf-i-Balda* and Medak on the other. The increase in Birh is due to the omission of the figures for a Jaghir from the first totals. Speaking generally the difference between the first totals and the final results is due to the wrong use made of the Jaghir totals, and for this the Jaghirdars alone are responsible.

14 I shall now proceed to explain, in order, the several methods adopted to obtain the materials for the construction of the Tables required by the Census Commissioner for India. First and foremost came abstraction, which consisted in abstracting the information required from the schedules on to slips of paper supplied to the abstractors. Next came "sorting", which consisted in arranging the slips in convenient groups so as to readily afford us the information required. Then came tabulation and compilation, which consisted in arranging and compiling this information in the forms prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India. Both the abstraction and the compilation work for the whole of the Dominions were conducted in my office at Hyderabad, and under the supervision of myself and my Assistants.

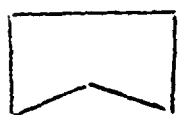
15. The one novel feature in connection with the Census of 1901 was the substitution of the method of "Abstraction by slips" for that of "Abstraction by strokes or ticks," which had been in vogue ever since the Census came to be taken in India. The slip-method was for the first time introduced in the Bavarian Census of 1871, and the credit of its adoption in India is solely due to Mr Risley. The tick-method was condemned by prominent statisticians as "a clumsy, untrustworthy and antiquated method of procedure," whereas the slip-method is credited with being a great improvement upon it. It guarantees accuracy of results and insures economy of time, labour and money.

16. The introduction in India of a modified form of the Bavarian method of abstraction is a novelty, and the skill with which the original

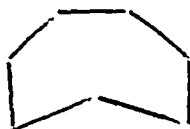
method was modified so as to suit the peculiar wants of India, reflects the highest credit on the adaptive genius of its learned author. Under the Bavarian method, the colour of the slip denoted the sex of the person abstracted, whereas under the modified method it was the shape of the slip that pointed out the sex. And this change has in no small measure contributed towards the expedition with which information relating to religion, sex and civil condition was abstracted from the schedules. At first we were asked to set apart two slips for each person abstracted, though subsequently we were given the option of reducing the number to one. But we stuck to the original proposal and adopted two slips throughout the process of Abstraction.

Male

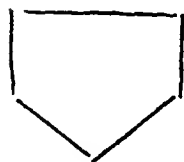
Female



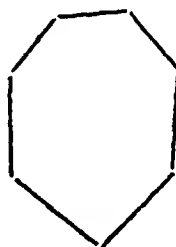
Unmarried



Married



Widowed



17 A free hand having been given to us in the selection of the colour and the shape of the slips to denote religion, sex and civil condition, I chose the brown colour to denote Hinduism, the green Islam, the pink Christianity, the blue Jainism, and the white other religions. And instead of cutting the slips into different shapes to denote the sex or the civil conditions, I made the marginally noted diagrams, printed on the slips themselves, do work for us.

18. The use of the two slips had advantages all its own. One slip was set apart for the abstraction of particulars relating to Age, Caste, Literacy, Knowledge of English and Infirmary (cols 7, 8, 14, 15, and 16 respectively), and the other for Occupation, Birthplace and Language (Cols. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 respectively). These were termed A and B slips respectively. The A slips were cut out of coloured papers, each colour denoting a particular religion; whereas the B slips, which contained no record of religion on them, were all made of brown paper with only a diagram printed on them to show the sex of the person abstracted. The one great advantage derived from having two slips instead of one, was that one slip acted as a check on the number of the other, thus ensuring the abstraction of the details of every entry made in the schedules.

19. I wanted all the schedules to be in my office by the 16th of March the latest, but, for reasons which need not be detailed here, it was the end of the second week of April before I received them from the *Divan* and the other *Ilakas*.

20. The interval thus offered was, however, employed in organizing a large yet competent staff of employees. I began by appointing in the last week of March a small batch of men for abstracting, for the City of Hyderabad, information from schedules recorded in Urdu. And on the 1st of April, we took into service three more batches of men to work at schedules received from the Telugu, the Marathi and the Canarese Districts. The first totals enabled us to have a rough idea of the number of persons inhabiting the Dominions; and the experience gained at the experimental abstraction put in our possession the knowledge of the amount of work a man could do in a day of 7 hours. Armed with these it was easy to arrive at the decision that the employment of 540 Abstractors and 105 Checkers would place us in a position to complete the work of Abstraction and Tabulation in a period of three months. And actually we were able to finish the work of Abstraction and Tabulation by the 1st week of July. The rate of work for a poster was fixed at 550 slips per diem for the first and 650 for the second fortnight of the 1st month. During the second month, it was raised to 800 for A slips and 700 for B, these were again raised to 1,000 and 900 respectively for the third month. And whatever might have been the case at the outset, with a few days' practice the men were able to turn out much more work than was fixed for them, so much so that in some cases men heaped up to their daily credit no less an average than that represented by 1,800 A and 1,500 B slips. The work of abstraction was subjected to a thorough check by a superior class of men, called Checkers, whose rate of work rose from 5,000 in the beginning to 10,000 slips per pair per diem in the final stages of the work.

21. The abstraction over, we took in hand the work of sorting and tabulating the results, and in so doing we took the Taluq as our unit and not the Block as in the case of abstraction. We did so on account of the instruction received upon the subject from the Census Commissioner for India. Said the Imperial Commissioner

“It has been assumed up to this point that the village will be the unit of tabulation, whether this need be the case appears to depend on the administrative requirements of the various local Governments. If statistics by Villages were required only for Table VI (to which a column for the number of houses might perhaps be added), then after that had been tabulated, the slips might be worked for larger units, such as Thana “or Tahsils”

The establishment for tabulation was not so large as that for abstraction, it was only 480 strong and it took $3\frac{1}{2}$ months to complete the work.

22 Last, though not least, came the work of compilation, which consisted in bringing together under different heads the results so far secured, and marshalling them in forms prescribed by the Government of India. In their Resolution in the Home Department No 137, dated 3rd August, 1900, that Government prescribed 18 Tables based upon both territorial and administrative requirement for purposes, Imperial and Provincial. The District is taken as the unit of compilation, but Cities find a place devoted all to themselves in both the cases. All the Imperial Tables are bound up in one volume entitled the Volume Imperial.

23 It is impossible to state, with any degree of exactness, what the total cost of the Census of 1901 will be, inasmuch as the work is not yet come to an end. But a rough calculation, based upon the charges already incurred and those which will hereafter be needed, shows that it will not exceed Rs 2,46,404 as against Rs 4,24,496 spent over the Census of 1891. It must, however, be observed here that the latter figure includes Rs 32,680, the amount spent in 1891 by the *Jaghirdars* and *Samasthanks* themselves on account of the Census enumeration, and should this sum be excluded, as it was not spent by the Government Agency, the actual expenditure will be reduced to Rs 3,01,816. The expenditure for 1891 and 1901, which may be classified under the three main-heads, (A) Enumeration, (B) Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation, and (C) Supervision, is detailed below —

| | The Census of 1891 | The Census of 1901 | Difference |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| (A) Enumeration .. | 49,358 | 47,437 | — 1,921 |
| (B) Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation | 2,37,866 | 1,26,968 | —1,10,898 |
| (C) Supervision | 1,04,592 | 71,999 | — 32,593 |
| Total | 3,91,816 | 2,46,404 | — 1,45,412 |

24 It will thus be seen that the expenditure in connection with the Census of 1901, is 1,45,412 Rupees less than what it was in the case of 1891 Census. The decrease under the head of "Abstraction and Compilation," is one which invites more than ordinary attention. The "Enumeration" charges of 1891, as pointed out in the preceding para, do not include in them the sum of Rs 32,680 spent by *Jaghirdars* and others, or the difference under this head would be not Rs 1,921, but Rs 31,601.

25. It now remains for us to consider how the expenditure incurred in connection with the several minor details under each main-head compares with that of 1891

26. A.—*Enumeration* There is a net saving of Rs 1,921 under this head. The saving would have been more but for an increase of expenditure under "House-Numbering." If the District and the Municipal Establishments cost Rs. 5,505 less than what they did in 1891, the House-Numbering charges and contingencies increased by Rs 3,582, showing only a reduction of Rs, 2,880 as shown under sub-head 1 Under sub-head II, there is a small increase of Rs 959 on account of the enhanced cost of paper and printing. This small increase is due to the introduction of a larger variety of forms, abstracts, etc., this time, than was the case in 1891

Thus the net result of sub-heads I and II is a decrease in expenditure of Rs 1,921, compared with the expenditure of 1891

27 B—*Abstraction and Compilation.* Under this head, the cost of the Census of 1901 is small indeed compared with that of 1891, and this great decrease in cost is due, first and foremost, to the adoption of the "slip" in lieu of the "tick" system. The net decrease under this head is Rs 1,10,898, the details of which are as given below --

| | The Census of 1891 | The Census of 1901 | Difference |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| (1) Staff for the work of Abstraction and Compilation including Supervision . | 1,99,525 | 1,06,968 | — 92,557 |
| (2) Paper for forms and printing . | 38,341 | 20,000 | — 18,341 |
| Total | 2,37,866 | 1,26,968 | —1,10,898 |

In 1891, the entire cost of the abstraction staff amounted to Rs 1,99,525, but this time the work of abstraction, tabulation and supervision cost only Rs. 1,06,968 The abstraction establishment alone cost Rs 86,742 less than what it did in 1891, while the up-keep of the menials cost less by Rs 3,086 The saving in office rent amounted to Rs 595, the "Travelling allowance" and "Contingencies" being responsible for a saving of Rs 3,737. Against these savings, there should be debited Rs 1,462, the cost of furniture and Rs 141, the cost of the maintenance of the Record establishment. This gives a total net saving of Rs 92,557 as shown above The cost of paper for abstraction slips, tabulation, working-Registers and compilation sheets has also come down from Rs 38,341 to Rs 20,000, showing a saving of

Rs 18,341. This large saving is due to the fact that the printing of the slips for abstraction, the working-sheets for tabulation and the registers for compilation was done at the Government Central Jail Press, which involved no payment on the part of this office. Thus it is that we find we have saved Rs 1,10,893 under this head.

28 C—*Superintendence* The cost of Superintendence for the Census of 1901 was only Rs 71,999 as against Rs. 1,04,592 in 1891, showing a saving of Rs 32,593. The two minor heads under which expenditure was incurred are.—

(1) the personal charges of the Superintendent,

(2) the Establishment and office charges

The expenditure under these heads for the last two Censuses is given below :—

| | As per Census of 1891 | As per Census of 1901 | Difference |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| (1) Personal charges | 71,618 | 48,529 | —23,089 |
| (2) Establishment and office charges | 32,974 | 23,470 | — 9,504 |
| Total | 1,04,592 | 71,999 | —32,593 |

The decrease in the personal charges of superintendence was due to the shorter period in which the work was brought to an end this time, whereas the fall in the Establishment charges was due to the fact that the staff employed was smaller than the one entertained in 1891. On the whole the expenditure incurred on the Census of 1901 is Rs. 2,46,404 as against Rs 3,91,816 expended by Government alone in 1891 or against Rs 4,24,496, if we include Rs 32,680 spent by *Jaghirdars* and *Samasthaniks* on Enumeration. In other words, the expenditure in 1901 is less than 58 per cent of the amount expended in 1891. This gives Rs 22-2-0 as the cost per 1,000 people censused at the present census, though the cost was Rs 33-15-5 or 36-13-0 in 1891, according as we exclude from, or include in, the total expenditure, the amount spent by the *Jaghirdars* and the *Samasthaniks*.

29 In conclusion, it may be pointed out that the aforesaid amounts have all been quoted in *Hall Sicca Rupees*, and taking Rs 100 (British Currency) as equivalent in value to H S Rs. 125 (for this was the rate of exchange that ruled in the market during the period in which the expenditure was incurred), the total expenditure comes, in British Currency, to Rs 1,97,123-2-3 as against Rs 3,13,452-12-9

in 1891. This means that the cost for censusing a population of 1,000 persons was Rs. 17-11-2 in 1901 and Rs. 27-2-8 in 1891; and if we leave out of account the cost of the superintendence and the printing of the report, the cost of enumeration, abstraction and compilation alone comes to H S. Rs. 14-12-1 or Rs. 11-12-10 (British Currency).

CHAPTER I

THE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Section A—Area

This Chapter is based upon the materials furnished by the Imperial Tables I, III, IV and V, printed in the Second Volume of this Report. They show the distribution by sex and religion of the urban and the rural population of the State.

2 At the outset, we shall discuss the figures of the Imperial Table I, which tells us what the area of the territories is, what number of towns, villages and occupied houses the State contains, and how many men and women inhabit the Dominions.

3 The area of the Dominions, comprising, as it does, the *Khalsa* or Government, the *Saif-i-Khas* or Crown, the *Paigah* and the *Jaghir*, and the *Inam* and the *Muklat* lands, is 82,698 square miles. It is now just what it was full ten years ago, though the same cannot be said of the area of individual districts, owing to the interchange that has taken place between the villages of some. This interchange, effected on administrative grounds, accounts for the variation we find in the areas of certain *Khalsa* districts as compared with those recorded in 1891.

4 The Statement No I, printed along with others at the end of this Chapter, shows not only the number of villages transferred from one district to another but also the extent of the area so transferred. It will be seen from the above statement that all the districts, save Indur, Supm-Tandur, Bih and Oosmanabad, were affected by these inter-territorial changes, *Atiaf-i-Balda*, Nander and Parbhani gaining in all 81 square miles, and Elgandal, Bidar and Aurangabad losing only 20 square miles. As regards other districts, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar and Gulbargah gained 86 square miles, and Warangal, Medak, Raichur and Lingsugur lost 61.

5 The Statement No II shows at a glance the relative rank of each district in respect of area, and the ratio which the area of each district bears to the total area. In point of area, the Warangal District occupies the first rank, Medak brings the rear, and Aurangabad takes a position which is about midway between the two.

6 *Difference in the areas of Districts as compared with those of 1891*—The difference in the areas of districts as they now stand and as they stood in 1891, is set forth in Statement No III. What we learn from this statement is that while the *Atiaf-i-Balda* District has gained the most, the Raichur and the Warangal Districts have lost the most.

7. The Survey Department having completed its operations in all the districts save two and published the areas of all the *Khalsa* Districts except Elgandal and Sirpur Tandur, it is now possible to estimate, though approximately, the extent of our *Khalsa*, *Jaghir*, *Paigah* and *Saif-i-Khas* lands. And as the total area of the Dominions is 82,698 square miles, and 76,128 of these, represent the area of the *Diwan* and the *Jaghir* lands, the *Saif-i-Khas* lands alone may therefore be said to contain 6,570 square miles.

8. Inasmuch as the surveyed area of the *Khalsa* lands of all districts except Elgandal and Sirpur Tandur, is 44,091 square miles and the sum of this area and the area of the *Jaghir* lands is 64,004 square miles, the area of the *Jaghir* lands alone may roughly be said to contain 20,000 square miles. From this it is plain that the area of the *Diwan*, the *Jaghir* and the *Saif-i-Khas* lands is 56,200, 20,000 and 6,500 square miles, respectively. It may not be out of place to mention here that our *Jaghir* lands do not lie in one place or in any one particular district, but are scattered in areas of smaller or larger extent throughout the Dominions.

9. As for the present extent of the Dominions, it is the same as it was in, 1891; and this circumstance obviates the necessity of indulging once again in provincial comparisons. But we may as well observe here that this State is larger in extent than the Bombay Presidency excluding Sindh, or the United Provinces excluding Oudh, or even the Madras Presidency excluding Coimbatore and the Coromandel Coast. And to compare it with the European countries, it is equal in extent to England and Scotland put together.

STATEMENT No I

Showing transfers of villages from one District to another during the decade 1891-1901

| District | Loss | | | | Gain | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|------------|------------------------------|--|---|------------|------------------|
| | Taluk or village transferred | | To what District transferred | Total area | Taluk or village transferred | | From what District transferred. | Total area | Net gain or loss |
| | Number of village. | Area | | | Number of village. | Area | | | |
| Atraf-i-Balda | | | | | 14 villages | 38 58 4 29 5 78 3 18 19 16 | 6 Warangal 1 Nalgonda 2 Bidar 1 Medak 4 Mahbubnagar | 70 99 | + 71 |
| Elgandal | 1 village | | 4 Warangal | | | | | | — 4 |
| Nalgonda | 9 villages | 4 29 4 29 30 03 | 1 Mahbubnagar 1 Atraf-i-Balda 7 Warangal | 38 61 | 8 villages | 45 01 4 79 | 7 Warangal. 1 Mahbubnagar | 49 80 | + 12 |
| Warangal | 13 villages | 38 58 45 03 | 7 Nalgonda 6 Atraf-i-Balda | 83 59 | 8 villages | 4 30 03 | 1 Elgandal 7 Nalgonda. | 34 03 | — 50 |
| Bidar | 4 villages | 5 78 5 78 | 2 Atraf-i-Balda 2 Nander | 11 56 | | | | | — 12 |
| Mahbubnagar | 10 villages | 19 16 19 16 4 79 4 79 | 4 Atraf-i-Balda 4 Raichur. 1 Nalgonda. 1 Medak. | 47 9 | 25 villages | 4 29 32 94 43 45 12 72 | 1 Nalgonda 9 Gulbargah 11 Raichur 4 Medak. | 93 4 | + 46 |
| Medak | 5 villages | 12 72 3 18 | 4 Mahbubnagar 1 Atraf-i-Balda | 15 9 | 1 village | 4 79 | 1 Mahbubnagar. | 4 79 | — 11 |
| Aurangabad | 1 village | 3 36 | 1 Parbhani | 3 36 | | | | | — 4 |
| Nander | | | | | 2 villages | 5 78 | 2 Bidar | 5 78 | + 6 |
| Parbhani | | | | | 1 village | 3 36 | 1 Aurangabad. | 3 36 | + 4 |
| Gulbargah | 13 villages | 14 64 32 94 | 4 Lungsugur 9 Mahbubnagar | 47 58 | 19 villages | 67 15 7 66 | 17 Raichur 2 Lungsugur | 74 81 | + 27 |
| Raichur | 28 villages | 67 15 43 45 | 17 Gulbargah 11 Mahbubnagar | 110 6 | 13 villages | 19 16 34 47 | 4 Mahbubnagar 9 Lungsugur | 63 63 | — 57 |
| Lungsugur | 11 villages | 34 47 7 66 | 9 Raichur 2 Gulbargah | 42 13 | 4 villages | 14 64 | 4 Gulbargah | 14 64 | — 23 |

STATEMENT No II

*Showing the relative percentage of the area of
each District to the provincial area*

| No | District | Area. | Percent- age of area of each District to Provincial area. | Remarks |
|----|--|--------|--|---------|
| 1 | Warangal . . | 9,729 | 11 76 | |
| 2 | Elgandal . | 7,203 | 8 71 | |
| 3 | Mahbubnagar | 6,543 | 7 91 | |
| 4 | Aurangabad | 6,172 | 7 46 | |
| 5 | Parbhani | 5,091 | 6 15 | |
| 6 | Sirpur Tandur | 5,029 | 6 08 | |
| 7 | Lingsugur . | 4,879 | 5 89 | |
| 8 | Indur | 4,822 | 5 83 | |
| 9 | Birh | 4,460 | 5 40 | |
| 10 | Bidar . | 4,168 | 5 04 | |
| 11 | Nalgonda . | 4,143 | 5 01 | |
| 12 | Gulbargah | 4,092 | 4 95 | |
| 13 | Oosmanabad (Naldrug) | 4,010 | 4 85 | |
| 14 | Raichur | 3,604 | 4 38 | |
| 15 | Atraf-i-Balda including the Hyderabad City and Suburbs | 3,399 | 4 11 | |
| 16 | Nander | 3,349 | 4 05 | |
| 17 | Medak . | 2,005 | 2 42 | |
| | Total | 82,698 | 100 0 | |

STATEMENT No III

*Showing the variation in the areas of Districts in the
the Census figures of 1901 and 1891.*

| District | | Area 1901. | Area 1891. | Variation +increase —decrease | |
|------------|------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------------------|----|
| Eastern | Atraf-i-Balda | 3,399 | 3,328 | + | 71 |
| | { Elgandal | 7,203 | 7,207 | — | 4 |
| | { Nalgonda | 4,143 | 4,131 | + | 12 |
| | { Warangal . | 9,729 | 9,779 | — | 50 |
| Northern | { Bidar . | 4,168 | 4,180 | — | 12 |
| | { Indur | 4,822 | 4,822 | | |
| | { Mahbubnagar . | 6,543 | 6,497 | + | 46 |
| | { Medak | 2,005 | 2,017 | — | 12 |
| | { Sirpur Tandur | 5,029 | 5,029 | | |
| N Western. | { Amangabad | 6,172 | 6,176 | — | 4 |
| | { Birh | 4,460 | 4,460 | | |
| | { Nander | 3,349 | 3,343 | + | 6 |
| | { Parbhani . | 5,091 | 5,087 | + | 4 |
| Southern. | { Gulbargah | 4,092 | 4,064 | + | 28 |
| | { Oosmanabad (Naldrug) | 4,010 | 4,010 | | |
| | { Raichur . | 3,604 | 3,661 | — | 57 |
| | { Lingsugur . | 4,879 | 4,907 | — | 28 |
| Total | | 82,698 | 82,698 | | |

Section B.—Occupied Houses

10. On previous occasions, the word "house" was left undefined, and that circumstance was responsible for the endless length of controversy that raged round the question of the correct definition. But that controversy was this time set at rest by the precaution taken to give in the Census Code the definition of the word "house"

11 The number of the "Occupied Houses" in the Dominions as distinguished from the unoccupied ones, which are not shown in Table I, is 2,283,447 The Statement No IV details the districts in the order of the number of houses they contain, and the percentage the houses in each district bear to the total number returned It will be seen from this that Elgandal heads the list of districts with its 8.87 per cent of the total number of houses, closely followed by Warangal and Bidar with their percentages of 7.95 and 7.14, respectively Gulbargah with its 6.76 per cent occupies a position between the first and the last Aurangabad, Mahbubnagar, Lingsugur, Indur, Parbhami, Nalgonda, Oosmanabad, Birh, Nander, Hyderabad City, Raichur, Atiaf-i-Balda and Medak bear the percentages of 6.45, 6.36, 6.10, 5.92, 5.61, 5.57, 4.96, 4.95, 4.75, 4.47, 4.46, 3.94 and 3.44, respectively And Sirpur-Tandur occupies the last place with its 2.17 per cent of the number of houses

12 Statement No V shows the number of occupied houses per square mile as well as the average number of persons per house in each district In these Dominions, the average number of occupied houses per square mile is 27.7, and that of persons per house 4.9 The Hyderabad City left out of account, these averages stand at 26.4 and 4.9 respectively From the stand point of the number of occupied houses per square mile, Medak and Bidar with their 39.2 and 39.1 per cent of houses respectively top the list, closely followed by Gulbargah with its 37.7 per cent Of the remaining districts, Nander (32.4), Nalgonda (30.7), Lingsugur (23.5), Raichur (23.4), Oosmanabad (28.2), Elgandal (28.1) and Indur (28.0) bear percentages rising above the average, while Atiaf-i-Balda (26.7), Birh (25.3), Parbhami (23.1), Aurangabad (23.9), Mahbubnagar (22.2), Warangal (18.6) and Sirpur-Tandur (9.9) support percentages falling below it As regards the density per house, the districts of Sirpur-Tandur and Nalgonda contain the highest average of 5.5 persons per house Lingsugur and Aurangabad contain just the Provincial average, whereas Warangal (5.2), Elgandal (5.1), Parbhami (5.0), and Raichur (5.0) go above, and Gulbargah (4.8), Mahbubnagar (4.8), Oosmanabad, Bidar, Indur, Medak and Atraf-i-Balda (4.7 each), Nander (4.6) and Birh (4.3) fall below that standard The City of Hyderabad contains 3,926 houses per square mile and 4.4 persons per house

13 *Variation between 1891 and 1901* —Statement No VI sets forth the extent of the variation in the number of houses as returned in 1891 and that as returned in 1901. The variation does not appear to be great, seeing that the difference consists of only a small decrease of 340 or 15 per cent. The total in 1891 was 2,283,787 houses, whereas in 1901 it was 2,283,447. Viewed by districts we find that, during the last decade, there has been an increase in the districts of Atraf-i-Balda (including the Hyderabad City), Elgandal, Nalgonda, Warangal, Medak, Indur, Mahbubnagar, Sirpur Tandur, Gulbahga and Lingsugur to the extent of 19,575 (24.26), 5,629 (2.86), 18,330 (16.84), 25,065 (16.02), 3,741 (4.99), 6,632 (5.16), 14,165 (10.79), 8,069 (19.39), 17,750 (13.07) and 14,358 (11.49) houses respectively. The rest showed a decrease. Bidar, 17,251 (9.56), Amangabad, 16,573 (10.11), Bih, 15,570 (12.10), Nander, 35,713 (24.78), Paibham, 32,096 (20.03), Osmanabad, 16,862 (12.95) and Raichur, 541 (.63). The larger percentage of increase, 19.39, was seen in the most thinly populated district of Sirpur Tandur, though the largest number of increase of 25,065 houses was found in that of Warangal. The greatest decrease of 35,713 (24.78) per cent was noticed in the district of Nander. It is enough for our purpose to observe here that the districts in which the decrease is appreciable are the very districts in which people suffered from the ravages of the famine of 1900.

STATEMENT IV

Showing the District in the order of the number of houses they contain.

| No | District. | Occupied Houses. | Percentage. | |
|-------|----------------------|------------------|-------------|--|
| 1 | Elgandal | 202,616 | 8 87 | |
| 2 | Warangal | 181,468 | 7 95 | |
| 3 | Bidar | 163,039 | 7 14 | |
| 4 | Gulbargah | 154,219 | 6 76 | |
| 5 | Aurangabad | 147,367 | 6 45 | |
| 6 | Mahbubnagar | 145,336 | 6 36 | |
| 7 | Lingsugur | 139,352 | 6 10 | |
| 8 | Indur | 135,093 | 5 92 | |
| 9 | Parbham | 128,132 | 5 61 | |
| 10 | Nalgonda | 127,178 | 5 58 | |
| 11 | Oosmanabad (Naldrug) | 113,367 | 4 96 | |
| 12 | Birh | 113,044 | 4 95 | |
| 13 | Nander | 108,394 | 4 75 | |
| 14 | Hyderabad City | 102,077 | 4 48 | |
| 15 | Raichur | 101,851 | 4 46 | |
| 16 | Atraf-i-Balda .. | 90,043 | 3 94 | |
| 17 | Medak . | 78,680 | 3 44 | |
| 18 | Sirpur Tandur | 49,666 | 2 17 | |
| 19 | Railways | 2,525 | 11 | |
| Total | | 2,283,447 | 100 0 | |

STATEMENT No V.

Showing the number of occupied houses per square mile

| No | District | Occupied house per square mile | Average number of persons per house | Remarks |
|----|--|--------------------------------------|--|---------|
| 1 | Hyderabad City .. | 3926 0 | 4 4 | |
| 2 | Atraf-i-Balda | 26 7 | 4 7 | |
| 3 | Elgandal | 28 1 | 5 1 | |
| 4 | Nalgonda | 30 7 | 5 5 | |
| 5 | Warangal | 18 6 | 5 2 | |
| 6 | Medak | 39 2 | 4 7 | |
| 7 | Indur | 28 0 | 4 7 | |
| 8 | Mahbubnagar | 22 2 | 4 8 | |
| 9 | Bidar | 39 1 | 4 7 | |
| 10 | Sunpur Tandur | 9 9 | 5 5 | |
| 11 | Aurangabad | 23 9 | 4 9 | |
| 12 | Bih | 25 3 | 4 3 | |
| 13 | Nander | 32 4 | 4 6 | |
| 14 | Pubhani | 25 1 | 5 0 | |
| 15 | Gulbahga | 37 7 | 4 8 | |
| 16 | Oosmanabad (Naldurg) | 28 2 | 4 7 | |
| 17 | Raichur | 28 4 | 5 0 | |
| 18 | Lingsagur | 28 5 | 4 9 | |
| 19 | Railways | | 1 7 | |
| | Average including the City of Hyderabad | 27 7 | 1 9 | |
| | Do excluding the City of Hyderabad | 26 1 | 4 9 | |

STATEMENT No VI

Showing the number of occupied houses as they stood in 1891 and in 1901

| No. | District | Occupied houses in 1891 | Occupied houses in 1901 | Variation (+) in- crease (-) de- crease | Percent- age of in- crease or decrease. |
|-------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Hyderabad City | 96,668 | 102,077 | + 5,409 | + 5.59 |
| 2 | Atraf-i-Balda | 75,877 | 90,043 | + 14,166 | + 18.67 |
| 3 | Elgandal | 196,987 | 202,616 | + 5,629 | + 2.86 |
| 4 | Nalgonda | 108,848 | 127,178 | + 18,330 | + 16.84 |
| 5 | Warangal | 156,403 | 181,168 | + 25,065 | + 16.02 |
| 6 | Medak | 74,939 | 78,680 | + 3,741 | + 4.99 |
| 7 | Indur | 128,461 | 135,093 | + 6,632 | + 5.16 |
| 8 | Mahbubnagar | 131,171 | 145,326 | + 14,165 | + 10.79 |
| 9 | Bidar | 180,290 | 163,039 | - 17,251 | - 9.56 |
| 10 | Sirpur Tandur | 41,597 | 49,666 | + 8,069 | + 19.39 |
| 11 | Aurangabad | 163,940 | 147,367 | - 16,573 | - 10.11 |
| 12 | Bih | 128,614 | 113,044 | - 15,570 | - 12.10 |
| 13 | Nanded | 144,107 | 108,394 | - 35,713 | - 24.78 |
| 14 | Parbhani | 160,228 | 128,132 | - 32,096 | - 20.03 |
| 15 | Gulbargah | 136,469 | 154,219 | + 17,750 | + 13.07 |
| 16 | Oosmanabad (Naldurg) | 130,229 | 113,367 | - 16,862 | - 12.95 |
| 17 | Raichur | 102,392 | 101,851 | - 541 | - .53 |
| 18 | Lingsugur | 124,994 | 139,352 | + 14,358 | + 11.49 |
| 19 | Railways | 1,573 | 2,525 | + 952 | + 60.52 |
| Total | | 2,283,787 | 2,283,447 | - 340 | - .15 |

Section C.—Population

14 *General Statistics.*—The population of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions is 11,141,142, of which 5,673,629 or 50·92 per cent are males and 5,467,513 or 49·08 per cent females. The males are in excess of the females by 1·84 per cent.

15 *Comparison of the District with the Provincial population* — Statement No VII shows the districts arranged in the order of the density of the population as also the proportion, which the population of each district bears to the Provincial total. Elgandal with its 9·29 per cent of the entire population leads the van, Sirpur-Tandur with its 2·45 per cent brings up the rear, and Gulbargah with its 6·67 per cent occupies a position which is midway between the two. Of the remaining Districts Warangal and Bidar, with their 8·55 and 6·88 per cent respectively, take up a position which is above the mean, Aurangabad, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Lingsugur, Parbhani, Indur, Osmanabad, Raichur, Nander, Birh, Atrah-i-Balda and Medak with their 6·48, 6·33, 6·28, 6·07, 5·79, 5·69, 4·80, 4·57, 4·52, 4·12, 3·78, 3·29 per cent respectively, occupying a position which is below it.

16 *Density of population per square mile* — Statement No VIII while giving the average number of persons per house, shows the density of the population per square mile, both for the Districts individually and for the State as a whole. The Statement also tells us that the density of the population per square mile for the whole State is 129·34 or 134·72, according as we take into, or leave out of our calculation the population of the City of Hyderabad. The average number of persons per house for the State, both inclusive and exclusive of the population of the City, is 4·9.

17. Taking the density per square mile for individual Districts, we find that Bidar with its 183·81 per cent occupies the place of honour and Sirpur-Tandur with its 54·25 per cent takes the last place on the list. The difference between the figures of the first and the last District, 129·56, exceeds even the Provincial density. Of the remaining 15 Districts, nine support a figure which falls above, and six below the average number for the Dominions. The former include Medak (182·90), Gulbargah (181·51), Nalgonda (168·90), Nander (150·39), Elgandal (143·77), Raichur (141·29), Lingsugur (138·51), Osmanabad (133·42) and Indur (131·60), and the latter, Parbhani (126·84), Atrah-i-Balda (124·72), Aurangabad (116·88), Birh (110·37), Mahbubnagar (107·87) and Warangal (97·92). The City of Hyderabad has a density of 17,243·69 persons per square mile and supports an average of 4·4 persons per house.

18 The Subsidiary Table I fully corroborates the remarks made above. Reviewed by Natural Divisions, it will be seen that the Eastern and the Southern Divisions showed a steady progress in the matter.

density of the population. In the Eastern Division, which stands first in this respect, the density was 105.1 in 1881, 127.1 in 1891 and 133.8 in 1901, showing a net increase of 28.7. The Southern Division came next with a net increase of 13.7, the density having risen from 135.0 in 1881 to 146.9 in 1891 and to 148.7 in 1901. In 1881 the density in the Northern Division was 125.6, and this increased to 135.8 in 1891. During the last decade, it again came down to 132.1, though during the last twenty years, the net result was an increase of 6.5. During the last twenty years, the density in the North-Western Division fell from 138.8 to 126.1, showing a decrease of 12.7. And during the decade commencing from 1881, the density of this Division rose to 17.6, though there was a fall, subsequently due to the effect of the last famine. Analysed by Districts, it will be seen that all the Districts in the Eastern Division except *Elgandal*, showed a decided tendency to increase in density, Nalgonda increasing by 49.1, Atrai-Balda by 18.8 and Warangal by 28.8. In *Elgandal* also, the density increased from 125.6 in 1881 to 151.9 in 1891, it, however, fell in 1901 to 143.8. Of the Districts of the Northern Division, Indur, Mahbubnagar and Sirpur-Tandur exhibited a steady increase, Indur rising from 120.4 to 131.6, Mahbubnagar 84.2 to 107.9 and Sirpur-Tandur 42.7 to 54.2. On the contrary, the density of Bidar and Medak showed a decrease, the former dropping from 187.1 to 183.8 and the latter from 193.5 to 182.9. All the Districts comprising the North-Western Division also showed a fall, Nander falling from 154.2 to 150.4, Parbhani from 158.0 to 126.8, Aurangabad from 118.5 to 116.9 and Birh from 124.4 to 110.3. Famine, it goes without saying, is responsible for this state of things. It should, however, be noted here that in 1891 the density in the aforesaid four Districts stood so high as 189.2, 158.3, 134.2 and 144.1 respectively. During the last two decades, there was an increase in density in all the Districts of the Southern Division, except Oosmanabad, Gulbargah increasing from 158.0 to 181.6 and Lingsugur from 103.0 to 138.5. But Raichur remained stationary, while Oosmanabad fell from 136.8 to 133.4, though in 1891 the figure was 161.9. In the City of Hyderabad, the density increased steadily from 14,131.4 in 1881 to 15,963.0 in 1891 and to 17,248.7 in 1901.

19 *Comparison of the population returned in 1901 with that returned in 1891*—In Statement No IX, a comparison is made of the population of the Dominions as ascertained at the last Census with that as counted in 1891. A reference to it reveals the fact that the population has decreased by 395,898 (11,537,040 — 11,141,142) or 3.43 per cent.

Analysing the figures for each District, we find that the *net* result is a decrease in the population of 395,898 souls or 3.43 per cent. The Districts of Atrai-Balda (including the City of Hyderabad), Nalgonda, Warangal, Medak, Mahbubnagar, Sirpur-Tandur, Gulbargah and Lingsugur showed an increase of 64,345, 75,162, 99,517, 1,987

31,076, 41,061, 93,487 and 55,799 persons respectively, yielding a total increase of 462,434 or 41 per cent; while the remaining Districts exhibited a decrease of 863,782 souls or 75 per cent, the details of the decrease being as follow —

| | |
|------------|---------|
| Elgandal | 59,019 |
| Indur | 5,010 |
| Bidar | 135,855 |
| Aurangabad | 107,568 |
| Birh | 150,464 |
| Nander | 128,845 |
| Parbhani | 159,570 |
| Oosmanabad | 114,245 |
| Raichur | 3,206 |

Of these Districts, Indur and Raichur do not call for any special remarks, as the decrease therein amounted only to 5,010 and 3,206 souls, respectively. The cause of the decrease in the other Districts save Elgandal is not far to seek it is due to the havoc played by famine and scarcity. According to the Famine Report for this State for the year 1899-1900, the area most affected by famine comprised the Districts of Parbhani, Nander, Aurangabad, Birh, Bidar and Oosmanabad. Relief operations were started here on an extensive scale, which cost the Government nearly eighty lakhs of rupees. Between the months of January and July of the year 1900, 21,788 persons emigrated from the Districts mentioned above, as against 9,207, persons who immigrated into them from other Provinces.

The details of this emigration and immigration are shown below —

| | Emigration. | Immigration. |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Aurangabad .. | 14,661 | 2,037 |
| Birh | 1,958 | 4 |
| Nander . | 212 | 319 |
| Parbhani .. | 300 | 308 |
| Oosmanabad ... | 4,248 | 78 |
| Bidar ... | 35 | 12 |
| Other Districts . | 314 | 6,449 |
| Total .. | <u>21,728</u> | <u>9,207</u> |

It will be seen from the above that, within the first six months of 1900, over 20,000 persons emigrated from the aforesaid Districts.

STATEMENT No. VII.

Showing the population and its percentage in of each District.

| No. | District | Population. | Percentage | |
|---------|------------------------|-------------|------------|--|
| 1 | Elgandal ... | 1,035,582 | 9.29 | |
| 2 | Warangal .. | 952,646 | 8.55 | |
| 3 | Bidar | 766,120 | 6.88 | |
| 4 | Gulbargah . | 742,745 | 6.67 | |
| 5 | Aurangabad .. | 721,407 | 6.48 | |
| 6 | Mahbubnagar . | 705,725 | 6.33 | |
| 7 | Nalgonda . | 599,779 | 6.28 | |
| 8 | Lingsugur . | 675,813 | 6.07 | |
| 9 | Parbhani . | 645,765 | 5.79 | |
| 10 | Indur | 634,588 | 5.69 | |
| 11 | Oosmanabad (Naldrug) . | 535,027 | 4.80 | |
| 12 | Raichur . | 509,249 | 4.57 | |
| 13 | Nander . | 503,684 | 4.52 | |
| 14 | Birh . | 492,258 | 4.42 | |
| 15 | Hyderabad City .. | 448,466 | 4.02 | |
| 16 | Atraf-i-Balda | 420,702 | 3.78 | |
| 17 | Medak . | 366,722 | 3.29 | |
| 18 | Sirpur-Tandur .. | 272,815 | 2.45 | |
| 19 | Railways .. | 12,040 | 11 | |
| Total . | | 11,141,142 | 100.0 | |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Showing the Density of Population

| District | | Mean Density per square mile. | | | Variation Increase (+) or Decrease (—) | | |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|--|--------------|----------|
| | | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891 | Net |
| Eastern | Nalgonda | 168.9 | 151.2 | 119.8 | +17.7 | +31.4 | +49.1 |
| | Elgandal | 113.8 | 151.9 | 125.6 | — 8.1 | +26.3 | +18.2 |
| | Atraf. Balda | 124.7 | 118.1 | 105.9 | + 6.6 | +12.2 | +18.8 |
| | Warangal | 97.9 | 87.2 | 69.1 | +10.7 | +18.1 | +28.8 |
| Total Eastern Division | | 133.8 | 127.1 | 105.1 | + 6.7 | +22.0 | +28.7 |
| Northern | Bidar | 183.8 | 215.7 | 187.1 | —31.9 | +28.6 | — 3.3 |
| | Medak | 182.9 | 180.8 | 193.5 | + 2.1 | —12.7 | —10.6 |
| | Indur | 131.6 | 132.6 | 120.4 | — 1.0 | +12.2 | +11.2 |
| | Mahbubnagar | 107.9 | 103.8 | 84.2 | + 4.1 | +19.6 | +23.7 |
| | Sitapur Tandur | 54.2 | 46.0 | 42.7 | + 7.4 | + 3.8 | +10.7 |
| Total Northern Division | | 132.1 | 135.8 | 125.6 | — 3.7 | +10.2 | + 6.5 |
| North-Western | Nander | 150.4 | 189.2 | 154.2 | —38.8 | +35.0 | — 3.8 |
| | Parbhani | 126.8 | 158.3 | 158.0 | —31.5 | — 0.2 | —31.7 |
| | Aurangabad | 116.9 | 134.2 | 118.5 | —17.4 | +15.7 | — 1.7 |
| | Birh | 110.3 | 144.1 | 124.4 | —33.8 | +19.7 | —14.1 |
| Total N W Division | | 126.1 | 156.4 | 138.8 | —30.3 | +17.6 | —12.7 |
| Southern | Gulbargah | 181.6 | 159.7 | 158.0 | +21.8 | + 1.6 | +23.4 |
| | Raichur | 141.3 | 139.9 | 142.3 | + 1.4 | — 2.4 | — 1.0 |
| | Lingnagar | 138.5 | 126.3 | 103.0 | +12.2 | +23.2 | +35.4 |
| | Oosmanabad (Naldurg) | 133.4 | 151.9 | 136.8 | —28.5 | +25.1 | + 3.4 |
| Total Southern Division | | 148.7 | 146.9 | 135.0 | + 1.8 | +11.9 | +13.7 |
| Total Hyderabad City including suburbs | | 17,248.7 | 15,963.0 | 14,131.4 | +1,285.7 | +1,831.6 | +3,117.3 |
| Grand Total Hyderabad State | | 134.7 | 148.5 | 132.4 | —13.8 | +16.1 | + 2.3 |

STATEMENT No IX

Statement showing the difference between the population of 1891 and 1901 and the percentage of the difference.

| No | District | Population in 1891. | Population in 1901. | Variation. (+) Increase (-) Decrease. | Percentage. |
|----|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | Hyderabad City | 415,023 | 419,497 | + 4,474 | + 1.07% |
| 2 | Atraf-i-Baida | 323,721 | 425,762 | + 102,041 | + 31.52% |
| 3 | Hydrabad | 1,004,604 | 1,055,592 | + 50,988 | + 5.07% |
| 4 | Nalgonda | 621,047 | 800,779 | + 179,732 | + 28.94% |
| 5 | Warangal | 852,112 | 952,115 | + 100,003 | + 11.74% |
| 6 | Mandla | 371,725 | 378,722 | + 6,997 | + 1.88% |
| 7 | Patna | 621,047 | 621,047 | 0 | 0% |
| 8 | Patna | 621,047 | 621,047 | 0 | 0% |
| 9 | Patna | 621,047 | 621,047 | 0 | 0% |
| 10 | Patna | 621,047 | 621,047 | 0 | 0% |
| 11 | Patna | 621,047 | 621,047 | 0 | 0% |
| 12 | Patna | 621,047 | 621,047 | 0 | 0% |
| 13 | Patna | 621,047 | 621,047 | 0 | 0% |
| 14 | Patna | 621,047 | 621,047 | 0 | 0% |
| 15 | Patna | 621,047 | 621,047 | 0 | 0% |
| 16 | Patna | 621,047 | 621,047 | 0 | 0% |
| 17 | Patna | 621,047 | 621,047 | 0 | 0% |
| 18 | Patna | 621,047 | 621,047 | 0 | 0% |
| 19 | Patna | 621,047 | 621,047 | 0 | 0% |
| 20 | Patna | 621,047 | 621,047 | 0 | 0% |

Section D --Towns and Villages

20 The signification which we were asked to put upon the words, "town" and "village", is best understood by a reference to Article 29, Chapter I of the "Imperial Code of Census Procedure for 1901" According to the Code

"(1) Every Municipality of whatever size,

"(2) All Civil lines not included within Municipal limits,

"(3) Every Cantonment,

"(4) Every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Provincial Superintendents may decide to treat as a town for Census purposes,—all these are towns And "where the term village has been defined by law, where the boundaries of village have been determined by survey," there, says the Code, "the statutory definition should be adopted or the survey village should be recognized as the Census unit. Here then the task was easy enough, for villages were already found defined and demarcated for administrative purposes. And even for Census purposes, all the existing revenue villages save those classified as towns, were dealt with as such, just as was the case in other places

21 In the light of the definitions given above, we find that we have in all 20,011 villages and 78 towns. A list of these by Districts is given in Statement No X, printed with other statements at the end of this section, and a reference to this statement will show that the Eastern Division has 13 towns and 4,823 villages.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----|-------|-------|
| the Northern Division | 20 | „ | 5,576 | „ |
| the North-Western Division | 20 | „ | 5,490 | „ |
| and the Southern | do | 25 | „ | 4,122 |

22 We find that in a District we have on an average 1,177 villages and 4 towns The largest number of villages, 1,825, is found in the Aurangabad District and the smallest, 631, in the Medak District Next to Aurangabad ranks Elgandal with its 1,516 villages, followed by Parbhani, Warangal, Bidar and Mahbubnagar, with their 1,495 1,488, 1,457 and 1,353 villages, respectively The only other District, which contains 1,267 villages, a number larger than the Provincial average, is Lingsugur As for the remaining Districts they stand in the following order.—

Nander (1,170), Indur (1,152), Gulbargah (1,102), Bihir (1,000), Sirpur-Tandur (983), Nalgonda (972), Raichur (893), Oosmanabad (860), Atrah-1-Balda (847) and Medak (631)

The largest number of towns found in any one District is 7; and this number is seen in the Districts of Elgandal, Indur, Bidar, Parbham and Gulbargah. The smallest number, which is 1, is found in the Districts of Sirpur-Tandur and Atrai-Balda. The Districts of Oosmanabad, Raichur and Lingsugur contain 6 towns each, Aurangabad contains 5 towns, Birh and Nander 4 each; Warangal and Medak 3 each, and Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar 2 each.

23 Compared with the figures of 1891, we find that there is no numerical change in the number of towns in the Districts of Atrai-Balda, Mahbubnagar, Bidar, Sirpur-Tandur, Aurangabad and Raichur. All the remaining Districts underwent a change in the number of their villages. And if the five Districts of Elgandal, Birh, Nander, Parbham and Oosmanabad lost one each, the other five Districts of Nalgonda, Warangal, Medak, Indur and Lingsugur gained one each. The District of Gulbargah has two more towns to its credit in 1901 than what it had in 1891.

24 These changes are due to the fact that certain places classified as "towns" in 1891, were treated as "villages" in 1901, in consequence of a fall in their population; while certain other places, classified as "villages," were treated as "towns," because of a rise in their population. For instance, Khandar (7,709) in Nander, Chitapur (6,435) in Gulbargah, Paddappalli (5,995) in Elgandal, Wasi (5,370) in Oosmanabad, Walu (5,236) in Parbham, Akeh (5,133) in Bidar, Matwada (5,112) in Warangal and Jabpalli (5,002) in Raichur treated as "towns" in 1891, lost their urban character in 1901, owing to a fall in their population. Similarly, Tandur, Seram and Shahabad in Gulbargah, Hassanparthi and Yellandlapad in Warangal, Kallur in Raichur, Allukher in Bidar, Bhongur in Nalgonda, Sindhnur in Lingsugur, Balkonda in Indur and Lingampett in Medak, whose population was less than 5,000 in 1891, earned for themselves the designation of "towns" in 1901. The net increase of two towns to the credit of the Gulbargah District was brought about by the elimination of one town, which lost its rural character in 1891 by a fall in its population, and the addition of three villages which entitled themselves to the appellation of "towns" owing to a rise in their population.

25. As regards villages, Mahbubnagar alone retains the number it had in 1891; all other Districts having undergone a change in this respect. Warangal, having lost 29 villages since 1891, heads the list of losses, followed immediately by Elgandal and Raichur, which were the poorer in 1901 by 27 and 26 villages, respectively. And if the Districts of Birh, Parbham, Aurangabad, Lingsugur, Atrai-Balda, Gulbargah and Medak have lost some villages, while those of Indur, Sirpur-Tandur, Bidar, Nalgonda, Oosmanabad and Nander have gained some.

26 Taken by Natural Divisions, the Eastern, the Northern, the North-Western and the Southern Divisions contained 13, 20, 20 and 25 towns, and 4,823, 5,576, 5,490 and 4,122 villages, respectively in 1901, as against 12, 18, 23 and 23 towns, and 4,870, 5,480, 5,510 and 4,151 villages respectively, in 1891. The net result was an increase of one town in the Eastern, two towns in the Northern and two in the Southern Divisions, and a gain of 96 villages in the Northern and a loss of three towns and 20 villages in the North-Western Divisions, to say nothing of the loss of 47 villages in the Eastern and 29 in the Southern Divisions.

27 We shall now consider what proportion of "towns" and "villages" in each District, falls under each of the nine groups indicated in Imperial Table III. The first of these groups deals with a population whose number is below 500, and the last with that whose number exceeds 100,000, the intermediate ones covering the periods, 500-1,000, 1,000-2,000, 2,000-5,000, 5,000-10,000, 10,000-20,000, 20,000-50,000, and 50,000-100,000. An idea of these proportions may be had from Statement No. XI, in which the proportionate distribution of 100 villages over the several groups is exhibited. Supposing the total number of villages in the State to be 100, we find that 99.61 of them are villages with a population ranging from 1 to 4,999, leaving only .39 per cent of the number to represent "towns" with a population exceeding 5,000 souls. At the last Census *about* the same proportions were observed, with this difference that towns were found to be 1 per cent less and villages 1 per cent more than what they were in 1891. Again, with regard to villages, 66.16 per cent are those whose population is less than 500, and 21.62 per cent those having a population ranging from 500 to 999. In the "1,000-2,000" group there are 9.27, and in the 2,000-5,000 group only 2.56. Of .39, which represents the proportion of towns, .29 come under the group 5,000-10,000, .07 under the third group 20,000-50,000 and the remaining .01 under the last group of 100,000 and over. None, it should be noted, fall in the last group but one, whose population ranges between 50,000 and 100,000. The Districts of Aurangabad, Gulbargah and Raichur alone contain four towns which come under the third group, 20,000-50,000.

28. The largest proportion of villages in the first two groups, and the third and the fourth groups, is found in the Sirpur-Tandur, the Elgandal and the Nalgonda Districts, which contain 85.47 and 31.19 per cent, and 16.84 per cent and 4.72 per cent of the total number of villages, respectively. As for "towns," the Districts of Oosmanabad, Birh and Aurangabad show the high percentages of .69, .20 and .11 under the first, the second and the third groups respectively. The City of Hyderabad, situated in the *Atiaf-i-Balda* District, is the only "Town" in the Dominions, whose population exceeds the limit of 100,000 persons; and this one town represents only .01 per cent of the total number of villages and towns in the State. Taken by Divisions, the North-Western

Division shows the highest percentage, 76.64, of villages under group 1, the Eastern Division with its percentages of 28.16 and 15.24 does the same under the second and the third groups, respectively. The largest proportion under the fourth group, 3.47 per cent, is found in the Southern Division. The Southern, the Northern and the North-Western Divisions contain, in order, the largest proportions of towns under the first, the second and the third groups. And the Eastern Division has the largest number under the last group.

29 Having thus reviewed the proportions which the number of villages and towns falling under each group, bears to the total number *first* in each District, *next* in each Division and *lastly* in the State as a whole, we shall now endeavour to show the proportions which the population coming under each of these groups bears to the total population of each of the aforesaid three areas. Given that the total population is 100, its distribution under the different groups will be as is exhibited in Statement No. XII. A reference to this will show that 89.87 per cent inhabit villages, coming under groups 1, 2, 3 and 4, the remaining 10.13 per cent residing in "towns". These figures, when compared with the 90.6 per cent for villages and 9.4 per cent for towns of the Census of 1891, show an increase of 1.9 per cent in the urban, and a decrease of 1.9 per cent in the rural population.

Of the 89.87 per cent of persons living in villages, 27.59 per cent live in those whose population is below 500, 26.80 per cent in those whose population is between 500 and 1000, 22.72 per cent in those whose population ranges between 1000 and 2000, and 12.76 per cent in those whose population is above 2000, but below 5000. Roughly speaking, a fourth of the population may be said to inhabit villages falling under the first three groups, and only an eighth part of it in those coming under the fourth.

30 The proportion of the population inhabiting the "towns" is, as above stated, 10.13 per cent, and this works out to a figure which represents about one-tenth of the entire population. Of this, the largest share of 4.03 per cent or nearly one-twentieth fifth goes to the credit of towns coming under the last group, in which is included the Hyderabad City whose population is 448,466. The next largest, 3.55 per cent or roughly one-thirtieth, forms the strength of towns which come under the first group. The remainder, nearly one-fortieth of the urban population, falls under the second and the third groups, with 1.57 and .98 per cent respectively, to their credit.

31 Turning to the rural population by Districts, we find that Sirpur-Tandur, with its 51.14 per cent, heads the list of villages under the first group, while the Districts of Elgandal and Warangal, with then 32.90 and 33.99 per cents respectively, occupy the front rank among villages under the second and the third groups. Among the villages

coming under the fourth group, Gulbargah with its 19.39 per cent, claims the place of honour. The *Atraf-i Balda* brings up the rear in the case of villages falling under the first three groups, Sirpur Tandur doing the same in the case of those coming under the fourth group. With regard to the urban population, the Districts of Oosmanabad, Bīrh and Aurangabad with their 8.74, 6.15 and 7.91 per cents respectively, occupy the foremost places among "towns" coming under the first three groups, while *Atraf-i-Balda* enjoys the unique honour of possessing a town coming under the last group with a population exceeding 100,000.

32 Taken by Divisions, we see that all the four Divisions claim the first place, each in one of the four classes into which the villages are grouped. The Eastern Division stands first in the third group, the Northern in the second, the North-Western in the first and the Southern in the fourth. The case is the same with towns or urban areas: the Southern Division occupies the place of honour in the first group, the North-Western does the same in the second and the third, and the Eastern heads the list in the fourth.

33 Having thus far reviewed the proportion which the number of towns and villages in each class bears to the total number of towns and villages, as also the ratio which the population of each bears to the total population, we shall next proceed to notice what the density of the population of a village is, *first* in each District and *next* in the whole State. Statement No XIII exhibits the average population per village (1) for each District, (2) for each Division and (3) for the Province as a whole. The rural population of 10,014,194 is seen distributed over 20,011 villages, giving 500 persons as the average for a village; but the density for towns and villages taken together is 555. So far as the averages for Divisions go, we find that the Eastern Division tops the list with an average of 626 per village as against 582 in 1891. The Southern Division, with an average of 545 persons per village as against 566 in 1891, comes next, followed by the Northern Division which has an average of 465 per village as against 479 in 1891. The North-Western Division, with an average of 390 per village as against 497 in 1891, comes at the bottom of the list.

34 As for Districts taken individually, Nalgonda with a village density of 703 stands first, and Sirpur-Tandur with 271, stands last. The density exceeds the Provincial average in the case of the eight of the remaining Districts, Elgandal (650), Warangal (621), Gulbargah (611), Oosmanabad (568), Medak (549), Mahbubnagar (507), Raichur (505) and Indur (504). In Lingsugur, the density just comes up to the Provincial average (500); while in *Atraf-i-Balda* it is less than that by three. In Bidar (489), Bīrh (449), Nander (401), Parbhani (392) and Aurangabad (350), the density is below the average for the Dominions.

37. The total urban population of 1,126,918 persons is distributed over 78 towns. This gives an average of 14,448 souls or 51 per cent per town. This is the case only when the population of the City of Hyderabad is taken into account, otherwise the average density for a town will be only 8811.45. Compared with the density of 1891, which

is 14,257 including the figures for the City of Hyderabad and 8,913 excluding it, the present density is in excess of the past by 191 or less than that by 101, according as the figures for the City of Hyderabad are either taken into or left out of account. Taking the individual Districts, we find that next to the *Atraf-i-Balda* District, which contains the Hyderabad City, comes the Aurangabad District, the density of whose population is 16,471. It is followed by the districts of Birh (10,821·50), Gulbargah (9,889), Mahbubnagar (9,808), Raichur (9,685·50) and Warangal (9,414), whose density exceeds the average density for the Dominions.

The density of the following Districts falls below the Provincial standard :—

Nander (8593·75), Parbhani (8521 14), Oosmanabad (7790 50), Indur (7686·57), Bidar (7655), Elgandal (7053·14), Lingsugur (6972 50), Medak (6761·66), Sirpur-Tandur (6303) and Nalgonda (5847·50).

Considered by Divisions, the Eastern Division in which the *Atraf-i-Balda* District is situated, heads the list with an average density of 41,367·31 per town. The North-Western Division comes next with 10,983 20 per town, followed by the Southern Division with 8,636 56. The Northern Division comes last with an average density of 7,679 75 per town.

38 We shall now see what proportion of the entire urban population is contributed by each District and what proportion the urban population of each District bears to its total population. Statement No XIV exhibits these proportions. It will be seen from this that the *Atraf-i-balda* District, with the City of Hyderabad in its bosom naturally heads the list with a contribution of 39·8 per cent, followed by the districts of Aurangabad, Gulbargah, Parbhani, Raichur, Indur and Bidar with their 7·3, 6·1, 5·3, 5·1, 4·8 and 4·8 per cents, respectively.

All these, save Indur, are either Cantonments or Cities as classified for Census purposes, or both.

As for the remaining Districts, they stand in the following order —

Elgandal (4·4 per cent), Oosmanabad (4·1 per cent), Birh (3·8 per cent), Lingsugur (3·7 per cent), Nander (3·05 per cent), Warangal (2·5 per cent), Medak (1·8 per cent), Mahbubnagar (1·7 per cent), Nalgonda (1·04) and Sirpur-Tandur (·6 per cent).

Taken by Divisions, the Eastern Division, in which lies the Hyderabad City, comes first with 47·7 per cent. The North-Western Division comes next with 19·5 per cent, followed by the Southern Division with 19·1 per cent. The Northern Division with its 13·6 per cent comes last.

39. Even with regard to the proportion, which the urban population of each District bears to its total population, it is interesting to note that several of our Districts follow the very order in which we find them ranged with regard to the proportion borne by their urban population to the population of the whole Dominions. The *Atraf-i-Balda* District has the largest proportion of the urban population (51·6 per cent), the districts of Aurangabad, Raichur, Gulbargah and Parbhani coming next with 41·4, 41·4, 39·3 and 39·2 per cent, respectively. These are followed by the Districts of Burh, Osmanabad, Indur, Bidar, Nander and Lingsugur, where 38·8, 37·8, 35·6, 38·6 and 32·6 per cent of the population respectively, are urban. The remaining Districts figure in the following order.—

Medak (5·5 per cent), Elgandal (4·8 per cent), Warangal (2·9 per cent), Mahbubnagar (2·8 per cent), Sirpur-Tandur (2·3 per cent) and Nalgonda (1·7 per cent)

10. The strength of our towns under each group is shown in paragraph 27 *supra*

Imperial Table III, printed in Volume II, shows that there are in all 78 towns in this State. Of these 57 fall in the first class, where the population, while exceeding 5,000, falls below 10,000, 16 fall in the second class, where the population is over 10,000, but less than 20,000, 4 fall in the third class, where the population is above 20,000, but under 50,000. The last falls in the fourth class where the population exceeds 100,000. The solitary town in the fourth class is none other than the Hyderabad City itself, which had a population of 448,466 souls in 1901 as against 415,039 in 1891 and 367,417 in 1881. Thus the population of the City of Hyderabad has, during the last two decades, increased by 81,049. It must, however, be mentioned here that the City of Hyderabad includes the City and the Chadarghat Municipalities, the Secunderabad and the Bolaram Cantonments and the Residency Bazaars, whose population stands as detailed below —

| | 1901 | 1891 | Increase or Decrease |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| The City Municipality ... | 209,805 | 180,957 | + 28,848 |
| The Chadarghat Municipality | 125,319 | 126,624 | — 1,305 |
| Secunderabad .. | 83,550 | 80,626 | + 2,924 |
| Bolaram . . | 12,888 | 12,123 | + 765 |
| The Residency Bazaars | 16,904 | 14,709 | + 2,195 |
| Total | 448,466 | 415,039 | + 33,427 |

The four towns in the third class are—

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|------------|-----------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Aurangabad with a population of | 36,837 | as against | 33,887 in | 1891, shows an increase of | 2,950 persons |
| Gulbargah | " | 20,228 | " | 28,200 in | " " 1,028 " |
| Raichur | " | 22,165 | " | 23,174 in | " a decrease of 1,009 " |
| Jalna | " | 20,270 | " | 19,128 in | " an increase of 1,142 " |

Aurangabad, Raichur and Jalna are Cantonments, besides being Municipal towns. Gulbargah, like Aurangabad, is not only a Municipality, but also the head-quarters of a Division (Suba) and, therefore, of a District. Both are centres of commercial activity like Raichur, also the head-quarters of a District. The population of these three towns has increased since 1881.

The 16 Towns in the second group and the variation in their population since 1891, are shown below.

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|------------|-----------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Birh with a population of | 17,671 | as against | 18,974 in | 1891 shows a decrease of | 1,323 souls |
| Hingoli | " | 17,256 | " | 11,963 | an increase of 5,290 " |
| Nander | " | 14,184 | " | 13,105 | " of 1,079 " |
| Indur | " | 12,871 | " | 11,482 | " of 1,389 " |
| Ambajogai | " | 12,628 | " | 13,923 | a decrease of 1,295 " |
| Yellandlapad | " | 12,377 | " | " | " |
| Narayanpett | " | 12,011 | " | 11,888 | an increase of 123 " |
| Bidar | " | 11,367 | " | 11,315 | " of 52 " |
| Kalyani | " | 11,191 | " | 13,026 | a decrease of 1,835 " |
| Jagtial | " | 11,181 | " | 9,538 | an increase of 1,643 " |
| Kadrabad | " | 11,159 | " | 11,402 | a decrease of 243 " |
| Oosmanabad | " | 10,607 | " | 10,511 | an increase of 96 " |
| Hanamkondah | " | 10,457 | " | 11,484 | a decrease of 997 " |
| Lathur | " | 10,479 | " | 9,063 | an increase of 1,416 " |
| Gadwal | " | 10,195 | " | 14,672 | a decrease of 4,477 " |
| Aland | " | 10,130 | " | 9,538 | an increase of 592 " |

All but Yellandlapad, Kalyani, Jagtial, Lathur, Gadwal and Aland are either Municipalities, or Municipalities and Cantonments; while Hingoli and Ambajogai are both Cantonments and Municipalities.

In spite of the havoc played by the late famine in the District of Parbham, Hingoli has gained in population, a circumstance worthy of some note. Birh, Nander, Indur, Narayanpett, Bidar, Kadrabad, Oosmanabad (Dharaseo) and Hanamkondah are Municipal towns, being the Head Quarters of Districts and centres of commerce and trade. All these, except Birh, Kadrabad and Hanamkondah, have shown an increase in population, the largest increase, 1,389, being in Indur. The largest fall in numbers is seen in Birh, which is doubtless due to the ravaging work of the last famine. The remaining six towns are neither Municipalities nor Cantonments. Of these, one Yellandlapad which is just rising into importance, because of its Coal Mines, which provide employment to hundreds of men. Gadwal, the head-quarters of a Hindu *Samasthanam*, shows a decrease in population of 4,477 souls. The population of Kalyani has gone down by 1,835, while that of Jagtial, Lathur and Aland has gone up by 1,643, 1,416 and 592, respectively.

There are 57 towns in the first class in which the strength of the population ranges between 5,000 and 10,000. The names of these towns, their population according to the Censuses of 1901 and 1891, and the difference between the figures for the two Censuses, are given below :—

| Name of Town | Population in 1901 | Population in 1891 | Difference (+) or (—). |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Yadgir . | 6,271 | 6,767 | — 496 |
| Manvi | 6,253 | 5,669 | + 584 |
| Gangawati | 6,245 | 6,138 | + 107 |
| Mukhair | 6,148 | 6,019 | + 129 |
| Mudhol | 6,040 | 6,624 | — 584 |
| Owsa | 6,026 | 6,091 | — 65 |
| Udgir | 5,984 | 6,722 | — 738 |
| Tandur .. | 5,930 | 4,278 | + 1,652 |
| Nalgonda | 5,889 | 5,906 | — 17 |
| Pathi . | 5,828 | 6,726 | — 898 |
| Bhongir | 5,806 | 4,938 | + 868 |
| Bhalki | 5,788 | 5,383 | + 405 |
| Sonepett | 5,759 | 8,090 | — 2,331 |
| Karimnagar . | 5,752 | 6,348 | — 596 |
| Allikher | 5,740 | 4,345 | + 1,395 |
| Mazalgaon . | 5,698 | 5,556 | + 142 |
| Morum .. | 5,692 | 5,874 | — 182 |
| Koratla . | 5,524 | 5,892 | — 368 |
| Seram | 5,503 | 4,245 | + 1,258 |
| Vaijapur | 5,451 | 5,411 | + 40 |
| Sagar | 5,445 | 5,435 | + 10 |
| Hassanparthi . | 5,378 | 3,849 | + 1,529 |
| Vemalwada . | 5,372 | 6,511 | — 1,139 |

| Name of Town. | | Population in 1901 | Population in 1891 | Difference (+) or (—). |
|---------------|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Sindhnur | ... | 5,242 | 4,763 | + 974 |
| Balkonda | ... | 5,118 | 4,565 | + 553 |
| Shahabad | ... | 5 105 | 3,452 | + 1,653 |
| Lingampett | ... | 5,102 | 4,719 | + 383 |
| Kodangal | . | 5,099 | 5,296 | — 197 |
| Gangakhair | ... | 5,007 | 6,653 | — 1,646 |
| Parbham | . | 9,958 | 10,102 | — 144 |
| Armur | .. | 9,031 | 7,015 | + 2,016 |
| Koppal | ... | 8,903 | 6,991 | + 1,912 |
| Paithan | ... | 8,638 | 8,788 | — 150 |
| Medak | .. | 8,511 | 7,556 | + 955 |
| Basmat | . | 8,445 | 11,361 | — 2,916 |
| Siddipet | .. | 8,302 | 7,671 | + 631 |
| Shorapur | ... | 8,271 | 9,754 | — 1,483 |
| Kosgi | . | 8,228 | 8,480 | — 190 |
| Nirmal | | 7,751 | 10,932 | — 3,181 |
| Mudgal | . | 7,729 | 6,641 | + 1,088 |
| Mahbubnagar | . | 7,605 | 6,222 | + 1,383 |
| Manwat | | 7,395 | 10,912 | — 3,517 |
| Thair | ... | 7,327 | 8,015 | — 688 |
| Parli | .. | 7,289 | 7,659 | — 370 |
| Homnabad | ... | 7,136 | 7,736 | — 600 |
| Bhaisa | .. | 7,126 | 7,688 | — 562 |
| Deglur | . | 6,917 | 6,578 | + 339 |
| Deodurg | ... | 6,773 | 7,213 | — 440 |
| Manthani | .. | 6,680 | 6,046 | + 634 |
| Sadaseopet | ... | 6,672 | 7,350 | — 678 |

| Name of Town | Population in 1901 | Population in 1891. | Difference (+) or (-) |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Tulapur | 6,612 | 6,861 | — 250 |
| Chennur | 6 561 | 5,719 | + 842 |
| Kondalwadi | 6,557 | 5,936 | + 621 |
| Kallur | 6,456 | 3,653 | + 2,803 |
| Bodhan | 6,438 | 5,841 | + 597 |
| Kolm | 6 379 | 6 557 | — 178 |
| Edlabad | 6,303 | 6 084 | + 219 |

There is not a town in this class, but has undergone a change in the strength of its population. If 28 towns are the poorer for the change by 24,104 souls, 29 others are the richer on that account by 25,227 persons. The highest increases of 2,016 and 2,803 are seen in Armm and Kallur respectively, and the largest decreases of 3517, 3181, 2,916 and 2,331, are noticed in Manwat, Nimal, Basmat and Sonepett respectively. The variation in the strength of the population of other towns is so insignificant, that no notice need be taken of it. Note must, however, be taken of the fact that the towns in which the population has shown a fall, are all situated in the Districts falling within the famine zone of 1900.

STATEMENT No X

Showing the variation in number of Towns and Villages in each District, since 1891

| District | | Towns- | | | Villages. | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|------|-----------|-----------|--------|------------|
| | | 1891. | 1901 | Variation | 1891. | 1901 | Variation. |
| Eastern Division | Atraf-i-Balda including the City | 1 | 1 | | 850 | 847 | — 3 |
| | Elgandal | 8 | 7 | — 1 | 1,543 | 1,516 | — 27 |
| | Nalgonda | 1 | 2 | + 1 | 960 | 972 | + 12 |
| | Warangal | 2 | 3 | + 1 | 1,517 | 1,488 | — 29 |
| | Total | 12 | 13 | + 1 | 4,870 | 4,823 | — 47 |
| Northern Division | Medak | 2 | 3 | + 1 | 632 | 631 | — 1 |
| | Indur | 6 | 7 | + 1 | 1,113 | 1,152 | + 39 |
| | Mahbubnagar | 2 | 2 | | 1,353 | 1,353 | |
| | Bidar | 7 | 7 | | 1,437 | 1,457 | + 20 |
| | Sirpur Tandur | 1 | 1 | | 945 | 1,83 | + 38 |
| | Total | 18 | 20 | + 2 | 5,480 | 5,576 | + 96 |
| North-Western Division | Aurangabad | 5 | 5 | | 1,831 | 1,825 | — 6 |
| | Birh | 5 | 4 | — 1 | 1,008 | 1,000 | — 8 |
| | Nauder | 5 | 4 | — 1 | 1,169 | 1,170 | + 1 |
| | Parbhani | 8 | 7 | — 1 | 1,502 | 1,495 | — 7 |
| | Total | 23 | 20 | — 3 | 5,510 | 5,490 | — 20 |
| Southern Division | Gulbargah | 5 | 7 | + 2 | 1,104 | 1,102 | — 2 |
| | Oosmanabad (Naldrug) | 7 | 6 | — 1 | 855 | 860 | + 5 |
| | Raichur | 6 | 6 | | 919 | 893 | — 26 |
| | Lingsugur | 5 | 6 | + 1 | 1,273 | 1,267 | — 6 |
| | Total | 23 | 25 | + 2 | 4,151 | 4,122 | — 29 |
| Grand Total | | 76 | 78 | + 2 | 20,011 | 20,011 | . |

STATEMENT No XI

| District | | Proportion of the number of towns and villages in each class to the total number of towns and villages | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | | Class I—under 500 population | Class II—population 500—1,000 | Class III—population 1,000—2,000 | Class IV—population 2,000—5,000 | Total Class I—IV—Villages | Class V—population 5,000—10,000 | Class VI—population 10,000—20,000 | Class VII—population 20,000—50,000 | Class VIII—population 50,000—100,000 | Class IX—population over 100,000 | Total Class V—IX Towns | |
| Eastern Division | Atraf & Balda including the City | 66.39 | 21.11 | 10.38 | 2.00 | 99.88 | . | | | | 12 | 12 | 100 |
| | Elgandal | 48.92 | 31.19 | 16.22 | 3.22 | 99.55 | 39 | 06 | | | | 45 | 100 |
| | Nalgonda | 48.15 | 30.05 | 16.84 | 4.72 | 99.79 | 21 | | | | | 21 | 100 |
| | Warangal | 52.58 | 27.83 | 15.96 | 3.42 | 99.79 | 07 | 14 | | | | 21 | 100 |
| | Total | 52.96 | 28.16 | 15.24 | 3.37 | 99.73 | 19 | 06 | | | 02 | 27 | 100 |
| Northern Division | Medak | 61.04 | 25.71 | 10.25 | 2.52 | 99.52 | 48 | | | | | 98 | 100 |
| | Jodur | 66.35 | 19.84 | 10.44 | 2.76 | 99.39 | 52 | 09 | | | | 61 | 100 |
| | Mahbubnagar | 65.09 | 22.29 | 10.33 | 2.14 | 99.85 | 07 | 07 | | | | 148 | 100 |
| | Bidar | 67.97 | 22.06 | 7.10 | 2.39 | 99.52 | 34 | 14 | | | | 48 | 100 |
| | Sirpur Tandar | 85.77 | 9.25 | 4.67 | 51 | 99.90 | 10 | | | | | 10 | 100 |
| | Total | 69.25 | 19.81 | 8.51 | 2.02 | 99.64 | 29 | 07 | | | | 36 | 100 |
| North-Western Division | Aurangabad | 79.07 | 15.25 | 4.21 | 1.20 | 99.73 | 11 | 05 | 11 | | | 27 | 100 |
| | Birh | 72.31 | 19.42 | 5.28 | 2.59 | 99.60 | 20 | 20 | | | | 40 | 100 |
| | Nander | 75.55 | 16.44 | 6.36 | 1.36 | 99.65 | 26 | 09 | | | | 26 | 100 |
| | Parbhani | 77.43 | 15.05 | 5.33 | 1.73 | 99.54 | 40 | 06 | | | | 46 | 100 |
| | Total | 76.64 | 16.21 | 5.15 | 1.63 | 99.63 | 24 | 09 | 04 | | | 27 | 100 |
| Southern Division | Gultargah | 59.75 | 24.53 | 10.37 | 4.67 | 99.32 | 45 | 10 | 50 | | | 60 | 100 |
| | Oosmanabad (Nalirug) | 60.55 | 24.13 | 10.88 | 3.46 | 99.31 | 46 | 20 | | | | 60 | 100 |
| | Raichur | 64.51 | 24.13 | 8.23 | 2.46 | 99.33 | 47 | 11 | | | | 58 | 100 |
| | Lingsugur | 67.51 | 22.15 | 6.41 | 3.14 | 99.21 | 47 | | | | | 47 | 100 |
| | Total | 63.99 | 23.63 | 8.58 | 3.47 | 99.21 | 51 | 11 | 50 | | | 58 | 100 |
| Grand Total | | 63.10 | 21.62 | 8.27 | 2.57 | 99.21 | 57 | 17 | 52 | | | 58 | 100 |

STATEMENT No. XII

Showing the proportion of the population of each class of village
to the total population.

| District | | Class I containing population under 500 inhabitants | Class II containing population from 500 to 1,000 inhabitants | Class III containing population from 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants | Class IV containing population from 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants | Class I-IV - Villages | Class V containing population from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants | Class VI containing population from 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants | Class VII containing population from 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants | Class VIII containing population from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants | Class IX containing population over 100,000 inhabitants | Class V-IX - Towns | Total |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|-----------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--------------------|-------|
| Eastern Division | Atraf-i-Balda including the City | 13 68 | 14 76 | 14 25 | 5 71 | 48 40 | | | | | 51 60 | 51 60 | 100 |
| | Elgandal | 17 35 | 32 90 | 32 68 | 12 30 | 95 23 | 3 69 | 1 08 | | | | 4 77 | 100 |
| | Nalgonda | 18 13 | 29 37 | 31 94 | 18 89 | 98 33 | 1 67 | | | | | 1 67 | 100 |
| | Warangal | 17 51 | 31 34 | 33 99 | 14 19 | 97 03 | 57 | 2 40 | | | | 2 97 | 100 |
| | Total | 16 64 | 27 36 | 28 38 | 12 49 | 84 87 | 1 56 | 96 | | | 12 61 | 15 13 | 100 |
| Northern Division | Medak | 26 76 | 30 58 | 24 09 | 13 02 | 94 45 | 5 55 | | | | | 5 55 | 100 |
| | Indur | 27 42 | 25 75 | 25 19 | 13 17 | 91 53 | 6 45 | 2 02 | | | | 8 47 | 100 |
| | Mulhbnagar | 28 89 | 30 02 | 27 20 | 11 11 | 97 22 | 1 08 | 1 70 | | | | 2 78 | 100 |
| | Bidar | 32 17 | 30 03 | 18 17 | 12 63 | 93 00 | 4 05 | 2 95 | | | | 7 00 | 100 |
| | Sirpur Tandur | 51 14 | 19 68 | 22 65 | 4 23 | 97 70 | 2 30 | | | | | 2 30 | 100 |
| | Total | 31 39 | 28 08 | 23 35 | 11 58 | 94 40 | 3 87 | 1 73 | | | | 5 60 | 100 |
| North-Western Division | Aurangabad | 39 59 | 25 92 | 14 64 | 8 44 | 86 59 | 1 95 | 1 55 | 7 91 | | | 11 41 | 100 |
| | Birh | 34 74 | 26 76 | 14 97 | 14 74 | 91 21 | 2 64 | 6 15 | | | | 8 79 | 100 |
| | Nander | 41 55 | 23 33 | 19 66 | 8 10 | 93 19 | 4 00 | 2 81 | | | | 6 81 | 100 |
| | Parbhani | 40 11 | 22 39 | 17 04 | 11 23 | 90 77 | 6 56 | 2 67 | | | | 9 23 | 100 |
| | Total | 39 14 | 24 60 | 16 43 | 10 44 | 99 70 | 3 80 | 3 08 | 2 42 | | | 9 30 | 100 |
| Southern Division | Gulbargah | 25 69 | 24 48 | 21 11 | 19 39 | 90 67 | 4 02 | 1 37 | 3 94 | | | 9 33 | 100 |
| | Oosmanabad (Naldurg) | 24 87 | 27 27 | 23 29 | 15 83 | 91 26 | 4 30 | 3 94 | | | | 8 74 | 100 |
| | Raleghur | 23 03 | 29 06 | 19 08 | 12 42 | 83 59 | 5 06 | 2 00 | 4 35 | | | 11 41 | 100 |
| | Lingsugur | 33 21 | 26 54 | 16 41 | 17 65 | 93 81 | 6 19 | | | | | 6 19 | 100 |
| | Total | 23 06 | 26 60 | 19 97 | 16 70 | 91 23 | 5 35 | 83 | 2 09 | | | 8 77 | 100 |
| Grand Total | | 27 59 | 26 80 | 22 72 | 12 76 | 89 87 | 3 55 | 1 57 | 98 | | 4 03 | 10 13 | 100 |

STATEMENT No XIII

Showing the average village density in each class of villages and towns

| District | | All classes | Class I—under 500 | Class II—500—1,000 | Class III—1,000—2,000 | Class IV—2,000—5,000 | Total classes I—IV—Villages | Class V—5,000—10,000 | Class VI—10,000—20,000 | Class VII—20,000—50,000 | Class VIII—50,000—100,000 | Class IX—100,000 and over | Total Class V—IX—Towns |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Eastern Division | Atraf-i-Baida including the City | 1,025 | 211 | 717 | 1,407 | 2,921 | 497 | | | | | 448,466 | 448,466 |
| | Elgundal | 680 | 241 | 717 | 1,370 | 2,599 | 650 | 6,365 | 11,181 | | | | 7,053 |
| | Nalgonda | 718 | 270 | 501 | 1,363 | 2,873 | 708 | 5,848 | | | | | 5,848 |
| | Warangal | 639 | 213 | 719 | 1,360 | 2,651 | 621 | 5,578 | 11,432 | | | | 9,414 |
| | Total | 736 | 231 | 715 | 1,369 | 2,726 | 626 | 6,140 | 11,348 | | | 448,466 | 41367 31 |
| Northern Division | Medak | 578 | 214 | 688 | 1,379 | 2,985 | 549 | 6,762 | | | | | 6,762 |
| | Indur | 548 | 226 | 710 | 1,321 | 2,611 | 504 | 6,823 | 12,871 | | | | 7,687 |
| | Mahabubnagar | 521 | 231 | 701 | 1,371 | 2,704 | 507 | 7,605 | 12,011 | | | | 9,608 |
| | Bidar | 523 | 248 | 712 | 1,338 | 2,763 | 489 | 6,205 | 11,279 | | | | 7,655 |
| | Sirpur Tandur | 277 | 166 | 509 | 1,343 | 2,309 | 271 | 6,303 | | | | | 6,303 |
| | Total | 491 | 222 | 695 | 1,347 | 2,719 | 465 | 6,635 | 11,860 | | | | 7679 75 |
| North Western Division | Aurangabad | 394 | 197 | 673 | 1,370 | 2,767 | 350 | 7,045 | 11,159 | 28,554 | | | 16,471 |
| | Birh | 490 | 236 | 676 | 1,388 | 2,790 | 449 | 6,494 | 15,150 | | | | 10,822 |
| | Nander | 429 | 236 | 623 | 1,337 | 2,551 | 401 | 6,730 | 14,184 | | | | 8,594 |
| | Parbhani | 430 | 223 | 640 | 1,375 | 2,787 | 392 | 7,065 | 17,256 | | | | 8,521 |
| | Total | 429 | 219 | 653 | 1,367 | 2,742 | 390 | 6,897 | 14,579 | 28,554 | | | 10983 20 |
| Southern Division | Gulbargah | 670 | 288 | 669 | 1,363 | 2,770 | 611 | 5,973 | 10,130 | 29,228 | | | 9,889 |
| | Oosmanabad (Naldurg) | 618 | 252 | 695 | 1,325 | 2,824 | 568 | 6,414 | 10,543 | | | | 7,591 |
| | Raichur | 566 | 246 | 682 | 1,313 | 2,906 | 505 | 6,438 | 10,195 | 22,165 | | | 9,686 |
| | Lingsugur | 531 | 261 | 636 | 1,352 | 2,983 | 500 | 6,973 | | | | | 6,973 |
| | Total | 596 | 262 | 680 | 1,341 | 2,857 | 545 | 6,866 | 10,163 | 25,696 | | | 8636 56 |
| Grand Total | | 555 | 231 | 687 | 1,358 | 2,764 | 500 | 6,699 | 12,336 | 27,125 | | 448,466 | 14448 51 |

STATEMENT No XIV

Showing the Proportion of the Urban population in each District and Division

| District | | Proportion of the Urban population to the total population of each District | Proportion of the Urban population of each District to the total Urban population of the Province. |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Eastern Division | Atraf-i-Balda including the City | 51 6 | 39 8 |
| | Elgandal | 4 8 | 4 4 |
| | Nalgonda | 1 7 | 1 04 |
| | Warangal | 2 9 | 2 5 |
| | Total | 15 1 | 47 7 |
| Northern Division | Medak | 5 5 | 1 8 |
| | Indur | 8 5 | 4 8 |
| | Mahbubnagar | 2 8 | 1 7 |
| | Bidar | 6 9 | 4 8 |
| | Sirpur Tandur | 2 3 | 6 |
| | Total | 5 6 | 13 6 |
| North-Western Division | Aurangabad | 11 4 | 7 3 |
| | Birh | 8 8 | 3 8 |
| | Nander | 6 8 | 3 05 |
| | Parbhani | 9 2 | 5 3 |
| | Total | 9 3 | 19 5 |
| Southern Division | Gulbargah | 9 3 | 6 1 |
| | Oosmanabad (Naldrug) | 8 7 | 4 1 |
| | Raichur .. | 11 4 | 5 1 |
| | Lingsugur | 6 2 | 3 7 |
| | Total .. | 8 8 | 19 1 |
| Grand Total | | 10 1 | 100 0 |

DIAGRAM

ILLUSTRATING RELATIVE AREAS OF DISTRICTS BY SQUARES

HYDERABAD CENSUS REPORT 1901.

WHOLE STATE.

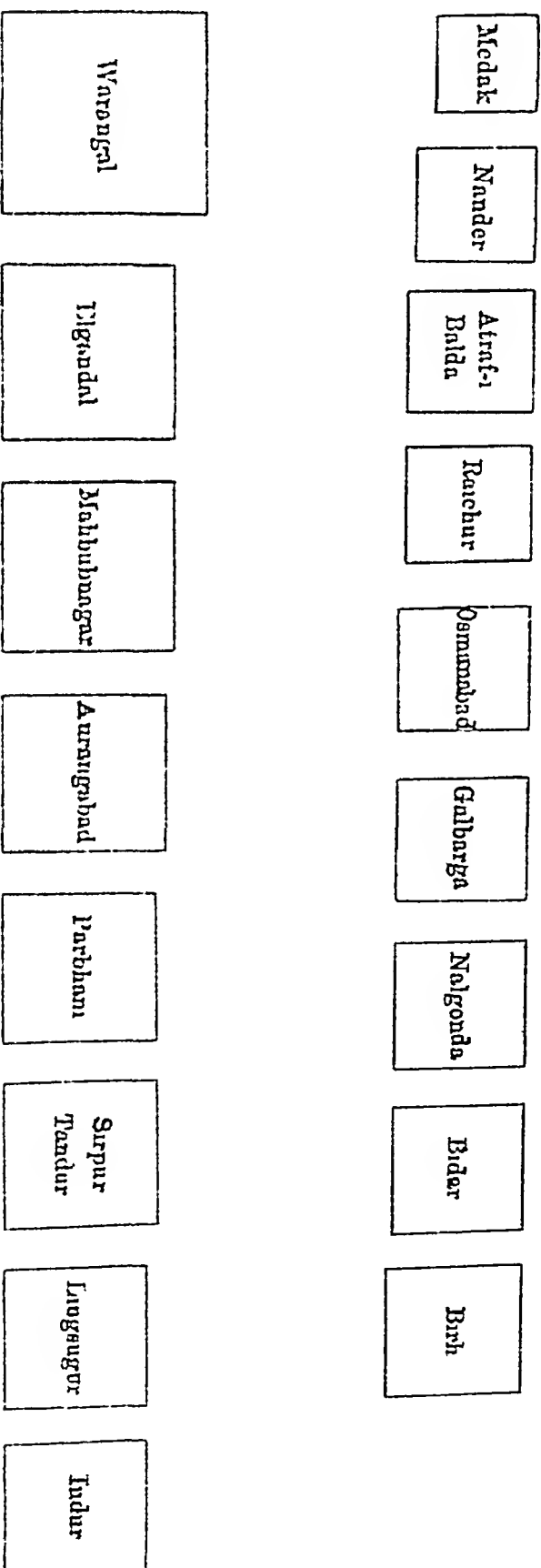
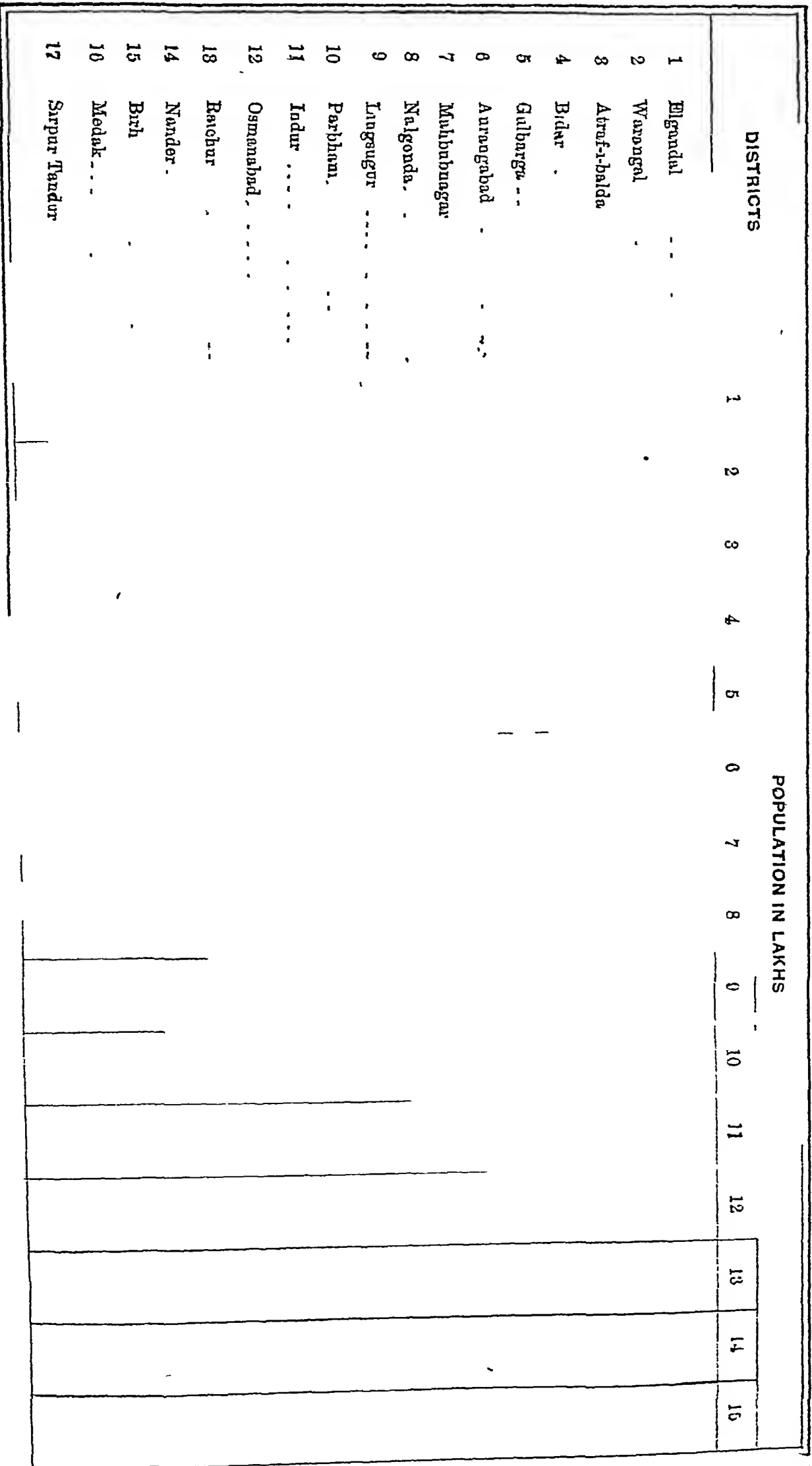


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE POPULATION

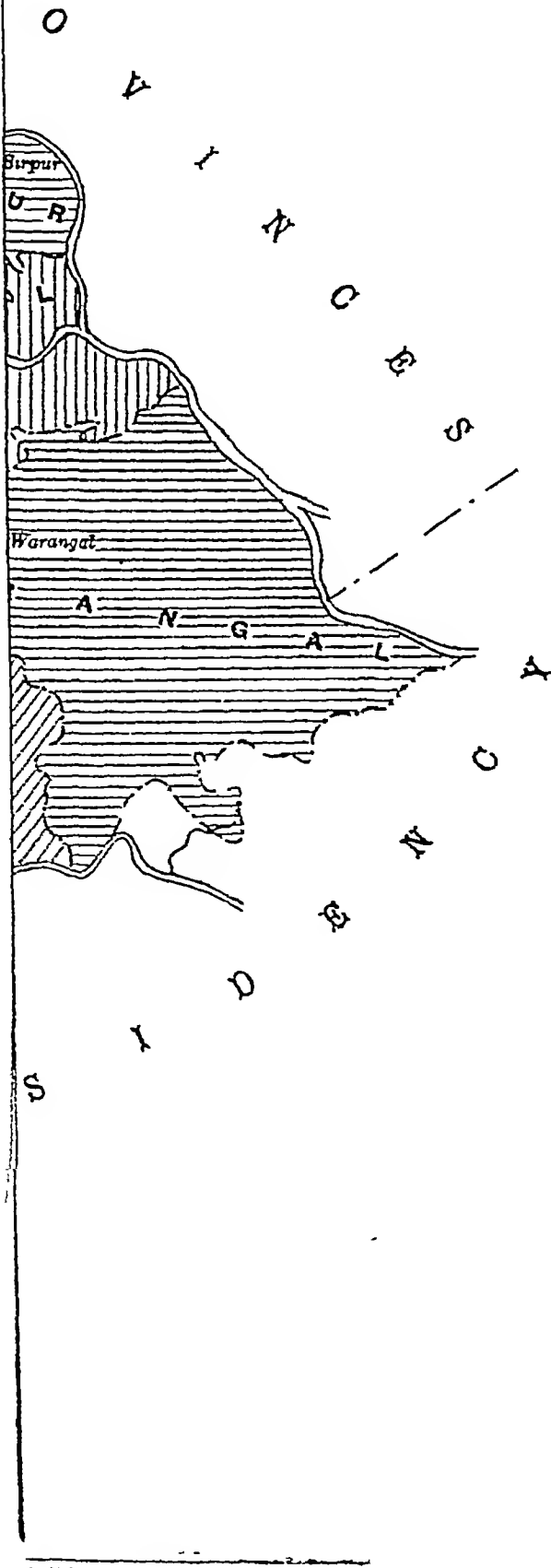
HYDERABAD CENSUS REPORT 1901



MAP

TO ILLUSTRATE THE DENSITY OF POPULATION
PER SQUARE MILE.

Scale 48 Miles to 1 Inch.



CHAPTER II.

The Movement of the Population.

In this Chapter we propose to discuss the statistics relating to the movement of the population, that is, the increase or the decrease that has taken place in the population, since the Census of 1891.

2. In 1901, the population was 11,141,142 as against 11,537,010 in 1891 and 9,815,591 in 1881. It was made up of 50.92 per cent of males and 49.08 per cent of females, the former being in excess of the latter by 1.84 per cent. In 1891, the proportion of males to females was as 49.9 to 49.1, or, in other words, the males exceeded the females in number by 1.8 per cent. In 1881 also, the male population exceeded the female population by 1.62, as the proportion of males to females was as 50.81 to 49.19. Thus it is plain that, at the last three Censuses, the proportion between males and females were almost identical.

3. Subsidiary Table I shows what the "percentage of variation" was (1) in each district and (2) in the State as a whole, since the decennium beginning with "1881." And comparing this with Imperial Table II, which shows the actual variation, we find that, in spite of the fact that the population of the whole State has decreased, that of the States, portions of districts, which are arranged in the descending order of their percentage of magnitude, has increased during the last ten years, and the increase is to the extent noted below.

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Sargur-Jindar | 11,061 or 17.76 per cent |
| Gadchigh | 94,487 or 14.40 .. |
| Nanded | 75,162 or 12.03 .. |
| Warangal | 99,517 or 11.66 .. |
| Longsagar | 55,799 or 9.00 .. |
| Hyderabad City .. | 33,427 or 8.05 .. |
| Atraf-Bulda | 30,918 or 7.93 .. |
| Mahabubgar | 31,076 or 4.61 .. |
| Medak | 1,987 or .51 .. |

The total increase in the above districts is 9.5 per cent of the population of 1891.

On the contrary, there has been a fall in the following districts to the extent shown below.

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Bidh | 150,464 or 23.12 per cent |
| Nander | 128,815 or 20.37 .. |
| Parbhani | 159,570 or 19.81 .. |
| Oosmanabad | 114,245 or 17.60 .. |
| Bidur | 135,855 or 15.06 .. |
| Aurangabad | 107,568 or 12.98 .. |
| Elgandal | 59,019 or 5.39 .. |
| Indur | 5,010 or .78 .. |
| Raichur | 3,206 or .63 .. |

The total decrease in the aforesaid districts comes to 12·9 per cent. of the population of 1891.

It will thus be seen that there has been a net decrease of 3·4 per cent. in the population of 1891.

4. At the outset, we will see if there has been any changes made in the boundaries of our districts since 1891, to bring about a change in the strength of their population. A reference to Statement No III, printed at the end of Chapter I—A, will show that the areas of the Districts of *Atraf-i-Balda*, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Nander, Parbhani and Gulbargah have increased since 1891 by 71, 12, 46, 6,4 and 28 square miles, respectively ; and thus was due to the transfer made of certain villages. But as there is no corresponding increase either in the population or in the number of occupied houses they support, it is unnecessary to consider the question of the increased area with respect to the Districts of Nander and Parbhani, all that is needed being to consider how far the increase in area contributed towards the increase, if any, in the population.

5. The inclusion of these additional areas in the territorial units of the aforesaid districts, except Nander and Parbhani, has tended to increase the number of their houses. And from Statement No VI, printed at the end of Chapter I—B, we find that the number of houses has increased as shown below

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| In <i>Atraf-i-Balda</i> | the number has increased by 14,166 or 18·67 per cent |
| „ Nalgonda | „ „ „ 18,330 or 16·84 „ |
| „ Mahbubnagar | „ „ „ 14,165 or 10·79 „ |
| „ Gulbargah | „ „ „ 17,750 or 13·07 „ |

6 It cannot, however, be contended that the increase in all these augmented numbers is due to the mere transfer of areas. For, the splitting up of families become unduly large, or the settling of persons newly come into the districts, may be responsible for a portion of the increase. However, a large number of the houses come into existence, since 1891, may be put to the credit of the enlargement of the geographical limits of the districts themselves. Therefore, calculating from the data supplied by Statement No V, printed at the end of Chapter I—B, we find that the increased areas have contributed to the following increase in the population in the undermentioned Districts.

| | | |
|----------------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| <i>Atraf-i-Balda</i> | .. | $71 \times 27 \times 5 = 9,585$ |
| Nalgonda | . | $12 \times 31 \times 6 = 2,232$ |
| Mahbubnagar | ... | $46 \times 22 \times 5 = 6,060$ |
| Gulbargah | . | $28 \times 38 \times 5 = 5,320$ |

7. It is thus manifest that the increase of population in the Districts of *Atraf-i-Balda* (including the Hyderabad City), Nalgonda,

Mahbubnagar and Gulbargah is partly due to the transfer of fresh villages to within their geographical limits.

8. Statement No I, printed at the end of this Chapter, furnishes us with interesting and instructive particulars regarding the movement of the population. It shows that, since the enumeration of 1891, there is a decrease of 403,021 persons under the following heads —

| | | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| (a) | Born in districts within the State | 341,713 | persons |
| (b) | „ India | 61,069 | „ |
| (c) | „ Countries adjacent to India | 121 | „ |
| (d) | „ Africa and America | 118 | , |
| Total | | 403,021 | „ |

Against this there is a nominal increase of 8,690 persons under the heads of—

| | | | |
|-------|--|-------|---------|
| (e) | Born in districts contiguous to their native districts | 5,891 | persons |
| (f) | „ other Asiatic countries | 488 | „ |
| (g) | „ European countries | 2,311 | , |
| Total | | 8,690 | „ |

The net result is a fall of 395,898 souls in 1901 from the population of 1891. The analysis of the results by Districts, as given in the aforesaid statement, throws further light on the matter, and I propose to discuss these results here only in so far as they relate to the district-born population and the Indian immigrants, for the numbers under the other items, being small, call for no special remarks.

9. So far as the district-born population goes, the result is an increase of 508,523 persons in the non-famine districts, as shown below

| | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| The Hyderabad City | | 37,502 | where the total increase is | 33,427 |
| Atiaf-i-Balda | 49,791 | do | . | 30,918 |
| Nalgonda | 83,257 | do | . | 75,162 |
| Warangal | 109,303 | do | .. | 99,517 |
| Medak | 14,585 | do | | 1,987 |
| Mahbubnagar | 26,087 | do | | 31,076 |
| Supur-Tandur | 36,371 | do | .. | 41,061 |
| Gulbargah | 88,701 | do | | 93,487 |
| Lingsugur | 62,926 | do | . | 55,799 |
| Total | | 508,523 | persons | Increase .. 462,434 persons |

In the Famine affected areas, however, the result is quite the reverse, being a decrease of 665,031 souls as set forth below

| | | | | | |
|------------|-----|----------------|-----------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| Bidar | ... | 126,066 | where the total decrease is | .. | 125,855 |
| Aurangabad | | 86,221 | do | .. | 107,568 |
| Birh | ... | 127,497 | do | ... | 150,464 |
| Nander | .. | 100,187 | do | ... | 128,845 |
| Parbham | . | 140,682 | do | ... | 159,570 |
| Oosmanabad | | 84,378 | do | .. | 114,245 |
| Total | | <u>665,031</u> | souls | Decrease | ... <u>796,547</u> souls |

10. Besides the above, there is the nominal decrease of 5,872 plus 2,930, or 8,802 persons in all in the Districts of Indur and Raichur, to say nothing of the abnormal decrease of 176,403 souls in the District of Elgandal, where both famine and plague were conspicuous by their absence. It will thus be seen that the total decrease under the head of the district-born in the aforesaid nine districts amounts to 850,236 as against the increase of 503,523 as detailed above. And the net result of all this is a decrease under this head of 346,713 persons, as pointed out at paragraph 8 (a) *supra*.

11. Apart from this, Subsidiary Table IV shows the variation in the percentages of the district-born population of 1891 and 1901, and according to this table, the fall under the head is 3.59, the decrease in the gross population being 3.4.

12. We shall first deal with the districts in which there is a net increase. From the statement given above, it will be seen that the net increase is more than covered by the increase in the district-born population of all the districts, except Mahbubnagar, Sirpur-Tandur and Gulbargah, where each shows a further increase of nearly 5,000 persons. All this is due to immigration. In the case of Mahbubnagar and Sirpur-Tandur, the increase is accounted for by the circumstance of the rise in the influx of people born in the adjoining districts of the State, while in the case of Gulbargah, it is due to the incoming of people born in other parts of India.

13. We shall next take the districts in which there is a net decrease. From the table given above, it will be seen that in no case is the entire fall wholly covered by the fall in the district-born population. And roughly speaking, the difference between the two falls may, in the case of the following Districts, be stated to be as follows:—

| | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Bidar | ... | | | 10,000 |
| Aurangabad | .. | .. | ... | 21,000 |
| Birh | .. | . | . | 23,000 |
| Nander | .. | | ... | 28,000 |
| Parbhani | ... | .. | . | 19,000 |
| Oosmanabad | | ... | .. | 30,000 |

This decrease is solely due to the fall in the number of immigrants. In the case of Bidar, Nander and Parbhani, the fall is due exclusively to the meagreness in the number of immigrants from the other districts of the State; while in the case of Aurangabad, it is due to the paucity in the number of immigrants from other parts of India. So far as Birm and Oosminabad go, it is due to both the above cited causes. As regards Elgandal, there is an abnormal increase in the number of immigrants from other districts of the State (118,205), though the decrease is equally abnormal (176,403) in the population of district-born. This increase in the number of immigrants it must be remembered, helped to reduce the decrease to 59,019.

14 We shall now proceed to consider how far immigration has affected the movement of the population in the several districts of the State. Out of the population of 11,141,142, only 10,815,945 persons are indigenous or are born in the State, the remaining 325,197 being immigrants. The indigenous population, which represents 97.08 per cent, is made up of 5,501,470 or 50.89 per cent of males and 5,311,475 or 49.11 per cent of females, the latter outnumbering the former by .13 per cent. And of the immigrants representing 2.92 per cent of the population, 169,159 or 52.02 per cent are males and 156,038 or 47.98 per cent females. In 1891 the proportion of the indigenous to the immigrant population was as 96.7 to 3.3 per cent, 96.58 and 96.64 per cent representing the males and the females of the indigenous population and 3.32 and 3.36 per cent representing the males and the females of the immigrant population. There was thus an increase of .38 per cent in the indigenous and a corresponding decrease of .38 per cent in the immigrant population.

15 The immigrant population, representing 2.92 per cent, may roughly be classified as hereunder —

| | Persons | Males | Females |
|--|---------|---------|-------------------------|
| I From countries in India beyond the Hyderabad State | 312,314 | 157,849 | 154,465 (2.80) per cent |
| II From countries adjacent to India | 1,530 | 1,358 | 172 (.01) „ |
| III From other Asiatic countries | 5,489 | 4,915 | 574 (.05) „ |
| IV. From countries in Europe | 5,829 | 5,011 | 818 (.05) „ |
| V From Africa | 16 | 12 | 4 |
| VI. From America | 19 | 14 | 5 |
| Total | 325,197 | 169,159 | 156,038 |

It will thus be seen that out of a total of 325,197 immigrants, 312,314 come from parts of India outside the Hyderabad State, the rest hailing from the other quarters of the globe. The number of females come from countries beyond India, compared to the number of males come from the same countries, represents only a small fraction.

16. We shall next see from what countries, and in what numbers people came to settle among us. A brief analysis of these details, culled from Imperial Table XI, will be found in Statement No. II. Imperial Table XI also furnishes detailed statistics under the several groups. Taking group I first, we find that 90·88 per cent of its strength is contributed by the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, the United Provinces, the Berar and the Central Provinces; these contributing 164,185 or 52·57 per cent., 53,569 or 17·73 per cent., 21,390 or 7·81 per cent., 23,084 or 7·39 per cent., and 16,787 or 5·38 per cent. of immigrants, respectively. As for the other Provinces and States, they contribute the numbers noted hereunder.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------------------|
| The Central India Agency | ... | 4,347 or 1·39 per cent. |
| Marwar . . . | ... | 3,411 „ 1·10 „ |
| The Panjab . . . | .. | 2,129 „ 0·78 „ |
| Bengal including Calcutta | ... | 1,602 „ 0·51 „ |
| Mysore State .. | ... | 1,360 „ 0·41 „ |
| Baroda State ... | .. | 156 „ 0·05 „ |
| Burma State .. | ... | 114 „ 0·03 „ |
| Goa (Portuguese Settlement) | .. | 18 „ 0·00 . |
| Ajmer . . . | .. | 83 „ 0·03 „ |
| Baluchistan . . | .. | 13 „ 0·00 „ |
| Kashmir State | . | 1 „ 0·00 „ |
| India (Unspecified) | . | 1,084 „ 0·35 .. |

The Rajputana Agency sends in the largest number of our immigrants, 13,851 or 4·44 per cent

17. Distributed by sex, we find that of the 161,185 persons come from Bombay, 86,577 or 52·73 per cent are females, and only 77,608 or 47·27 per cent males. The United Provinces send us 14,471 or 59·43 per cent males, and only 9,899 or 40·57 per cent. females. This is, perhaps, due to the fact that many a Hindustanee who comes here in search of the means of livelihood, is either unmarried, or, if married, finds it convenient to leave his wife behind. As for Madras and Berar, they contribute an equal number of persons of both the sexes

18. Looking at the distribution of the Indian immigrants over the several districts of the State, we find that those from the Bombay Presidency are settled in each and every district, the largest number, 37,340 or 22·74 per cent, being found in the Gulbargah District. Lingsugur comes next in rank with 29,966 (18·25 per cent), followed by Oosmanabad with 26,486 (16·13 per cent), Aurangabad with 21,258 (12·95 per cent), Birlh with 13,408 (8·17 per cent) and Parbhani with 12,685 (7·73 per cent). The Districts of Sirpur-Tandur and Raichur contain 5,745 and 5,136 persons respectively; while the City of Hyderabad claims 3,787. Like the immigrants from Bombay, those from Madras are also found in all the districts. The largest number of these, 16,921 (30·56 per cent), is found in the City of

Hyderabad Warangal with 13,332 (24.08 per cent) takes the second place, and Lingsuguri follows it with 9,112 (16.45 per cent), while Raichur with its 8,015 (14.47 per cent) brings up the rear. The people of the United Provinces are also found scattered all over the State, except the Districts of *Atraf-i-Balda*, Medak, Mahbubnagar and Lingsugur. The largest number (8,124) is found in the Hyderabad City. Warangal also contains almost the same number, though Aurangabad has only 2,755. The Berar immigrants are found only at the Hyderabad City, the District of *Atraf-i-Balda* and the Mahrattwara Districts, and they are conspicuous by their absence in the Telhngana Districts. Parbhani contains the largest number, 11,244, and is followed by Sirpur-Tandur, which has 5,669. Aurangabad comes next to it with 3,614, the Hyderabad City owning 1,560. People from the Central Provinces too, are scattered over all the districts of the State, except Nalgonda. The largest number, 5,184, however, is found in the Aurangabad District. The Hyderabad City supports the next largest number, 3,957, and is followed by Nander, which has 2,686.

19. The immigrants, who demand our attention next, are those that come under group II and belong to countries lying adjacent to India, such as, Afghanistan, Turkestan, Nepal and Ceylon, whence come 886, 601, 25 and 18 persons, respectively. As already observed, the smallness of the number of females from Afghanistan cannot fail to attract attention, in that there are only 114 females in a population of 886 souls. Similarly, 551 of the immigrants from Turkestan are males, only 50 being females. Nepal and Ceylon contribute 1 and 7 females, while their males number 24 and 11, respectively. The Afghan immigrants are found in all the districts, except Elgandal, Nalgonda and Warangal. Their largest number, 504, is found in the City of Hyderabad, Aurangabad claiming the next largest number, 101. The Ceylonese are found only in the Hyderabad City, though the Nepalese are to be seen, not only in the Hyderabad City, but also in the Aurangabad and the Parbhani Districts.

20. Group III, coming next, embraces immigrants hailing from other Asiatic countries, such as, Arabia, Persia, China and Java, from which come 4,291, 1,195, 2 and 1 persons, respectively. Like Afghanistan and Turkestan, these Asiatic countries also send a very small number of female immigrants, their number being only 574 as against 4,915 males. The Arabs, from whom a portion of His Highness' Irregular Troops are recruited, are found in all districts, except Nalgonda and Birh, the largest number, 2,026, being found in the Hyderabad City. All the Persians, 1,159, except 7, are also found in the Hyderabad City. The Chinese and the Javanese are seen in the Aurangabad and the *Atraf-i-Balda* Districts.

21. The European immigrants included in Group IV, number 5,829, of whom 5,011 are males and 818 females. Whence they came and

in what number they came, are seen from the following —

| | | | |
|---------------------|----|-------|-------------------|
| England | .. | 5,267 | or 90 36 per cent |
| Scotland | . | 232 | „ 3 9 „ |
| Ireland | . | 229 | „ 3 9 „ |
| Germany | | 23 | „ 4 „ |
| Portugal | . | 19 | „ 3 „ |
| France | .. | 12 | „ 2 „ |
| Russia in Europe... | | 12 | „ 2 „ |
| Spain | . | 11 | „ 2 „ |
| Italy | .. | 8 | „ 1 „ |
| Austria | . | 7 | „ 1 „ |
| Turkey in Europe . | | 6 | „ 1 „ |
| Belgium | | 2 | „ 05 „ |
| Holland | . | 1 | „ |
| Total | | 5,829 | |

It will thus be seen that 90 36 per cent of the number of immigrants from the European countries, 5,267, come from England. A majority of these 5,176, reside in the Hyderabad City, because of the fact that the British Troops are stationed in the Cantonments of Secunderabad, Bolarum and Trimulgherry. A few were, however, enumerated in the Districts of *Atraf-i-Balda*, Nalgonda, Medak, Indur, Aurangabad, Birh, Parbhani, Gulbargah and Raichur. All the Scotch and the Irish immigrants, save a few, were enumerated in the City of Hyderabad. The other European immigrants too, were censused at the Capital of the Dominions.

22 Groups V and VI show 16 African and 19 American immigrants. Save 2 African immigrants in Nalgonda, and 4 and 5 American immigrants in Bidar and Raichur respectively, all were enumerated in the City of Hyderabad.

23 There is another species of immigration which demands our attention; and this may be called the “internal immigration.” In paragraph 14 *supra*, it is pointed out that the indigenous population numbers 10,815,945 persons. But it must, however, be borne in mind that all these were not enumerated in the districts in which they were born, some having migrated into districts adjoining theirs. But to ascertain the whole extent of the immigration, it is necessary to treat such “internal immigration” into contiguous districts also as immigration proper. And inasmuch as the “internal immigrants” number 704,388, the total number of immigrants comes up to (325,197 + 704,388) or 1,029,585 or 9 3 per cent of the total population. This leaves the population clinging to its native districts at 10,815,945. The distribution of the “internal immigrants” over the several districts

stands as set forth in Statement No I referred to at paragraph 8 *supra*. How the immigrant population is found distributed over the several districts is set forth in Subsidiary Table II. This statement, besides showing in addition the proportion which the immigrant population in each district bears to every 10,000 people it contains, also exhibits the percentages of immigration by sexes.

24 A reference to the above statement shows that out of every 10,000 persons enumerated, 9,708 were born within and 292 without the Dominions. The percentage of immigrants is 9.3, 4.7 per cent being males and 4.6 per cent females. A retrospect of the individual districts, however, shows that the highest percentage of the male (15.75 per cent) and the female (10.66 per cent) immigrants, the "internal immigrants" included, is found in the City of Hyderabad, this is followed by *Atiaf-i-Balda* and Elgandal with their 16.57 per cent. of males and 13.53 per cent of females, respectively. The smallest percentage of 3.66, is found in the Bidar District, the Nalgonda District with its 4.56 per cent securing a place just one above it. The remaining Districts range themselves in the following order: Parbhani (11.55), Sirpur Tandur (10.97), Oosmanabad (9.44), Gulbargah (9.19), Raichur (9.03), Nander (8.67), Birh (7.96), Lingsugur (7.57), Medak (6.70), Mahbubnagar (6.52), Warangal (6.24), Indur (5.37) and Aurangabad (5.33).

25 Over the immigrant population of 1891, that of 1901 shows an increase of 644,312 persons (1,029,585—385,273) or 59.6 per cent. These details bear testimony to the fact of the abnormal increase of 11.4 per cent of immigrants found in the Elgandal District, notwithstanding the net fall seen there of 5.39 per cent. In the Districts of Indur, Mahbubnagar, Sirpur-Tandur and Oosmanabad, we find a small increase of 2, 4, 1 and 2.9 per cent. respectively, and thus we do, in spite of a net loss sustained by the first and the last named Districts. As for other districts, they all, without a single exception, come in for a share of loss. The largest fall of 5.7 is in Aurangabad, Medak ranks next with 3.5, followed by Nander with 2.7. The Districts of Warangal, Nalgonda, Lingsugur, Birh and *Atiaf-i-Balda* lost 1.9, 1.8, 1.8, 1.7, and 1.3 per cent. respectively, while Bidar, Parbham, Gulbargah and Raichur suffered by .7, 1, 6 and 2 per cent respectively. Of these, the Districts of Medak, Warangal, Nalgonda, Lingsugur, *Atiaf-i-Balda*, Gulbargah and Raichur showed an increase of population, then loss by immigration notwithstanding.

26 A comparative analysis of the variation in the immigrant population of each district will not altogether be shorn of interest. The Elgandal District, where there was an increase of 11.4 per cent in 1901, supported only 22,713 immigrants in 1891, and of these as many as 17,278 were from districts lying contiguous to the districts of Warangal, Indur, Medak, *Atiaf-i-Balda* and Sirpur-Tandur. In 1901, the number of immigrants in the Elgandal District rose to 140,097, of which as many

as 139,034 came from districts contiguous to it. These include all the districts of the State, notably Warangal, whence 106,908 persons came in 1901 as against 8,390 in 1891; Nalgonda, whence 16,920 came in 1901 as against not a single soul in 1891; Indur, whence 7,590 came in 1901 as against 4,238 in 1891. The slight increase in the districts of Indur, Mahbubnagar, Sirpur-Tandur and Oosmanabad calls for no remarks. As regards decrease, the largest, which is 57 per cent, is, as stated already, found in the Aurangabad District. In 1891, this district claimed 91,134 immigrants, of whom 20,741 came from the adjoining Districts of Birh and Parbhani, 39,450 from Bombay, 11,082 from Berar and a few from other parts of India, or 50,582 persons in all, as against 69,787 enumerated in 1901. And of these 69,787, persons 14,967 are from Hyderabad, 11,199 from Birh and 6,011 from all other districts save Nalgonda, while 21,258 are from Bombay, 5,184 from the Central Provinces, 3,614 from Berar, 2,795 from the United Provinces and 4,463 from other parts of India. The Medak District shows a decrease of 35 per cent. In 1891 the immigrants numbered 37,160, of whom 27,453 were from the "other districts of the State," as against 24,562 in 1901, of whom, 22,825 came from the "other districts of the State." The largest portion of the latter was from the *Atraf-i-Balda* District, which contributed 5,734 persons as against 10,207 souls in 1891. It will thus be seen that the decrease in the immigrant population in the aforesaid districts was brought about by the diminution in the number of immigrants that came from the other districts of the State.

Statement No. I shows that though, on the whole, the number of internal immigrants increased from 693,712 to 704,388, yet it decreased considerably in the Districts of *Atraf-i-Balda*, Medak, Bidar Birh, Nander, Parbhani, Gulbargah, Oosmanabad and Lingsugur. On the contrary, there was a marked influx into the City of Hyderabad and the Districts of Elgandal, Mahbubnagar and Sirpur-Tandur. The case with the immigrants from other parts of India was also the same. In 1891, these immigrants numbered 373,383 as against 312,314 in 1901, showing a fall of 61,069. This is due to the diminution in the number of immigrants from Madras, Berar and the Rajputana Agency to the tune of 36,000, 20,000 and 6,000 persons, respectively. The decrease in the number of the Madras immigrants materially affected the strength of the population in the Districts of Warangal (16,000), Nalgonda (6,000), Raichur and Lingsugur (8,000) and the Hyderabad City (4,000). The reduction in the strength of the Berar immigrants interfered with the strength of the Districts of Aurangabad (8,000), Parbhani (4,000), Nander (5,500) and Sirpur-Tandur (3,000). The fall in the numerical strength of immigrants from the Rajputana Agency also told upon the strength in numbers of the Mahrattwara Districts. Thus it is that there was a considerable fall, during the last decade, in the Maharattwara Districts of Bidar, Aurangabad, Birh, Parbhani, Nander and Oosmanabad, in the number of both internal immigrants and immigrants from other parts of

India In some of the Telingana Districts, however, there was an augmentation in the number of immigrants.

27 So much for immigration; and now to come to emigration. We find, from information received from the different Census centres, that 296,291 persons, consisting of 136,242 males and 160,049 females, emigrated from His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, as against 312,314, consisting of 157,349 males and 154,465 females, who immigrated into them. This means that in a population of 10,000 persons, the proportion of emigrants to immigrants is as 265.9 to 280.3. The net result, therefore, is a gain of 16,023 persons or 14.4 per cent for every 10,000 persons enumerated. There were, as already pointed out, 157,849 male and 154,465 female immigrants, or 50.5 and 49.5 per cent, respectively. As for emigrants, they numbered 136,242 males (45.9 per cent) and 160,049 females (51.1 per cent), the females exceeding the males by 8.2 per cent.

Statement No. III shows the details of immigration and emigration by Provinces and States, and Subsidiary Table III gives the proportion of emigration in a population of 10,000 persons. Other Census centres not having furnished us with particulars of emigration by Districts, I am only in position to state that 296,291 persons, or 266 out of every 10,000 people emigrated from the State.

28 Subsidiary Table III tells us that out of every 10,000 persons, 641.6 emigrated from the districts in which they were born, while Subsidiary Table II tells us that, on an average, 639.9 persons immigrated into each district of the State. From this it is plain that, on an average, the internal emigration numerically exceeded the internal immigration by 1.7 per cent.

29 Reviewed by districts, we find that the percentage proportion of emigrants to the population born in the District is highest in the Hyderabad City and the *Atraf-i-Balda* District with their 13.8 and 13.4 per cent, respectively. These are followed by the Districts of Warangal, Medak and Birh with their 12.5, 9.9 and 9.4 per cent, respectively. The smallest percentage of .09 is noticeable in the Sirpur-Tandur District. And what is significant in this connection is that, in the Districts of Nalgonda, Warangal, Medak, Indur, Bidar and Birh, the percentage of emigrants exceeds that of immigrants.

30. A comparative study of the figures relating to the district-born population censused in 1901 and 1891, as also a study of the statistics relating to immigration and emigration bring to prominence the following facts —

- (a) That there is an increase in the percentage of the district-born population in all the districts, except Elgandal, Indur, Mahbubnagar and Sirpur-Tandur.

- (b) That with the decrease in their district—born population, the Districts of Elgandal and Indur show a corresponding decrease in their total population, whereas the Districts of Mahbubnagar and Sirpur-Tandur show, on the contrary, an increase in their “net population”
- (c) That the Districts of Bidar, Aurangabad, Birh, Nander and Oosmanabad show, in their total population, a fall of 15.6, 12.97, 23.41, 20.37, and 17.59 per cent respectively; though the number of their district-born population increased by 5.13, 1.7, 2.8, and 3.0 per cent respectively
- (d) That there is a fall of 19.81 per cent in the population of the District of Parbhani, in spite of the fact that it continues to maintain its old strength of its district-born population
- (e) That the population of the City of Hyderabad and the Districts of *Atraf-i-Balda*, Nalgonda, Warangal, Medak, Gulbargah and Lingsugur increased by 8.05, 7.93, 12.03, 11.66, 5.4, 14.40 and 8.99 per cent respectively; notwithstanding the fact that their district-born population increased by only 3.63, 1.8, 1.81, 3.4, 6 and 3.1 per cent. respectively

These facts, in their turn, draw our attention to the following points.—

- (1) That the decrease of 5.39 per cent in the population of the Elgandal District is small, that that smallness is entirely due to the fact of the number of births being less than that of deaths; and that the great influx of persons into the District tended to reduce the otherwise abnormal decrease of 11.5 per cent
- (2) That almost a moiety of the increase in the Hyderabad City and the Lingsugur District, and the whole of the increase in the Districts of *Atraf-i-Balda* and Medak, are due to “gain by birth,” the fall in the number of their immigrants notwithstanding
- (3) The increase in the Sirpur-Tandur District is solely due to the growth in internal immigration

31 The decrease in population in the nine districts named in paragraph 3 *supra*, amounted to 863,782 persons, or 12.9 per cent of the population of 1891. It was due to famine and scarcity, which, during the last decade, visited these Dominions more than once. Since the Census of 1891, we have hardly had more than two favourable seasons, a circumstance which affected the population of these districts more than it affected the population of any others.

32 An insight into the state of the seasons can be easily had by an examination of the statistics relating to the rainfall and the Land Revenue remission. In a normal year, the average rainfall for the Dominions is 34 inches, the average for the last six years of the period under reference being 31.24, 22.22, 28.89, 31.02, 15.49 and 30.40 inches respectively. The average rainfall for 1899, the year preceeding the famine year of 1900, was only 15.49 inches, and though this deficiency in the rainfall extended, more or less, to every District in the State, yet it was strikingly large in all the districts, which form the Marathi portion of the Territory.

33. In a normal year, the average amount of money granted by way of remissions, is 23 lakhs of Rupees, the only years during the decennium under review, in which the amount did not exceed the aforesaid figure, being 1303 and 1305 Fash. In other years, the amounts far exceeded this, so much so that in 1306 Fash it nearly doubled (42½ lakhs) and in 1309 Fash it almost trebled itself (68½ lakhs). Another striking feature, which demands attention is that, in normal years and under ordinary circumstances, no remissions are granted in the Mahrattwara Districts, where the assessment levied is permanent, any remission granted, under extraordinary circumstances and in exceptional cases, being granted with the express sanction of Government. This rule notwithstanding, the collection of land revenue of over 20 lakhs of Rupees, about one-fourth of the gross revenue, was, during the last famine, suspended in the Mahrattwara Division, which formed our famine zone. These facts prove to a demonstration that, famine of a severe type raged in the Mahrattwara Districts and that the loss in population under these circumstances, was both natural and inevitable.

34 It will thus be seen that, of the ten years that intervened the Censuses of 1891 and 1901, the Fash years of 1303 and 1308 were the only two good years, we had from an agriculturist's point of view, the rest being bad and unfavourable. The year 1306 Fash (1896) was a particularly bad one and was known as the year of "scarcity," if not of "famine." The area affected by this was the South-Western portion of the Territory, comprising the Districts of Lingsugur, Raichur and parts of Oosmanabad, Gulbaigah and Bih. Later on, the Districts of Elgandal, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda also formed a part of the affected area. The Fash years of 1309 and 1310 were again famine years, the famine zone comprising the Districts of Aurangabad, Bih, Parbham and Oosmanabad and parts of Nander, Bidar and Gulbaigah. The famine of 1900 was as was only natural under the circumstances, worse than any of its predecessors, because it followed in the wake of the scarcity of 1896, from the effects of which the State had not yet wholly recovered then. Therefore, the districts most affected by bad and indifferent seasons and particularly by the scarcity and the famine of 1896 and 1899, were Aurangabad, Bih, Parbham, Oosmanabad and parts of Nander and Bidar, though some other Districts or parts thereof were partially affected. The Districts of Indur, Warangal and Elgandal were, no doubt,

free from affection, but distress was there all the same, owing to the great influx of people from the affected area

35 Of the aforesaid districts, Oosmanabad suffered the most, because of the repeated failure of crops in late years. Besides, this was the very district that was much affected by the Plague of 1897, which broke out immediately after the scarcity of 1896. The highest mortality from plague, 2,760, occurred in this District, though the number of deaths from plague in the whole Dominions was only 7,776. The other plague affected areas were on the Western frontier, comprising the Districts of Aurangabad, Gulbargah, Lingsugur and the Jaghir of Koppal

36 The statistics relating to famine, published in the Famine Report of 1309 Fash (1899-1900), afford further evidence of the enormity of the distress, that prevailed in the districts named above. And if the number of persons to whom relief was granted in each District will in any way serve to throw sufficient light upon the intensity of the distress that prevailed, then a perusal of the following will leave no room to doubt the intensity of it —

| | | | | | |
|--|------------|----|----|------------|---|
| The District of Oosmanabad gave relief to 22,662,653 persons | | | | | |
| Do | Aurangabad | do | do | 22,187,662 | „ |
| Do | Parbhami | do | do | 14,167,818 | „ |
| Do | Birh | do | do | 13,600,565 | „ |
| Do. | Bidar | do | do | 5,348,172 | „ |
| Do | Nander | do | do | 3,177,297 | „ |

It will thus be seen that Oosmanabad headed the list of sufferers, followed by Aurangabad, Parbhami, Birh, Bidar, Nander and Gulbargah. The average ratio of persons to whom relief was afforded in each district in the famine-stricken area, goes a long way to support my contention. In the Oosmanabad District the ratio was 20 30 per cent, in Aurangabad 16 20, in Birh 13 45, in Parbhami 10 84, in Bidar 10 16 and in Nander 8 96. It may be remarked here *en passant* that, until the year 1900, it was generally thought that 15 per cent of the population of a famine-stricken district was about the number that would apply for relief from the pangs of famine, but that calculation was upset everywhere during the famine of 1900. So far as this State went, the rate of relief had exceeded even that of Bombay and Berar, where it averaged only 15 5per cent.

37 Having proved that it was the population of the districts lying within the famine zone that suffered the most, I shall now endeavour to localize the fall still further with special reference to age. Imperial Table VII furnishes details by Age for the population of 1891 and 1901, and a comparison of these two Tables affords data for the

localization of the fall in the population by Age periods, each being a period of ten years. And distributing the population of 1891 over these Age periods we find that

| | | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| the period | 0-10 | contains | 3,268,913 | persons |
| „ | 10-20 | „ | 2,001,583 | „ |
| „ | 20-30 | „ | 2,117,436 | „ |
| „ | 30-40 | „ | 1,641,178 | „ |
| „ | 40-50 | „ | 1,153,963 | „ |
| „ | 50-60 | „ | 693,253 | „ |
| „ | 60 and over | „ | 650,159 | „ |

Supposing the whole of the above population were immune from death, the above figures would fall under the age periods, 10-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60 and 60 and over, respectively, the last two sets conjointly falling under 60 and over. But on a reference to Table VII, printed in Volume II, we find a different state of things. And with, a view to enable the reader to have an idea of the real extent of the decrease and see under what age periods the decrease is to be found the following figures are given —

| | 10-20 | 20-30 | 30-40 | 40-50 | 50-60 | 60 & over |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| As per the figures of 1891 | 3,268,913 | 2,001,583 | 2,117,436 | 1,641,178 | 1,153,963 | 1,343,412 |
| As per actuals of 1901 | 2,202,710 | 1,915,530 | 1,700,815 | 1,175,733 | 736,708 | 570,951 |
| Difference | -1,066,203 | -86,053 | -416,621 | -465,445 | -417,255 | -772,461 |

38 From the above it will be seen that, during the interval between the Censuses of 1891 and 1901, there was a decrease in the population returned under all ages, and that over 60 per cent of the population, which fell under the age periods, “0-10,” “50-60” and “60 and over” in 1891, fell under the age periods, “10-20” and “60 and over” in 1901. It will also be seen that nearly one-third of the population of 1891, that returned its age as between “0-10” and “50 and over”, disappeared, though there was a similar disappearance under other ages too. To put more clearly, what we learn from the above table is that mortality was the greatest among children under 10 years and old men above 50 years of age, and the least among people, whose ages were returned as being between 10 and 30 years. Another striking feature, which the statistics of 1901 reveal, is the fact that, in spite of deaths under all ages, there were also births in all districts including those affected by famine.

The extent of births is indicated by the number of people returned under the age period “0-10,” and it comes in all to 2,808,521

The details of this number by districts are as follow :—

| Districts | | | Persons. | Males. | Females |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Hyderabad City | ... | ... | 92,654 | 45,045 | 47,609 |
| Atraf-i-Balda | ... | .. | 103,329 | 49,786 | 53,543 |
| Elgandal | ... | ... | 298,507 | 157,286 | 141,221 |
| Nalgonda | ... | .. | 207,469 | 100,976 | 106,493 |
| Warangal | ... | ... | 263,187 | 127,033 | 136,154 |
| Medak | .. | . | 89,230 | 44,098 | 45,132 |
| Indur | ... | .. | 150,673 | 74,461 | 76,212 |
| Mahbubnagar | .. | ... | 184,614 | 90,181 | 94,433 |
| Bidar | ... | ... | 184,681 | 90,578 | 94,103 |
| Sirpur-Tandur | ... | .. | 79,085 | 38,298 | 40,787 |
| Aurangabad | ... | ... | 178,324 | 86,675 | 91,649 |
| Birh | ... | ... | 118,367 | 56,937 | 61,330 |
| Nander | ... | ... | 115,693 | 56,748 | 58,945 |
| Parbhani | ... | ... | 153,355 | 74,397 | 78,958 |
| Gulbargah | ... | ... | 132,763 | 64,580 | 68,183 |
| Osmanabad | ... | ... | 134,091 | 65,470 | 68,621 |
| Raichur | ... | ... | 133,070 | 67,544 | 65,526 |
| Lingsugur | ... | ... | 187,140 | 93,441 | 93,699 |
| Railways | ... | ... | 2,379 | 1,213 | 1,166 |
| Total | | | 2,893,521 | 1,414,820 | 1,478,701 |

It will be seen from the above that 68·3 per cent of the strength belonged to the non-affected areas comprised by the Hyderabad City, and the Districts of Atraf-i-Balda, Elgandal, Nalgonda, Warangal, Medak, Indur, Mahbubnagar, Sirpur-Tandur, Gulbargah, Raichur and Lingsugur: the remaining 31·7 per cent belonging to the famine-stricken area comprised by the Districts of Bidar, Aurangabad, Birh, Nander, Parbhani and Osmanabad.

39. Subsidiary Table V. refers to migration from and into the British Territory. And in the absence of full particulars relating to emigration by Districts, it is really impossible to enter into anything like a full discussion of the subject. All that is, therefore, now possible to say, is that 136,242 males and 160,049 females or 296,291 persons in all emigrated from the State as against 312,314 persons, who immigrated into it. The net result then is a gain to the State of 16,023 persons.

41. The figures by Districts of the "estimated" population according to the normal rate of increase, together with the difference between the estimated and the actual population are exhibited in the forthcoming statement. An examination of this will show that all the high percentages of decrease are only found in the districts comprising the famine zone, whereas all the small percentages are seen in all the other districts except Elgundal. The percentage of decrease in the estimated population is 58.5 in the case of the Districts of Bidar, Aurangabad, Bih, Nander, Parbhani and Osmanabad, whereas it is only 13.2 in the case of the remaining Districts which were affected neither by famine nor by scarcity.

| Districts. | Actual population at the Census of 1901. | Population in 1901 as es- timated from the rate of increase supplied by the Census figures of 1881 and 1891 | Difference between the estimated and the actual population | Percent- age which each Dis- trict bears to the total difference. |
|----------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| The Hyderabad City | 448,466 | 468,833 | — 20,367 | — 9 |
| <i>Atraf-i-Balda</i> | 420,702 | 427,029 | — 6,327 | — 3 |
| Elgandal | 1,035,582 | 1,275,273 | — 239,691 | — 10 1 |
| Nalgonda | 699,779 | 789,465 | — 89,686 | — 3 3 |
| Warangal | 952,646 | 1,077,074 | — 124,428 | — 5 2 |
| Medak | 366,722 | 407,172 | — 40,450 | — 1 7 |
| Indur | 634,588 | 708,672 | — 74,084 | — 3 1 |
| Mahbubnagar | 705,725 | 831,030 | — 125,305 | — 5 3 |
| Sirpur-Tandur | 272,815 | 250,292 | + 22,523 | + 9 |
| Gulbargah | 742,745 | 804,706 | — 61,961 | — 2 7 |
| Raichur | 509,249 | 658,530 | — 149,281 | — 6 3 |
| Lingsugur | 675,813 | 799,676 | — 123,863 | — 5 2 |
| Total | | | . | — 43 2 |
| Bidar | 766,129 | 1,031,373 | — 265,244 | — 11 1 |
| Aurangabad | 721,407 | 940,878 | — 219,471 | — 9 2 |
| Birh | 492,258 | 739,319 | — 247,061 | — 10 1 |
| Nander | 503,684 | 629,055 | — 125,371 | — 5 3 |
| Parbhani | 645,765 | 946,670 | — 300,905 | — 12 7 |
| Oosmanabad | 535,027 | 775,767 | — 240,740 | — 10 1 |
| Total | | | | 58 5 |
| Railways | 12,040 | . | | |
| Total (including Railways) | 11,141,142 | 13,519,056 | — 2,377,914 | 100 |

42 While on this subject, I may as well state that in my Report on the Census of 1891, I deplored the absence of any arrangements made here for the registration of births and deaths, but since then, it is satisfactory to observe, steps have actually been taken to collect vital statistics both in the Metropolis and in the Mofussil

43 Though no special Act has yet been passed in this behalf by the Local Legislature, yet provision has been made in the *Majma-i-Kawanin Kotwali* for the maintenance by the Police authorities of a Register of Births and Deaths. And in pursuance of this provision, the City Kotwal collects the vital statistics for the City of Hyderabad. "Births are registered" says he, in one of his communications on the subject, "in column 14 of the Police Diary, while general deaths and corpses without heirs are registered in columns 9 and 10 respectively. This Diary is first posted in the Circle Amn's office which sends it on to the respective Sadar Amns, who submit them, after necessary action in their offices, to this office. These several diaries are daily incorporated into one in my office where it is registered, and a monthly return, prepared from these daily diaries, is submitted to His Highness the Nizam's Dafta-i-Mulki. An annual statement is also prepared and embodied in my Annual Administration Report."

' Despite all these measures, it is not possible to obtain accurate information regarding births. The return of mortality is more reliable. The reason for this is that the Police have no means of acquainting themselves with the births in the houses of the local noblemen in which the Zennana system is rigidly observed."

The Secretary of the Local Municipal Committee fully corroborates the statement thus made by the Police Commissioner of the Hyderabad City.

44 The system in vogue of collecting the vital statistics in the rural areas, is different from the one described above. There the Police Patel of each village maintains a Register of births and deaths occurring in his jurisdiction, and submits a monthly return of the same to the Thanadar of his Circle. The Thanadar of his circle, in his turn, prepares an abstract for his area from the statements submitted by the several Patels of his circle, and forwards the same to the Amns. These Amns, in their turn, consolidate all the circle returns received by them and transmit the Abstract thus prepared to the Mohtamims of the Districts. And it is these District Superintendents that maintain a monthly Register of vital statistics for their respective Districts.

45 These Registers are periodically inspected and checked by the Inspecting Police Officers. They are also subjected to the

scrutiny of a Judge of the High Court, on the occasion of his periodical visits to the District Police Offices. And the errors and inaccuracies detected at these inspections are, with a view to prevent their recurrence in the future, made subjects of special circulars by the Inspector General of the District Police.

46 In the light of the facts above revealed, it is easy to see that the system of vital statistics now in vogue here is defective to a degree. Attempts are, however, being made to make these returns more correct and useful than they are at present; but success in this direction is out of the question, until the whole system is placed on a sound legal basis. And it is some consolation to learn that this matter is now engaging the serious attention of His Highness' Government.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

Variation in relation to Density since 1881

| Natural Division and District | | Percentage of Variation Increase (+) or Decrease (—) | | Net variation in period 1881-1901 Increase (+) or Decrease (—) | Mean Density of Population per square mile. | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------------|---|--|-------|-------|
| | | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891 | | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| East Cpn | 1 Hyderabad City | + 8 05 | +12 96 | + 81,049 | | | |
| | 2 Atraf-ı-Balda | + 7 93 | + 9 55 | + 64,915 | 255 7 | 241 8 | 213 6 |
| | 3 Elgandal | — 5 39 | +16 50 | + 96,043 | 143 8 | 151 9 | 125 6 |
| | 4 Nalgonda | +12 03 | +26 39 | +205,589 | 168 9 | 151 2 | 119 8 |
| | 5 Warangal | +11 66 | +26 25 | +276,900 | 97 9 | 87 2 | 69 1 |
| | | | | | 166 8 | 158 0 | 132 0 |
| Northern | 6 Medak | + 54 | +11 64 | + 40,002 | 182 9 | 180 8 | 193 5 |
| | 7 Indur | — 78 | +10 80 | + 57,324 | 131 6 | 132 6 | 120 4 |
| | 8 Mahbubnagar | + 4 61 | +23 18 | +158,031 | 107 9 | 103 8 | 84 2 |
| | 9 Bidar | —15 06 | +14 34 | — 22,698 | 183 8 | 215 7 | 187 1 |
| | 10 Sirpur Tandur | +17 76 | + 7 96 | + 58,141 | 54 2 | 46 0 | 42 7 |
| | | | | | 132 1 | 135 7 | 125 6 |
| North Western | 11 Aurangabad | —12 98 | +13 50 | — 8,973 | 116 9 | 134 2 | 118 5 |
| | 12 Birh | —23 42 | +15 03 | — 66,467 | 110 3 | 144 1 | 124 4 |
| | 13 Nander | —20 37 | — 55 | —132,339 | 150 4 | 1 9 2 | 154 2 |
| | 14 Parbhani | —19 81 | +17 55 | — 39,334 | 126 8 | 158 3 | 158 0 |
| | | | | | 126 1 | 156 4 | 138 8 |
| Southern | 15 Gulbargah | +14 40 | +23 94 | +218,907 | 181 6 | 159 7 | 158 0 |
| | 16 Oosmanabad (Naldurg) | —17 60 | +19 48 | — 8,375 | 133 4 | 161 9 | 136 8 |
| | 17 Raichur | — 63 | +28 51 | +110,467 | 141 3 | 139 9 | 142 3 |
| | 18 Lingsugur | + 9 00 | +28 98 | +195,098 | 138 5 | 126 3 | 103 0 |
| | | | | | 148 7 | 146 9 | 135 0 |
| Mean for the Province | | — 3 43 | | | 134 7 | 139 5 | 119 1 |

SUBSIDIARY
Immigration per

| District. | Born in India. | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|
| | In Natural Division, District or City where enumerated. | In contiguous Dis- tricts or States | In non-contiguous Territory |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 Hyderabad City . . . | 7,359 6 | 1,471 1 | 945 5 |
| 2 Atiaf-i-Balda . . . | 8,343 8 | 1,579 4 | 61 5 |
| 3 Elgandal . . . | 8,647 2 | 1,342 6 | 9 6 |
| 4 Nalgonda . . . | 9 543 9 | 398 8 | 57 0 |
| 5 Warangal . . . | 9,375 7 | 383 0 | 241 3 |
| 6 Medak . . . | 9,330 2 | 622 4 | 47 0 |
| 7 Indur . . . | 9,462 7 | 511 4 | 21 2 |
| 8 Mahbubnagar . . . | 9,347 9 | 624 0 | 27 1 |
| 9 Bidar . . . | 9,633 6 | 323 1 | 41 9 |
| 10 Supur Tandur . . . | 8,903 1 | 606 4 | 488 9 |
| 11 Aurangabad . . . | 9,032 6 | 446 0 | 516 0 |
| 12 Birh . . . | 9,203 9 | 456 1 | 338 0 |
| 13 Nander . . . | 9,132 2 | 751 2 | 113 9 |
| 14 Parbhani . . . | 8,845 2 | 682 0 | 470 3 |
| 15 Gulbargah . . . | 9,080 2 | 381 0 | 536 9 |
| 16 Osmanabad (Naldurg) . . . | 9,056 0 | 374 3 | 557 3 |
| 17 Raichur . . . | 9,086 6 | 622 7 | 279 4 |
| 18 Lingsugur . . . | 9,243 4 | 166 2 | 588 8 |
| 19 Railways . . . | | 6,520 7 | 3,435 2 |
| Total (10,000) | 9,068 1 | 639 9 | 280 3 |

79055



TABLE II
10 000 of population

| Born in Asia beyond India | | Born in other Continents. | Percentage of immigrants to total population | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--|--------|----------|
| Contiguous countries | Remote countries | | Total. | Males. | Females. |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 25 0 | 71 0 | 127 5 | 26 41 | 15 75 | 10 66 |
| 8 | 14 4 | 1 | 16 57 | 8 47 | 8 10 |
| | 7 | | 13 53 | 6 62 | 6 91 |
| | ... | 2 | 1 56 | 1 83 | 2 73 |
| | 2 | | 6 24 | 3 44 | 2 80 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 70 | 3 72 | 2 98 |
| 2 | 1 5 | 1 | 5 37 | 2 60 | 2 77 |
| 1 | 9 | | 6 52 | 3 23 | 3 29 |
| 8 | 5 | 1 | 3 66 | 1 79 | 1 87 |
| 1 | 1 4 | | 10 97 | 5 57 | 5 40 |
| 1 4 | 3 4 | 4 | 5 33 | 48 | 4 85 |
| 1 3 | 6 | 1 | 7 96 | 3 54 | 4 42 |
| 2 | 2 4 | | 8 67 | 4 24 | 4 43 |
| 8 | 1 5 | 1 | 11 55 | 5 68 | 5 87 |
| 4 | 1 2 | 1 | 9 19 | 4 68 | 4 51 |
| 2 | 12 2 | | 9 44 | 4 43 | 5 01 |
| 3 | 5 | 3 | 9 03 | 4 64 | 4 39 |
| | 1 5 | | 7 57 | 3 62 | 3 95 |
| 4 2 | 8 | 39 0 | 99 99 | 61 41 | 38 58 |
| 1 4 | 4 9 | 5 2 | 9 3 | 4 7 | 4 6 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

Emigration per 10,000 of population.

| District of birth | Enumerated in | | | Percentage of Emigrants to Population born in Districts | | |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------|---------|
| | Natural Divisions, Districts or Cities where born | Other Districts of Province | Other Provinces in India | Total | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 Hyderabad City | 8624 6 | 1375 4 | | 13 8 | 14 9 | 12 6 |
| 2 Atraf-i-Balda | 8658 3 | 1341 7 | | 13 4 | 14 1 | 12 7 |
| 3 Elgandal | 9590 5 | 409 5 | | 4 1 | 3 8 | 4 4 |
| 4 Nalgonda | 9267 1 | 732 0 | | 7 3 | 7 1 | 7 3 |
| 5 Warangal | 8746 1 | 1253 9 | | 12 5 | 11 8 | 13 3 |
| 6 Medak | 9035 5 | 904 5 | | 9 9 | 10 2 | 9 6 |
| 7 Indur | 9287 8 | 712 2 | | 7 1 | 6 5 | 7 7 |
| 8 Mahbubnagar | 9511 0 | 486 0 | | 4 8 | 5 0 | 4 7 |
| 9 Eidar | 9356 2 | 642 8 | | 6 4 | 6 3 | 6 6 |
| 10 Sirpur-Tandur | 9910 03 | 89 7 | | 0 9 | 1 1 | 7 |
| 11 Aurangabad | 9674 4 | 325 6 | | 3 3 | 3 4 | 3 1 |
| 12 Birh | 9062 5 | 937 5 | | 9 4 | 8 2 | 10 6 |
| 13 Nander | 9240 9 | 759 1 | | 7 6 | 7 5 | 7 7 |
| 14 Parbhani | 9688 9 | 311 1 | | 3 1 | 3 0 | 3 2 |
| 15 Gulbargah | 9520 3 | 479 7 | | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 8 |
| 16 Oosmanabad (Naldurg) | 9643 7 | 356 3 | | 3 6 | 3 4 | 3 8 |
| 17 Raichur | 9651 4 | 348 6 | | 3 5 | 3 8 | 3 2 |
| 18 Lingsugur | 9647 4 | 352 6 | | 3 5 | 3 6 | 3 5 |
| 19 Railways | | | | | | |
| Total | 9091 7 | 641 6 | 265 9 | 6 6 | 6 5 | 6 7 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Variation in Migration since 1891.

| No | District | Percentage of District-born. | | Percentage of increase among | |
|----|----------------------|------------------------------|------|------------------------------|------------------|
| | | 1901. | 1891 | District-born | Total Population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Hyderabad City | 86 25 | . | | + 8 1 |
| 2 | Atraf-i-Balda | 86 58 | 77 1 | + 9 57 | + 7 9 |
| 3 | Elgandal | 95 90 | 97 9 | — 2 0 | — 5 4 |
| 1 | Nalgonda | 92 67 | 93 6 | — 9 3 | + 12 1 |
| 5 | Warangal | 87 46 | 91 9 | — 4 44 | + 11 6 |
| 6 | Medak | 90 05 | 89 9 | + 15 | + 6 |
| 7 | Indur | 92 88 | 91 8 | — 1 92 | — 8 |
| 8 | Mahbubnagar | 95 11 | 93 9 | + 1 24 | + 4 6 |
| 9 | Bidar | 93 56 | 95 8 | — 2 24 | — 15 1 |
| 10 | Sirpur-Tandur | 99 10 | 89 1 | + 10 0 | + 17 7 |
| 11 | Aurangabad | 96 74 | 89 0 | + 7 74 | — 12 9 |
| 12 | Birh | 90 63 | 90 3 | + 33 | — 23 1 |
| 13 | Nander | 92 40 | 88 5 | + 3 90 | — 20 4 |
| 14 | Parbham | 96 89 | 88 4 | + 8 49 | — 19 8 |
| 15 | Gulbargah | 95 20 | 90 2 | + 5 0 | + 14 4 |
| 16 | Oosmanabad (Naldrug) | 96 44 | 87 6 | + 8 84 | — 17 6 |
| 17 | Raichur | 96 51 | 90 8 | + 5 71 | — 6 |
| 18 | Lingsugur | 96 47 | 90 6 | + 5 87 | + 8 9 |
| | Total | 93 41 | 97 0 | — 3 59 | — 3 4 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Migration to and from British Territory

| No. | District | Gives to British Territory | | Receives from British Territory | |
|-----|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|
| | | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | * 3 | * 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Hyderabad City . | | | 23,773 | 18,632 |
| 2 | Atraf-1-Balda . | | | 1,604 | 985 |
| 3 | Elgandal . | | | 427 | 565 |
| 4 | Nalgonda .. | | | 2,207 | 1,783 |
| 5 | Warangal | | | 12,164 | 10,819 |
| 6 | Medak | | | 1,018 | 706 |
| 7 | Indur ... | | | 886 | 457 |
| 8 | Mahbubnagar . | | | 1,000 | 916 |
| 9 | Bidar | | | 1,726 | 1,486 |
| 10 | Sirpur Tandur .. | | | 6,296 | 7,043 |
| 11 | Aurangabad .. | | | 19,115 | 18,109 |
| 12 | Birh ... | | | 7,243 | 9,397 |
| 13 | Nander | | | 2,453 | 3,283 |
| 14 | Parbhani | | | 16,026 | 14,344 |
| 15 | Gulbargah. . . | | | 19,849 | 20,026 |
| 16 | Oosmanabad (Naldrug). | | | 14,041 | 15,776 |
| 17 | Raichur .. | | | 7,278 | 6,950 |
| 18 | Lingsugur .. | | | 18,211 | 21,584 |
| 19 | Railways .. . | | | 2,532 | 1,604 |
| | Total | 136,242 | 160,049 | 157,849 | 154,465 |

* NOTE.—Details by Districts cannot be entered in Columns 3 and 4 in the absence of such information in Copies of Imperial Table XI received from other Provinces and States

Districtwar Comparative Statement of Immigration

| District. | | Details of | | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | District-born | Born in contiguous Districts. | Born in India | Born in countries adjacent to India | Born in other Asiatic countries |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Hyderabad City | { 1891 | 272,552 | 53,978 | 60,681 | 191 | 2,863 |
| | { 1901 | 330,054 | 65,078 | 12,405 | 1,122 | 3,185 |
| | Difference | + 37,502 | + 12,000 | — 18,276 | + 718 | + 322 |
| Atraf-i-Balda | { 1891 | 391,234 | 85,007 | 3,349 | 21 | 168 |
| | { 1901 | 351,025 | 66,446 | 2,589 | 34 | 604 |
| | Difference | + 19,701 | — 18,561 | — 760 | + 13 | + 436 |
| Elgandal | { 1891 | 1,071,883 | 20,829 | 1,693 | 6 | 175 |
| | { 1901 | 895,485 | 139,034 | 992 | | 71 |
| | Difference | — 176,403 | + 118,205 | — 701 | — 6 | — 104 |
| Nalgonda | { 1891 | 584,608 | 30,527 | 9,419 | 7 | 54 |
| | { 1901 | 667,865 | 27,908 | 8,990 | | |
| | Difference | + 83,277 | — 2,619 | — 429 | — 7 | — 54 |
| Warangal | { 1891 | 783,865 | 37,525 | 31,696 | 2 | 18 |
| | { 1901 | 893,168 | 36,479 | 22,983 | | 16 |
| | Difference | + 109,303 | — 1,046 | — 8,713 | — 2 | — 2 |
| Medak | { 1891 | 327,575 | 34,545 | 2,371 | 14 | 222 |
| | { 1901 | 342,160 | 22,825 | 1,724 | 4 | 6 |
| | Difference | + 14,585 | — 11,720 | — 647 | — 10 | — 216 |
| Indur | { 1891 | 606,365 | 31,351 | 1,550 | 76 | 254 |
| | { 1901 | 600,493 | 32,642 | 1,343 | 10 | 96 |
| | Difference | — 5,872 | + 1,291 | — 207 | — 66 | — 158 |
| Mahbubnagar | { 1891 | 633,620 | 37,701 | 3,133 | 24 | 164 |
| | { 1901 | 659,707 | 44,035 | 1,916 | 7 | 60 |
| | Difference | + 26,087 | + 6,334 | — 1,217 | — 17 | — 104 |
| Bidar | { 1891 | 864,125 | 34,295 | 3,352 | 93 | 113 |
| | { 1901 | 738,059 | 24,755 | 3,212 | 57 | 42 |
| | Difference | — 126,066 | — 9,540 | — 140 | — 36 | — 71 |
| Sapur-Tandur | { 1891 | 206,521 | 10,534 | 14,617 | 10 | 72 |
| | { 1901 | 242,892 | 16,544 | 13,339 | 2 | 38 |
| | Difference | + 36,371 | + 6,010 | — 1,278 | — 8 | — 34 |

Districtwar Comparative Statement of Immigration

| District | | Details of | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | District-born. | Born in contiguous Districts. | Born in India. | Born in countries adjacent to India | Born in other Asiatic countries |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Aurangabad | { 1891 | 737,811 | 29,112 | 61,564 | 216 | 190 |
| | { 1901 | 651,620 | 32,177 | 37,221 | 102 | 252 |
| | Difference | -86,221 | +3,065 | -24,340 | 144 | +62 |
| Bihar | { 1891 | 580,566 | 32,966 | 20,049 | 81 | 49 |
| | { 1901 | 453,069 | 22,150 | 16,640 | 64 | 31 |
| | Difference | -127,497 | -10,816 | -12,409 | -20 | -18 |
| Bundelkhand | { 1891 | 560,162 | 63,231 | 8,879 | 67 | 181 |
| | { 1901 | 459,975 | 37,838 | 5,736 | 12 | 123 |
| | Difference | -100,187 | -25,393 | -3,143 | -55 | -58 |
| Central Provinces | { 1891 | 711,875 | 67,135 | 26,078 | 126 | 116 |
| | { 1901 | 571,103 | 41,011 | 30,370 | 51 | 97 |
| | Difference | -140,772 | -26,124 | +4,292 | -75 | -19 |
| Coorg | { 1891 | 585,781 | 41,520 | 21,438 | 310 | 173 |
| | { 1901 | 671,482 | 28,257 | 30,875 | 33 | 92 |
| | Difference | +85,701 | -13,263 | +9,437 | -277 | -81 |
| Coorg (Naldurg) | { 1891 | 568,897 | 39,670 | 40,521 | 57 | 101 |
| | { 1901 | 481,519 | 20,028 | 20,817 | 10 | 653 |
| | Difference | -87,378 | -19,642 | -19,704 | -47 | +552 |
| Cooch Behar | { 1891 | 465,411 | 31,710 | 14,956 | 23 | 61 |
| | { 1901 | 462,481 | 31,713 | 14,228 | 13 | 21 |
| | Difference | -2,930 | +3 | -728 | -10 | -40 |
| Dacca | { 1891 | 561,756 | 22,073 | 35,921 | 31 | 17 |
| | { 1901 | 621,682 | 11,235 | 39,795 | 1 | 98 |
| | Difference | +59,926 | -10,838 | +3,874 | -30 | +81 |
| Dhaka | 1891 | .. | 3,113 | 3,110 | 14 | 7 |
| | 1901 | .. | 7,851 | 4,136 | 5 | 1 |
| | Difference | .. | +4,738 | +1,026 | -9 | -6 |
| Total | { 1891 | 10,441,517 | 707,125 | 373,283 | 1,651 | 5,001 |
| | { 1901 | 10,162,629 | 713,616 | 312,311 | 1,530 | 5,489 |
| | Difference | -278,888 | +6,491 | -60,972 | -121 | +488 |

MENT No. I

from other places for 1891 and 1901—(concluded)

| persons born | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Born in countries in Europe | Born in Africa | Born in America | Born in Australia | Not stated | Total |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 21 | | 1 | | | 828,975 |
| 31 | 1 | | | | 721,407 |
| +10 | +1 | —1 | | | —107,568 |
| 1 | 1 | | | | 612,722 |
| 4 | | | | | 192,258 |
| | —1 | | | | —150,161 |
| 3 | | | | | 632,520 |
| | | | | | 503,681 |
| —3 | | | | | —128,815 |
| 5 | | | | | 805,335 |
| 7 | | | | | 615,765 |
| +2 | | | | | —150,570 |
| | | | | | 619,253 |
| 6 | | | | | 712,715 |
| +6 | | | | | +93,187 |
| | | 23 | | | 619,272 |
| | | | | | 535,027 |
| | | —23 | | | —111,215 |
| 12 | | 1 | | 281 | 512,155 |
| 8 | | 5 | | | 509,249 |
| —1 | | +1 | | +196 | —3,206 |
| 6 | | 2 | | 205 | 620,014 |
| 2 | | | | | 675,813 |
| —1 | | —2 | | —205 | +55,799 |
| 11 | | 2 | | | 6,590 |
| 16 | | 1 | | | 12,040 |
| +2 | | —1 | | | +5,150 |
| 3,518 | 99 | 51 | 7 | 1560 | 11,537,040 |
| 5,829 | 16 | 19 | | | 11,111,142 |
| +2311 | —83 | —35 | —7 | | —395,889 |

STATEMENT

Showing the extent of Immigration into the several Districts

| DISTRICT | Born in India outside the Hyderabad State | | | Bombay including Marwar and Goa. | | | Madras | | |
|----------------------|--|----------|----------|-------------------------------------|--------|---------|----------|--------|---------|
| | Persons. | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons. | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Hyderabad City | 42,406 | 23,773 | 18,632 | 3,787 | 2,091 | 1,696 | 16,021 | 8,937 | 7,984 |
| Atraf L.Balda | 2,589 | 1,604 | 985 | 254 | 178 | 76 | 725 | 376 | 347 |
| Elgindal | 902 | 427 | 565 | 108 | 48 | 60 | 160 | 91 | 69 |
| Nalgonda | 3,930 | 2,207 | 1,783 | 219 | 129 | 120 | 2,497 | 1,461 | 1,034 |
| Warangal | 22,983 | 12,164 | 10,819 | 409 | 225 | 114 | 13,332 | 6,900 | 6,432 |
| Medak | 1,724 | 1,018 | 706 | 117 | 65 | 52 | 438 | 260 | 178 |
| Indur | 1,343 | 886 | 457 | 735 | 446 | 289 | 51 | 36 | 15 |
| Mahbubnagar | 1,916 | 1,000 | 916 | 912 | 495 | 417 | 683 | 357 | 326 |
| Bidar | 3,212 | 1,726 | 1,486 | 2,061 | 1,132 | 929 | 38 | 30 | 8 |
| Sirpur-Tandur | 13,339 | 6,296 | 7,043 | 5,745 | 2,170 | 3,576 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| Aurangabad | 37,224 | 19,115 | 18,109 | 21,753 | 10,572 | 11,181 | 540 | 271 | 269 |
| Birh | 16,640 | 7,248 | 9,397 | 13,562 | 5,348 | 8,214 | 205 | 180 | 25 |
| Nander | 5,736 | 2,453 | 3,283 | 1,750 | 1,007 | 743 | 38 | 22 | 16 |
| Parbhani | 30,370 | 16,026 | 14,344 | 15,362 | 8,468 | 6,894 | 149 | 112 | 37 |
| Gulbargah | 39,875 | 19,849 | 20,026 | 37,340 | 17,935 | 19,405 | 815 | 681 | 134 |
| Oosmanabad (Naldrug) | 29,817 | 14,041 | 15,776 | 26,487 | 11,419 | 15,068 | 41 | 26 | 15 |
| Raichur | 14,228 | 7,278 | 6,950 | 5,136 | 2,585 | 2,551 | 8,015 | 3,976 | 4,039 |
| Lingsugur | 39,795 | 18,211 | 21,584 | 29,966 | 14,488 | 15,478 | 9,112 | 3,290 | 5,822 |
| Railways | 4,136 | 2,532 | 1,604 | 1,904 | 1,161 | 752 | 1,604 | 964 | 640 |
| Total | 312,314 | 1,57,849 | 1,54,465 | 1,67,687 | 80,022 | 87,615 | 55,369 | 27,978 | 27,391 |

No II

of the State from other Provinces and States

| North-West Provinces | | | Bihar | | | Central Provinces | | | Rajputana Agency | | | Other Countries in India | | |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|-------------------|-------|---------|------------------|-------|---------|--------------------------|-------|---------|
| Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 8,121 | 4,817 | 3,307 | 1,560 | 909 | 651 | 1,957 | 2,216 | 1,711 | 4,852 | 2,865 | 1,987 | 3,201 | 1,938 | 1,266 |
| | | | 51 | 15 | 36 | 341 | 201 | 140 | 1,021 | 701 | 324 | 193 | 131 | 62 |
| 415 | 11 | 301 | | | | 24 | 12 | 12 | | | | 287 | 164 | 123 |
| 1,237 | 615 | 622 | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| 8,038 | 4,061 | 3,977 | | | | 145 | 75 | 70 | | | | 1,059 | 833 | 226 |
| | | | | | | 11 | 9 | 2 | 56 | 31 | 25 | 1,102 | 653 | 449 |
| 241 | 154 | 87 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 173 | 149 | 24 | 123 | 82 | 41 | 10 | 10 | |
| | | | 1 | 1 | | 61 | 44 | 20 | 65 | 24 | 41 | 191 | 79 | 112 |
| 173 | 111 | 62 | 166 | 19 | 147 | 678 | 372 | 306 | | | | 96 | 62 | 34 |
| 94 | 56 | 38 | 5,669 | 3,209 | 2,460 | 1,598 | 834 | 764 | | | | 226 | 21 | 205 |
| 2,795 | 2,137 | 658 | 3,614 | 1,622 | 1,992 | 5,154 | 2,450 | 2,734 | 2,462 | 1,418 | 1,044 | 876 | 645 | 231 |
| 420 | 296 | 124 | 227 | 126 | 101 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 1,366 | 766 | 800 | 851 | 523 | 328 |
| 361 | 206 | 155 | 285 | 211 | 77 | 2,686 | 637 | 2,049 | | | | 613 | 370 | 243 |
| 1,466 | 1,120 | 346 | 11,244 | 4,934 | 6,310 | 363 | 155 | 208 | 1,302 | 850 | 452 | 484 | 387 | 97 |
| 51 | 32 | 19 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 950 | 754 | 196 | 48 | 31 | 17 | 666 | 415 | 251 |
| 414 | 324 | 90 | 72 | 26 | 46 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 2,228 | 1,759 | 469 | 565 | 481 | 84 |
| 320 | 279 | 41 | 44 | 31 | 13 | 305 | 128 | 177 | 177 | 131 | 40 | 237 | 148 | 89 |
| | | | | | | 152 | 106 | 46 | 160 | 128 | 32 | 405 | 199 | 206 |
| 243 | 171 | 72 | 133 | 76 | 57 | 137 | 89 | 48 | | | | 115 | 81 | 34 |
| 24,390 | 14,491 | 9,899 | 23,084 | 11,189 | 11,895 | 16,787 | 8,241 | 8,546 | 13,858 | 8,786 | 5,072 | 11,189 | 7,142 | 4,047 |

STATEMENT No III

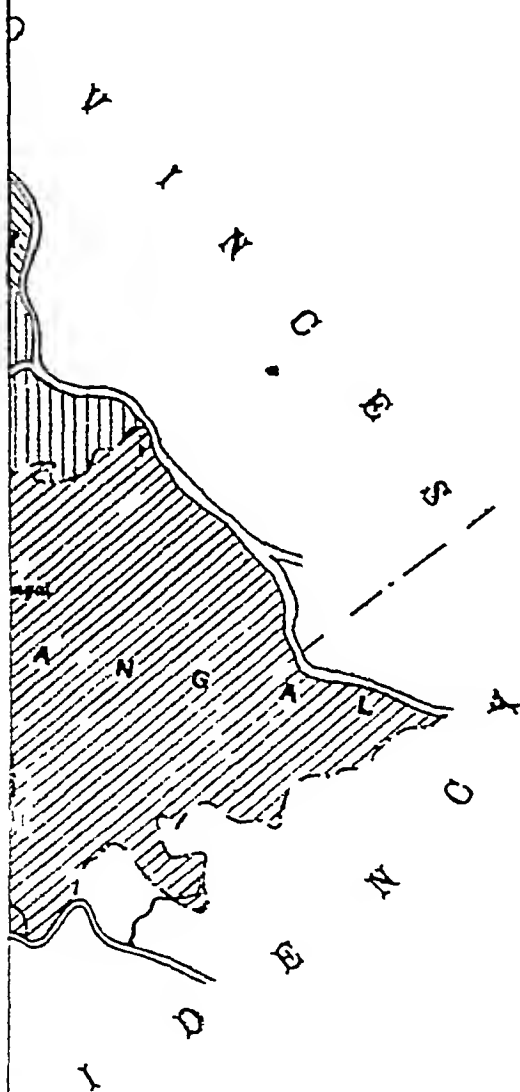
*Comparative Abstract of Immigration from, Emigration to, other
Provinces and States*

| Name of Province. | Immigrants | | | Emigrants | | | Gain or loss | | |
|--|------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|--------------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females. | Total | Males. | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Ajmer-Merwar | 3,517 | 2,446 | 1,071 | 110 | 52 | 58 | +3,407 | +2,394 | +1,013 |
| Bengal | 1,602 | 896 | 706 | 662 | 498 | 164 | +940 | +398 | +542 |
| Berar | 23,084 | 11,189 | 11,895 | 94,978 | 43,472 | 51,506 | -71,894 | -32,288 | -39,611 |
| Bombay | 164,185 | 77,608 | 86,577 | 1,29,278 | 56,138 | 73,140 | +34,907 | +21,470 | +13,437 |
| Central Provinces | 16,787 | 8,241 | 8,546 | | | | | | |
| Madras Presidency | 55,369 | 27,978 | 27,391 | 62,507 | 30,766 | 31,741 | -7,138 | -2,788 | -4,350 |
| North West Provinces | 24,390 | 14,491 | 9,899 | 2,233 | 1,251 | 982 | +22,157 | +13,240 | +8,917 |
| Punjab and North-West Frontier Province | 2,429 | 1,803 | 626 | 849 | 520 | 329 | +1,580 | +1,283 | +297 |
| Baroda State | 156 | 97 | 59 | 223 | 116 | 107 | -57 | -19 | -48 |
| Mysore State | 1,360 | 783 | 577 | 1,876 | 1,130 | 745 | -516 | -347 | -169 |
| Rajputana Agency | 13,858 | 8,786 | 5,072 | 131 | 81 | 50 | +13,727 | +8,705 | +5,022 |
| Central India Agency | 4,347 | 2,809 | 1,538 | 2,627 | 1,608 | 1,019 | +1,720 | +1,201 | +519 |
| Assam | | | | 150 | 106 | 44 | | | |
| Burmah | 114 | 53 | 61 | 600 | 448 | 152 | -486 | -395 | -91 |
| Baluchistan | | | | 49 | 41 | 8 | | | |
| Kashmir | | | | 18 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Total | 312,314 | 157,849 | 154,465 | 236,291 | 136,242 | 160,049 | -16,023 | -21,607 | +5,584 |

MAP

TO ILLUSTRATE INCREASE AND DECREASE OF POPULATION

Scale 48 Miles to 1 Inch.



CHAPTER III

Religion

Imperial Table VI shows the distribution by Religion of the population of the State. I have classified and arranged the religions in accordance with the Imperial Commissioner's instructions, embodied in his Notes, dated the 15th and the 26th of August 1901. In virtue of its numerical strength in the Dominions, the "Indo-Aryan Family," which embraces within its fold the religions of the "Hindu," the "Sikh" and the "Jain" population, is given the place of honour. The next position is assigned to the "Semitic" Family, which comprises "Islamism" and "Christianity." "Zoroastrianism" of the "Iranian" Family comes next in order, followed by the "Animistic" religion professed by the "Primitive" races. All other "Minor" religions and religions "not returned" are clubbed together and placed under the head "Miscellaneous."

2 The strength of the population detailed by religion stands as follows —

| Religion | Population | | | Proportion to total population |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| | Persons | Males | Females | |
| Hindu | 9,870,839 | 5,021,202 | 4,849,637 | 88.60 |
| Musalman | 1,155,750 | 590,230 | 565,520 | 10.37 |
| Animistic | 65,315 | 32,119 | 33,196 | 5.0 |
| Christian | 22,996 | 12,832 | 10,164 | 2.1 |
| Jain | 20,315 | 10,772 | 9,543 | 1.8 |
| Sikh | 1,335 | 2,610 | 1,725 | 0.4 |
| Zoroastrian | 1,463 | 814 | 649 | 0.1 |
| Others | 99 | 50 | 49 | 0.0 |
| Total | 11,141,112 | 5,673,629 | 5,467,483 | 100.00 |

3 It will be seen from the above that there are only two religions among us, which have any appreciable following, namely, Hinduism and Islamism. They represent 88.60 per cent and 10.37 per cent, respectively, of the entire population. The "Animistic" Religion is followed by the Bhils, the Ghonds, the Koyas and the Chenchus who number 54,996, 9,551, 136, and 632, respectively, and

jointly represent 59 per cent of the total population. The Christians and the Jains represent 21 per cent and 18 per cent of the population, respectively, while the Sikhs and the Zoroastrians denote only a very small fraction, *viz*, 04 per cent. and 01 per cent, respectively. Under the head, "Others" are included 3 Buddhists, 13 Jews and 81 persons, whose "Religion has not been returned."

4 Viewed by the sex, the proportion of males to females under the several religions, is as noted below.

| Religion | | | Males | Females. |
|-------------|-----|-----|-------|----------|
| Hindu | ... | .. | 50 89 | 49 10 |
| Musalman | . | . | 51 06 | 48 93 |
| Animistic | . | ... | 49 17 | 50 82 |
| Christian | .. | | 55 40 | 44 60 |
| Jain | . | . | 52 94 | 47 05 |
| Sikh | | | 60 20 | 39 78 |
| Zoroastrian | . | . | 55 63 | 44 36 |
| Others | . | .. | 50 50 | 49 49 |

5 It will be seen from the above that among the followers of all the religions, except the "Animistic," the males preponderate. In the case of the Hindus and the Musalmans, this preponderance calls for no remarks, because it is in consonance with the disparity that exists between the strength of the male and the female population, the former being in excess of the latter by 18 per cent. The Sikh males are in excess of the Sikh females by 20 42 per cent, and this is probably due to the fact that most of the Sikhs are in the Military service. Among the Zoroastrians and the Christians, the number of males exceeds that of females by about 11 per cent, the explanation for this lying in the fact that the male Zoroastrians are adventurers from the Bombay Presidency, and that most of the Christians belong to the European Regiments stationed in the Cantonments of Secunderabad, Bolarum and Timulgherry. Among the "Jains," the males out-number the females by nearly 6 per cent.

6 Unlike those among the other religions, the females under the "Animistic" religion exceed the males in number. A careful scrutiny of the several sects comprising the "Animistic" religion will show that the excess of females is found among the "Ghonds," who number 26,936 males and 28,060 females. This explains the disparity under this head.

7 Distributed by the Urban and the Rural areas, the population under the several Religions stands thus—

| Religion | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| Hindu | 725,115 | 369,291 | 356,121 | 9,145,421 | 4,651,911 | 4,490,513 |
| Musliman | 374,872 | 190,203 | 181,669 | 780,878 | 400,027 | 380,851 |
| Animistic | 165 | 356 | 109 | 64,850 | 31,763 | 33,087 |
| Christian | 16,985 | 9,679 | 7,306 | 6,011 | 3,153 | 2,858 |
| Jain | 1,653 | 2,517 | 2,136 | 15,692 | 8,255 | 7,437 |
| Sikh | 3,323 | 2,058 | 1,265 | 1,012 | 552 | 460 |
| Zoroastrian | 1,223 | 676 | 517 | 240 | 138 | 102 |
| Others | 12 | 7 | 5 | 87 | 43 | 44 |

8 It will be seen from the above that all but 7·35 per cent of the Hindus, inhabit the rural areas, the urban tracts claiming only 7·35 per cent. Unlike the Hindus, one-third or 32·43 per cent of the Musalmans and three-fourths or 73·86 per cent of the Christians live in the urban tracts; while only 67·56 per cent. of the Musalmans and 26·13 per cent of the Christians reside in the rural areas. Likewise, a majority of the Sikhs and the Zoroastrians, 76·65 per cent and 83·59 per cent respectively, populate the urban areas whereas only a small fractions of them, 23·34 per cent and 16·40 per cent, respectively, have their home in the rural tracts. Most of the Jains, about 77·12 per cent, are in the rural areas, and only 22·87 per cent dwell in the urban tracts. The followers of the “Animistic” religion inhabit only the rural tracts a small fraction of them, 71 per cent, being found in towns and cities. The latter inhabit Edlabad, the head-quarter town of Supur-Tandur, and the towns of Aurangabad, Jalna, Kaderabad, Paithan and Vijapur in the Aurangabad District. Besides these, a few live in Nirmal in the Indur District, in Hingoli in the Parbhani District and in the City of Gulbahga. All the “not stated” were enumerated in the rural areas, and all the Jews, 12, in the Hyderabad City.

9 For a proper and clear elucidation of the statistics under “Religion,” the Census Commissioner for India has, in his Sixth Note, suggested the compilation of four Subsidiary Tables.

The first of these tables shows the general distribution of the population by Religion. The second deals with the distribution of Religions—Hinduism, Islamism, “Animistic” and “Others” only—both by Natural Divisions and by Districts. The third exhibits the distribution of Christians by Districts, while the fourth shows the distribution of Christians by Race and Denomination.

10 In the following paragraphs I shall discuss the figures as found in each of these Subsidiary Tables, all of which are printed at the end of this Chapter

11 Subsidiary Table 1 shows the relative strength of the Main Religions as counted at the last three Censuses For purposes of comparison the figures are quoted below .—

| Religion | 1901 | | 1891 | | 1881 | |
|-------------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number. | Per cent |
| Hindu | 9,870,839 | 88 60 | 10,315,249 | 89 41 | 8,893,181 | 90 32 |
| Musalman | 1,155,750 | 10 37 | 1,138,666 | 9 86 | 925,929 | 9 40 |
| Christian | 22,996 | 21 | 20,429 | 17 | 13,614 | 13 |
| Jain | 20,345 | 18 | 27,845 | 24 | 8,521 | 08 |
| Sikh | 4,335 | 04 | 4,637 | 04 | 3,664 | 03 |
| Zoroastrian | 1,463 | 01 | 1,058 | 00 | 638 | 00 |

12 From the fact that, during the last decade, the population decreased by 395,898 persons, one would have expected a corresponding decrease in the strength of all Religions But contrary to this expectation, what we actually find is a great and abnormal fall of 444,410, or 4 31 per cent of Hindus, which is more than the total fall in the whole population (395,898) by 77,642 persons This may, however, be explained away by the circumstance that, at the Census of 1891, the majority of the Bhils, Ghonds, etc , now classified under the head “ Animistic,” were included under “ Hindus ” Taking for the purpose of this comparison, the “ Hindus ” and the “ Animistic ” jointly, we find that the total population comes to 9,936,154 persons in 1901 as against 10,315,249 in 1891 The decrease among the Hindus therefore reduces itself to 379,095 persons, 16,803 less than the *net* decrease for the whole State

13 It may also be observed, in passing, that the Hindu population has been steadily decreasing for the last twenty years In 1881, they formed 90 32 per cent of the population, whereas in 1901 they represented only 88 60 per cent, thus showing a decrease of 1 72 or nearly 2 per cent

Unlike the Hindus, the Musalmans steadily increased in numbers During the last decade, there was an increase of 17,084 persons or 1 51 per cent, and compared with the statistics of 1881. we find that the Musalmans, who then formed only 9 40 per cent of the population, increased by almost 2 per cent

Like the Musalmans, the Christians too increased in numbers. During the last decade they increased by 2,567 persons or 3 per cent whereas during the decade but one, they increased by 6,815 or 4 per cent

From the fall in the number of the Hindus and the rise in the strength of the Musalmans and the Christians, the inference may be hazarded that the votaries of the latter faith are gradually fattening upon those of the former

14 The only other point that deserves any notice is the decrease of 7,500 persons or 6 per cent among the Jains. Between the Census of 1881 and 1891, the Jain population increased from 8,521 to 19,324, or, what is the same thing, from 08 per cent to 24 per cent. This rise notwithstanding, there was a fall in their numbers, as noticed above

A glance at the district figures will show that the loss of the Jain population in the following districts was appreciably great —

| | | | | |
|---------------|------|----|-------|---------|
| Aurangabad | lost | . | 2,409 | persons |
| Bih | „ | . | 1,208 | „ |
| Parbhani | „ | . | 1,994 | „ |
| Oosmanabad | „ | | 914 | „ |
| Bidar | „ | . | 640 | „ |
| Nander | „ | .. | 104 | „ |
| Lingsugur | „ | .. | 85 | „ |
| Raichur | „ | .. | 51 | „ |
| Sirpur Tandur | „ | . | 77 | „ |
| | | | <hr/> | |
| Total | | | 7,482 | |
| | | | <hr/> | |

In other districts the loss was very small.

15 During the last decade, the Sikhs also decreased by 302 persons, though, during the decade preceding it, their population increased by 973. As for the Zoroastrians, they are steadily on the increase in 1891 these increased from 638 to 1,058, and in 1901 they further increased to 1,463

16. In every 10,000 people enumerated at the last three Censuses, the following is the proportion of persons found under the heads of the several Religions.

| Religion | 1901. | 1891 | 1881 |
|-------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| Hindu | 8,859 | 8,011 | 9,032 |
| Musalman | 1,037 | 987 | 910 |
| Animistic | 59 | 25 included under Hindu | |
| Christian | 21 | 18 | 14 |
| Jain | 18 | 24 | 9 |
| Sikh | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Zoroastrian | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

The inference deducible from the above figures, is in consonance with that already drawn. The Hindus are gradually declining in number, while the strength of the Musalmans and the Christians is steadily on the increase. The Hill tribes too, such as, Ghonds, Bhils, etc., are augmenting in number, their strength having risen from 25 in 1891 to 59 in 1901 in every 10,000 people enumerated. The number of the Jains is also on the wane, though their number waxed to a pretty respectable figure between 1881 and 1891.

17 We shall next consider and discuss Subsidiary Table II. It shows the proportionate distribution of a population of 10,000 persons by Religion among the Natural Divisions and the Districts. It also shows what their relative proportions were at the enumerations of 1891 and 1881. The statistics furnished by this table are both interesting and instructive, not only from the point of view of Religion, but also from that of the movement of the population, inasmuch as it gives us an idea of the extent of the havoc, which famine wrought among the followers of certain Religions.

18 The second column of the above table shows that out of every 10,000 persons inhabiting the State,

8859.9 are Hindus,

1037.4 „ Musalmans,

58.6 „ Animistic, and

23.5 „ “Others” and people professing “Minor Religions”

19 *Hindus* —The largest proportion of the Hindus, 9587.4 in every 10,000 persons enumerated, is found in the Elgandal District, and the next largest proportions of 9510.5 and 9472.0 are found in the Nalgonda and the Warangal Districts, respectively. Even at the Censuses of 1881 and 1891, these identical districts maintained the very positions which they now occupy. Next to these come the Districts of Mahbubnagar with its 9163.4, Indur with its 9151.6, Birh with its 9038.8, Parbham with its 9033.9, Medak with its 8983.7, Nander with its 8981.1, Lingsugur with its 8983.6, Oosmanabad with its 8979.8 and Raichur with its 8976.9, each and every one of which bears a proportion exceeding the Provincial average. The districts whose proportions fall below the Provincial average are

Atraf-i-Balda (8715.4), Bidar (8610.4), Aurangabad (8489.2), Gulbargah (8465.6), Sirpur-Tandur (7607.6) and the Hyderabad City (5123.8).

Thus the smallest proportionate number of the Hindus is found in the Hyderabad City. Compared with the figures of 1891, it will be seen that there is no variation in the figures for the Districts of Lingsugur and Raichur and that the change is inappreciable in the figures for the Nalgonda, the Warangal and the Mahbubnagar Districts, the difference in each case being not more than 10 in every 10,000. The Districts of Elgandal, Indur, Bidar, Sirpur-Tandur, Aurangabad, Birh, Nander, Parbham, Gulbargah and Oosmanabad show a fall in the Hindu population of 11.44, 99, 715, 255, 81, 98, 65, 31 and 54 persons, respectively, in every 10,000, the decrease in the Elgandal, the Indur and the Gulbargah Districts being less than 50 each in 10,000, that is, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. But in the famine affected Districts of Bidar, Aurangabad, Birh, Nander, Parbham and Oosmanabad, the fall comes to over 50 per 10,000, reaching 255 in the Aurangabad and 99 in the Bidar Districts. The decrease among the Hindus in Sirpur-Tandur is very great having come to 715 in 10,000. This fall has been continuing for some time now, for even between the figures of 1881 and 1891 the difference is 1282. Against this decrease, there is an increase of 38 and 1,625 Hindus, in every 10,000 persons inhabiting the Districts of Medak and *Atraf-i-Balda*, respectively. In the Hyderabad City itself, the Hindu population decreased, during the last decade, at the rate of 10 in every 10,000 persons. As for the State as a whole, that too lost, and lost at the rate of 80 in every 10,000. In fine, the only district in which the Hindu population appreciably increased during the last decade, is the *Atraf-i-Balda*, and the increase was at the rate of 1,625 in 10,000 persons. It decreased in all the other districts, the largest decrease of 715 being in Sirpur-Tandur, situated in the non-famine zone. In the famine zone the decrease reached 255 in the Aurangabad District.

20 *Musalman*s.—The average proportion of the Musalmans of the State in every 10,000 of the population, is 1,037 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1901 as against 986 $\frac{9}{10}$ and 940 $\frac{4}{10}$ in 1891 and 1881, respectively. These figures show conclusively that there was a steady rise in the Musalman population, during the last two decades. The largest proportion of the Musalmans, 4,217 $\frac{5}{10}$ in every 10,000 persons, was found in the Hyderabad City, though it was only 4,164 in 1891.

Taking the Districts, we find that Gulbargah with its 1,508 $\frac{1}{10}$ in every 10,000 persons has the largest proportion of Musalmans, it is followed immediately by Bidar with its 1,374 $\frac{5}{10}$. Next come Aurangabad and *Atraf-i-Balda* with their 1,266 $\frac{6}{10}$ and 1,244 $\frac{3}{10}$, respectively. The Districts whose proportions fall below the Provincial average are —

Raichur (1,013 $\frac{8}{10}$), Medak (1,000 $\frac{4}{10}$), Lingsugur (992 $\frac{8}{10}$), Nander (979 $\frac{6}{10}$), Oosmanabad (952 $\frac{4}{10}$), Parbhani (903 $\frac{5}{10}$), Birh (881 $\frac{9}{10}$), Mahbubnagar (831 $\frac{1}{10}$), Indur (784 $\frac{5}{10}$), Sirpur-Tandur (523 $\frac{7}{10}$), Warangal (494 $\frac{4}{10}$), Nalgonda (471 $\frac{9}{10}$) and Elgandal (409 $\frac{3}{10}$).

21 Thus it will be seen that the smallest proportion of the Musalmans, 409 $\frac{3}{10}$, is found in the Elgandal District, and that the Districts of Warangal and Nalgonda support the next smallest proportion of 494 $\frac{4}{10}$ and 471 $\frac{9}{10}$, respectively. What is noteworthy in this connection is that it is in these very Districts that the highest proportions of the Hindus are found. The figures for the Lingsugur, the Raichur and the Indur Districts do not vary from those of 1891, though those for the Mahbubnagar, the Warangal and the Elgandal Districts vary a little. In the Districts of Medak and Nalgonda, there is a decrease of 43 and 23, souls respectively, in every 10,000 persons, whereas in the *Atraf-i-Balda* District the fall is simply abnormal, being 1,436 in 10,000 persons enumerated.

On the contrary, there is an increase in the Bidar, the Sirpur-Tandur, the Aurangabad, the Birh, the Nander, the Parbhani, the Gulbargah and the Oosmanabad Districts of 102, 92, 130, 75, 94, 75, 43 and 59, respectively, in every 10,000. And what strikes us as exceedingly strange in this connection, is that in these very districts there is a decrease in the number of Hindus and that decrease too is just to the extent to which the Musalman population increased. In the City of Hyderabad also the Musalmans increased at the rate of 53 in every 10,000.

22 *Animists* —The average proportion of the “Animists” in the State is 58 $\frac{6}{10}$ in every 10,000. They are found in all the districts, except *Atraf-i-Balda*, Mahbubnagar, Bidar, Medak, Nalgonda, Oosmanabad and Raichur. Among the districts in which they are found, the Sirpur-Tandur maintains the largest proportion, 1,859 $\frac{7}{10}$ in every 10,000. The Aurangabad District with its 123 $\frac{4}{10}$ ranks next, followed by the Indur and the Warangal Districts, bearing proportions of 57 $\frac{2}{10}$ and 13 $\frac{9}{10}$ respectively.

23. *Sikhs*—The Sikhs are found in all the districts of the State, except Nalgonda, Medak, Mahbubnagar and Lingsugur. The largest number is found in Nander (963), the next largest in the Hyderabad City (863) and 725 in Aurangabad. Birh and Parbhani show to them credit the numbers 460 and 415, respectively. These places, which are Military Cantonments, are the strong-holds of the Sikhs, who take to arms as a profession. The last decade beheld a fall of numbers in the Sikh population, and that in spite of the increase of 909 persons in the Districts of Warangal (46), Bidar (85), Sirpur-Tandur (19), Aurangabad (450), Bih (215), Paibham (53), Gulbargah (7), Oosmanabad (9) and Raichur (25). The following are the details by the district for the decrease of 1,409 Sikhs —

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| <i>Atraf-i-Balda</i> | 243 |
| Elgandal | 330 |
| Nalgonda | 111 |
| Medak | 213 |
| Indur | 265 |
| Mahbubnagar | 75 |
| Nander | 167 |
| Lingsugur | 5 |

24. *Jains*—The Jains number 20,345 persons, of whom 10,772 are males and 9,573 females. About a quarter of this number, 5,139, are found in the Aurangabad District, the districts of Oosmanabad, Parbhani and Birh claiming 3,555, 3,455 and 2,941 souls, respectively. The Bidar, the Nander and the Lingsugur Districts support 977, 942 and 914 persons, respectively. The Districts of Warangal and Nalgonda contain the smallest numbers 4 and 9. The *Atraf-i-Balda* District shows 50; while the Medak and the Mahbubnagar Districts shelter 54 and 30, respectively. The Elgandal District harbours not even a solitary Jain. Generally speaking, there are hardly any Jains in the Telhngana Division, the majority of them having a great attraction for the Mahrattara Division. Since 1891, the Jain population went down by 7,500, persons as detailed in paragraph 14 *supra*. This decrease notwithstanding, the Jains increased by 115 in the Hyderabad City, and 4, 7 and 26, respectively, in the Districts of Nalgonda, Warangal and Mahbubnagar.

25. *Zoroastrians*—The Hyderabad City gravitates to itself more than half, 929, of the Zoroastrian population of the Province, (1,463), the next largest numbers 169 and 109, being found in the Aurangabad and the Gulbargah Districts. 87 Zoroastrians were enumerated by the Railway authorities, because, it may be, of their employment in the Railway offices. Mahbubnagar and Sirpur-Tandur are the only districts in which there was not a single Zoroastrian to swear by.

26 Subsidiary Tables III and IV deal with the Christian population. The first table shows not only the distribution of the Christian population by the district, but also the extent of the variation the population underwent in number since 1891. The second table exhibits the distribution of the Christian population by Race and Denomination. The total population enumerated in 1901 was 22,996 as against 20,429 in 1891, resulting in an increase of 2,567 Christians. The largest increase is found in the Nalgonda District, where the followers of Christ increased by 1,078 persons. The next largest increase is found in the Aurangabad District, where the number of the votaries of Jesus of Nazareth rose by 744 souls. Next come the districts of Medak, Mahbubnagar and Lingsugur, where the strength of the professors of the religion of Christendom swelled by 267, 238 and 128, respectively. The Railway population also increased by 377. The increase in the other places is small, that in the Hyderabad City being only 94. Against this increase in numbers, there is also a decrease in strength. The largest decrease was in the Oosmanabad District, where the strength fell by 164, the districts of *Atiaf-i-Balda*, Bih and Raichur come next with a fall of 79, 56 and 59, respectively. The decrease in the other districts is too small to need any mention here.

27 The undermentioned denominations are responsible for the gross increase of 3,406 in the numerical wealth of the Christian population.

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| Baptist | 564 |
| Congregationalist | 311 |
| Methodist | 368 |
| Minor denominations | 768 |
| Roman Catholic ... | 1,375 |
| Armenian ... | 14 |
| Indefinite beliefs . | 6 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | 3,406 |
| | <hr/> |

While the denominations noted hereunder are responsible for the decrease of 839 in the strength of the same population.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Anglican Communion | 692 |
| Presbyterian ... | 94 |
| Denomination not returned | 53 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total . | 839 |
| | <hr/> |

And the result is a *net* increase of 2,567 persons in the Christian population. This state of things leads us to the inference that, during the last decade, while the Anglican Communion decreased in number, the "Roman Catholic," the "Baptist," the "Congregationalist," the "Methodist" and the "Minor denominations," secured an increased following.

28. Reviewed by Races and Denominations, we find 4,347 persons under the head of Europeans as against 5,261 in 1891, disclosing a fall of 914. Under the head of Eurasians, the population numbered 3,292 in 1901 as against 2,507 in 1891, working out an increase of 785 souls. Similarly, there was a rise of 2,696 under the head of "Native Christians," their strength being 15,357 in 1901 as against 12,661 in 1891.

It will thus be seen that there was a rise of 3,481 persons under the heads of "Eurasians" and "Native Christians." Deduct from this 914, the fall under the head of Europeans, and you get a *net* increase of 2,567 Christians.

29. Viewed by the sex, we find that there is not much difference between the strengths of the two sexes of the Eurasian and the Native Christian communities, as the difference in number is only 92 and 121, respectively. Among the Europeans, the difference is striking; for the number of males exceeds that of females by 2,455. This difference, which in 1891 was 2,775, was found to exist in the Hyderabad City and the Suburbs alone, both containing Military Stations. The inference from this is that this disparity in the strength of the sexes, is due to the fact that most of the Europeans enumerated here were unmarried soldiers.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

General distribution of population by Religion.

| Religion | 1901. | | 1891 | | 1881 | | Percentage of variation Increase (+) Decrease (—) | | Net variation 1891 to 1901 |
|-------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------|----------------------------|
| | Number | Proportion per 10,000 | Number | Proportion per 10,000 | Number | Proportion per 10,000 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891. | |
| Hindu | 9,870,839 | 8,859.8 | 10,315,249 | 8,941.4 | 8,893,181 | 9,082.7 | —4.31 | —0.91 | +977,658 |
| Musliman | 1,155,750 | 1,037.3 | 1,138,666 | 986.9 | 925,929 | 940.4 | +1.51 | +46 | +229,821 |
| Jain | 20,345 | 18.3 | 27,845 | 24.1 | 8,521 | 8.7 | —26.92 | . | +11,824 |
| Christian | 22,996 | 20.6 | 20,429 | 17.7 | 13,614 | 13.8 | +12.56 | +04 | +9,382 |
| Animistic | 65,315 | 58.7 | 29,130 | 25.2 | Included under Hindu | .. | +124.41 | .. | . |
| Sikh | 4,335 | 3.9 | 4,637 | 4.0 | 3,664 | 3.7 | —6.51 | ... | +671 |
| Zoroastrian | 1,463 | 1.3 | 1,058 | .9 | 638 | .6 | +38.2 | . | +825 |
| Total | 11,141,043 | 9,999.9 | 11,537,014 | 10,000.2 | 9,845,547 | 9,999.9 | —3.4 | +17.2 | +1,295,496 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

Distribution of Religions by Natural divisions and districts

| Natural Division and District | | Hindus | | | Musalmans. | | | Animists | | | Others | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | Proportion per 10,000 in | | | Proportion per 10,000 in | | | Proportion per 10,000 in | | | Proportion per 10,000 in | | |
| | | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1 | Hyderabad City including Suburbs | 5,428.8 | 5,463.1 | | 4,217.5 | 4164 | | 6 | | | 47.3 | 36 | |
| Eastern | 2 Atraf-i-Balda | 8,745.4 | 7120 | 7162 | 1,244.3 | 2680 | 2659 | 0 | | | 1.5 | 24 | |
| | 3 Elgandal | 9,587.4 | 9598 | 9608 | 409.3 | 402 | 388 | 2 | | | 1.4 | 3 | 2 |
| | 4 Nalgonda | 9,510.5 | 9501 | 9516 | 471.9 | 494 | 482 | 0 | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | 5 Warangal | 9,472.0 | 9476 | 9533 | 494.4 | 502 | 458 | 13.9 | | | 3.7 | 3 | 2 |
| | 6 Medak | 8,983.7 | 8945 | 8993 | 1,000.4 | 1043 | 1003 | 0 | | | 1.5 | 7 | 2 |
| Northern | 7 Indur | 9,151.6 | 9195 | 9227 | 784.5 | 784 | 696 | 57.2 | 8 | | 5.9 | 9 | 5 |
| | 8 Mahbubnagar | 9,163.4 | 9172 | 9165 | 831.1 | 824 | 831 | 0 | | | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | 9 Bidar | 8,610.4 | 8709 | 8835 | 1,374.5 | 1272 | 1151 | 0 | | | 14.6 | 17 | 11 |
| | 10 Sirpur-Tandur | 7,607.6 | 8322 | 9604 | 523.7 | 431 | 394 | 1,859.7 | 1215 | | 8.6 | 12 | 10 |
| | 11 Aurangabad | 8,489.2 | 8744 | 8679 | 1,266.6 | 1136 | 1078 | 123.4 | | | 83.6 | 95 | 32 |
| North Western | 12 Bih | 9,038.8 | 9122 | 9222 | 881.9 | 806 | 758 | 7.8 | | | 69.5 | 67 | 17 |
| | 13 Nander | 8,981.1 | 9079 | 9140 | 979.6 | 885 | 831 | 5 | | | 38.5 | 33 | 27 |
| | 14 Parbhani | 9,033.9 | 9098 | 9186 | 903.5 | 828 | 787 | 1.0 | | | 60.4 | 71 | 22 |
| | 15 Gulbargah | 8,465.6 | 8504 | | 1,508.1 | 1465 | | 9 | | | 22.6 | 25 | |
| Southern | 16 Osmanabad (Naldurg) | 8,979.8 | 9033 | 9104 | 952.4 | 898 | 857 | | | | 66.9 | 68 | 36 |
| | 17 Raichur | 8,976.9 | 8976 | | 1,013.8 | 1012 | | | | | 3.9 | 3 | ... |
| | 18 Lingsugur | 8,983.6 | 8988 | | 992.8 | 993 | | 2.1 | | | 13.7 | 16 | |
| 19 | Railways | 6,822.3 | 6855 | | 2,222.6 | 200 | | 8 | | | 84.7 | 127.4 | |
| Total | | 8,859.9 | 8,941.4 | 9,032.7 | 1,037.4 | 986.9 | 940.4 | 58.6 | 25.2 | | 23.5 | 29.1 | 13.07 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution of Christians by Districts.

| District. | | Number of Christians in | | | Variation | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---|-------|
| | | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1891-1901 | 1881-1891 | 1881-1901 | | | |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | |
| Eastern | 1 Hyderabad City | 13,921 | 13,829 | 11,716 | + | 24 | + 2,561 | + 2,579 | | |
| | 2 Atruf-i Balda | 371 | 450 | | - | 79 | | | | |
| | 3 Elgandal | 214 | 193 | 141 | + | 21 | + | 62 | + | 73 |
| | 4 Nalgonda | 1,213 | 175 | 89 | + | 1,078 | + | 46 | + | 1,124 |
| | 5 Warangal | 1,607 | 1,481 | 237 | + | 23 | + | 1,217 | + | 1,270 |
| Northern. | 6 Medak | 373 | 109 | 82 | + | 267 | + | 21 | + | 291 |
| | 7 Indur | 59 | 40 | 6 | + | 19 | + | 31 | + | 74 |
| | 8 Mahbubnager | 359 | 121 | 67 | + | 279 | + | 54 | + | 292 |
| | 9 Bidar | 16 | 21 | 11 | - | 6 | + | 10 | + | 16 |
| | 10 Sirpur Tandur | 10 | | 7 | + | 10 | - | 7 | + | 3 |
| North-Western. | 11 Aurangabad | 2,673 | 1,929 | 637 | + | 744 | + | 1,272 | + | 2,016 |
| | 12 Bith | 92 | 145 | 56 | - | 16 | + | 92 | + | 36 |
| | 13 Nander | 9 | 2 | 3 | + | 7 | - | 1 | + | 6 |
| | 14 Parbhani | 72 | 67 | 57 | - | 5 | + | 10 | + | 6 |
| Southern | 15 Gulbargah | 207 | 287 | 134 | - | 80 | + | 153 | + | 73 |
| | 16 Osomanabad (Naldrug) | 50 | 214 | 54 | - | 164 | + | 160 | - | 4 |
| | 17 Raichur | 276 | 385 | 149 | - | 59 | + | 186 | + | 127 |
| | 18 Lingsugur | 526 | 398 | 146 | + | 128 | + | 252 | + | 380 |
| | 19 Railways | 1,047 | 670 | 4 | + | 877 | + | 666 | + | 1,043 |
| Total | | 22,996 | 20,429 | 13,614 | + | 2,567 | + | 6,815 | + | 9,382 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Distribution of Christians by Race and Denomination.

| Denomination | European. | | Eurasian. | | Native. | | Total | | Variation + or - | Remarks |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|------------------|---------|
| | Males | Females. | Males | Females | Males | Females | 1901 | 1891 | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Abbyssinian | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglican Communion | 2,582 | 612 | 630 | 571 | 1,240 | 1,172 | 6,813 | 7,505 | - | 692 |
| Armenian | 5 | 9 | | | | | 14 | | + | 14 |
| Baptist | 24 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 448 | 396 | 885 | 221 | + | 664 |
| Calvinist | | | | | | | | | | |
| Congregationalist | 5 | 4 | 14 | 15 | 137 | 140 | 315 | 4 | + | 311 |
| Greek | | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | |
| Indefinite beliefs | 2 | | | | | 4 | 6 | | + | 6 |
| Lutheran and allied denominations | 1 | | | | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 | | |
| Methodist | 249 | 48 | 70 | 64 | 501 | 536 | 1,468 | 1,100 | + | 368 |
| Minor denominations | | | 3 | 2 | 482 | 466 | 953 | 185 | + | 768 |
| Presbyterian | 53 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 246 | 292 | 610 | 704 | - | 94 |
| Quaker | | | | | | | | | | |
| Roman Catholic | 465 | 250 | 962 | 935 | 4,556 | 4,481 | 11,649 | 10,274 | + | 1,375 |
| Salvationist | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syrian (Jacobite) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syrian (Roman) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denomination not returned | 9 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 124 | 129 | 275 | 328 | - | 53 |
| Total | 3,401 | 946 | 1,692 | 1,600 | 7,739 | 7,618 | 22,996 | 20,429 | + | 2,567 |

CHAPTER IV.

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

Section A.—Proportion of Sex.

Unlike the Continent of Europe, where, as a rule, there are more females than males, India, if we only except the Madras Presidency and the Central Provinces, has more males than females. And if, according to the Census of 1901, there are in India 963 females for every 1,000 males, in the Hyderabad State there are 964 females for every 1,000 males. And this means that we have even here a great preponderance of males over females.

2 A consideration of this subject, based upon the figures for the last three Censuses, demonstrates the fact that the whole of this difference in the proportion of the sexes, is only apparent, inasmuch as the very existence of many a girl of marriageable age is some times concealed from the knowledge of the enumerator at the time of the Census. In the majority of cases, this concealment is not only "not deliberate," but also purely "unintentional" it is probably due to the fact of the low estimation in which women, and particularly maid-servants, are held by the society. This contention is fully supported by our statistics, which disclose the fact that, at the Census of 1901, nearly 53 000 fresh females, concealed from the knowledge of enumerators at the Census of 1891, were enumerated in the Mahrattwara Districts. In the Telungana Districts also, and particularly in those of Elgandal, Warangal and Nalgonda, the same practice still continues, and continues in a most glaring form. In the case of the Mahrattwara Districts, the abnormal increase in the number of females is perhaps due to a more accurate enumeration than hitherto, though the decrease in the Districts of Elgandal, Warangal and Nalgonda is possibly due to defects in the censusing arrangements, which require a more careful looking-after in the future.

3 A review of the All India statistics affords ground for the deduction that there is a tendency among us, in a greater or less degree, to omit from the enumeration girls and young women of ages ranging between 6 and 20. And in this State also, as in the other parts of India, girls exceed boys in number up to the age of 5. But after that age there is a fall in the number of females up to the age of 20, when again the females preponderate in number. After the age of 30, there is again a sudden fall in the strength of females up to the age of 60 and over, when the proportion of females again exceeds that of males. Apart from the omissions above referred to, there is also such a thing as a fall probably due to deaths consequent on child-birth and early marriage. I may also point out another tendency among the Indians, which is to under-show the age of unmarried girls, after they have attained the marriageable age. This, to a certain extent, accounts for the large number of girls returned up to the age of 5. The first child-birth generally occurs

between the 10th and the 20th year, when cases of death due to unskilful midwifery swell to big proportions. It may not be out of place to mention here that some deaths are also due to the premature consummation of marriage among certain classes. After the age of 20, there is a sudden numerical increase, which supports the contention that in India, as in other countries, women who have weathered the period of child-birth outlive men. The fall after the age of 30 may be accounted for by the circumstance that women generally wear out at a comparatively earlier age than men, owing in some cases to prolificacy in the prime of life. It cannot be denied as well that lives of old women are somewhat better than those of men of advanced age, and this explains the increase in the proportions beyond the age of 60.

1 In his Note numbered Eight, the Census Commissioner for India has ordered the preparation of the following Tables.—

I—showing the general proportion of the sexes by Natural Divisions and Districts;

II—showing the number of females to 1,000 males at each Age by Districts and Religions;

III—showing the actual excess or defect of females by Natural Divisions and Districts; and

IV—showing the number of females to 1,000 males under five years old by Natural Divisions and Districts

5 But before dealing with these Subsidiary Tables, I shall discuss, in a general way the figures relating to sex, as shown in Imperial Tables I and VI, printed in Volume II.

6 Out of a total population of 11,141,142 persons, we have 5,673,629 males and 5,467,513 females. From this it will be seen that the number of males exceeds that of females by 206,116, or 1.81 per cent, the proportion of males to females being as 50.92 to 49.08 in 1901 as against 50.89 to 49.1 in 1891 and 50.81 to 49.19 in 1881. And what this means is that there were in 1901 only 963.67 females for every 1,000 males. And this proportion may be regarded as normal, seeing that the figures for the Censuses of 1891 and 1881, were only 974.38 and 968.27, respectively.

7 A glance at the Subsidiary Table I shows that the average number of females for the Province for every 1,000 males is 963.67, that the only districts in which the number of females exceeds that of males are Nander, Indur and Aurangabad, with their 1006.06, 1004.84 and 1001.94 females, respectively, for every 1,000 males; and that the districts of Parbhani, Lingsugur, Bidar, Raichur, Birh, Sirpur-Tandur, Osmanabad, Gulbahga, Medak, and *Atiaf-i-Balda* bear, respectively, the proportions of 998.49, 996.99, 989.59, 986.67, 984.78, 983.07, 974.82, 970.79, 968.74 and 966.24 females to every 1,000 males—figures which are

above the average for the Province. The districts of Mahbubnagar, Warangal, Elgandal and Nalgonda have the proportions of 976·27, 920 49, 915·44 and 868 18 females, respectively, to 1,000 males. The City of Hyderabad supports a ratio of 942·02 females to 1,000 males.

Taken by Divisions, the North-Western Division with 996·50 females to every 1,000 males stands first, followed immediately by the Northern Division with 994 14 females to every 1,000 males. The Southern Division supports 982·09 females to every 1,000 males, the Eastern Division coming last with only 912 78 females to 1,000 males.

In the light of the results of 1891 and 1881, we find that even in 1901 the District of Indur continued to maintain its old position. In 1881, Indur, standing just below Sirpur-Tandur with 999 96 females to every 1,000 males, claimed 999 86 females; while in 1891, it bore a proportion of 1003·52 females to 1,000 males. Setting Indur aside, it might generally be stated that in the Mahrattwara Districts of Aurangabad, Birh, Nander, Parbhani, Gulbargah, Oosmanabad, Raichur and Lingsugur, the proportion of females steadily increased at each succeeding enumeration, the average rate of increase being 40 for 1,000 males or 4 for every 100. The reverse was the case in the Telingana Districts of Elgandal, Nalgonda, Warangal, Medak, Mahbubnagar and *Atraf-i-Balda*, where the average decrease may also be taken as 40 for 1,000 or 4 for every 100, though in the case of Nalgonda, the decrease in the female proportion reached the figure 97 for every 1,000 males. In the District of Sirpur-Tandur, there was a fall in the proportion of females during the first decade; while during the second, which ended with the enumeration of 1901, there was a slight increase. The case was quite the contrary in the Bidar District, where in 1891 there was a rise in the proportion over that of 1881, though in 1901 the female proportion again suffered a fall.

8 Briefly stated, the two Districts of Indur and Nander, in which the female element preponderates, form a compact block in the centre of the Dominions, while the Districts of Aurangabad, Birh, Parbhani, Gulbargah, Oosmanabad, Raichur and Lingsugur, or, in other words, the Mahrattwara Division, where the female proportion is gradually increasing, form the North-Western and the South-Western portions of the State. The Telingana Division comprising the Districts of Elgandal, Warangal, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Medak and *Atraf-i-Balda*, in which the proportion of females is gradually decreasing, practically forms the Eastern half of the Dominions. It is thus obvious that there is a paucity of females in the Telingana Division—a circumstance that does not obtain in the Mahrattwara Division. And this is doubtless due to some cause or causes that must be sought in the conditions in which the people of the Mahratta country live, move and have their being. As hard conditions of life are least favourable to the production of female children, and as, it goes without

saying, the conditions of life in Telangana are the hardest, the reason for the paucity of female births is not far to seek. In Indur and Nander, where the environments in which the people live are the reverse of what they are in the Telangana Division, the conditions are favourable to the production of female children.

9 But judged from Subsidiary Tables II and IV, we find that so far as the population under 5 years of age goes, the female sex preponderates in all the districts except Warangal, the proportion being 1057.60 females to every 1,000 males. This is perhaps due to the under-statement of age made in the case of unmarried girls of over 5 years and below 10 years of age, belonging to castes in which people are slaves to the custom of early marriage. The highest proportion was found in the Nalgonda District, where there are 1,142.03 females for every 1,000 males, and the smallest in the Warangal District, where there are 979.62 females for 1,000 males. The only district, in which the number of females under 5 years of age is less than that of males of the same age, is Warangal. Next to the Nalgonda District comes the Sirpur-Tandur District with 1,131.46 females, followed by the other Mahrattwara Districts of Aurangabad, Bih, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Nander, Bidar, Gulbahar, Raichur and Lingsugur with 1,108.09, 1,101.99, 1,091.76, 1,088.44, 1,062.08, 1,054.69, 1,044.02, 1,040.13 and 1,033.13 females, respectively. Of the Telangana Districts, Mahbubnagar with 1,095.58 comes after Nalgonda, followed immediately by *Atraf-i-Balda* with 1085.08, Medak with 1,052.95, Elgandal with 1,015.09 and Warangal with 979.62. The City of Hyderabad had 1,031.52 female children under the age of 5 for every 1,000 male children of that age.

10. Looking at the other age periods, we find that the males preponderate at all age periods, except those of 20-25, 25-30 and 60 and over, in which the proportions stand at 1,203.11, 1,008.16 and 1,106.81, respectively, for every 1,000 males, thus showing an excess of females over males. The first period, which is critical in the life of a female, is the one in which women generally weather after the first child-birth. And this period over, they generally outlive men. Of the other age-periods, 45-50, which is the most critical period in a female's life, shows the smallest number, the proportion of females to 1,000 males being only 778.05. The highest is 989.95, found between the ages of 30 and 35. It is thus manifest that a preponderance in the number of females is found under the head of *girls* up to the age of 5, and *women* between the ages of 20 and 30, and over 60. The inference from this is that little girls, married women and old widows were correctly enumerated, while girls of above 5 and below 20 years of age and females of over 30 and under 60 years were but indifferently counted.

11. Viewed from the stand-point of religion, we find that the same state of affairs obtains both among the Hindus and the Musalmans, with this difference that among the Musalmans there is a prepon-

derance of girls over boys of 5 and 10 years, while among the Hindus the case is the quite the reverse. This is probably due to the custom of early marriage that obtains among the Hindus. It may be stated here, *en passant*, that there are more females among the Hindus (964·65) than among the Musalmans (958·13) for every 1,000 males. The female births are also greater among the Hindus than among the Musalmans, the proportions being 1,058·27 and 1,014·83, respectively. Nevertheless, we find that there are more females among the Musalmans than among the Hindus, between the ages of 5 and 15, and over 60.

12 Reviewed by districts, we notice that under the two main religions of Islam and Hinduism the proportions of females of all ages to every 1,000 males stand thus—

| | Hindus. | Musalmans. |
|------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Hyderabad City | . 931·40 | 950 50 |
| <i>Atraf-i-Balda</i> . | . 969 13 | 944·34 |
| Elgandal | . 916 20 | 898·16 |
| Nalgonda | . 866 60 | 896 80 |
| Warangal . | . 923 94 | 858 67 |
| Medak .. | . 967·14 | 985 50 |
| Indur . .. | 1007·99 | 971·21 |
| Mahbubnagar . | . 973 51 | 1007 1 |
| Bidar | 991 20 | 981 021 |
| Sirpur-Tandur . | . 970 98 | 944 10 |
| Aurangabad .. | 1006·60 | 971 45 |
| Birh . | 987 99 | 957·65 |
| Nander . | 1006·40 | 1005·28 |
| Parbhani | 1000·52 | 979 43 |
| Gulbargah . | .. 974 71 | 952 21 |
| Oosmanabad | 974·88 | 977 14 |
| Raichur . | 989 74 | 958 72 |
| Lingsugur . | . 999·46 | 978 50 |

13 This statement shows that there is a preponderance of Hindu females over Musalman females in all the districts except Medak, Mahbubnagar and Oosmanabad, where there are more Musalman than Hindu women. It is, also, obvious that the highest Provincial proportion of females to 1,000 males, which is 1007·99, belongs to the Hindus of the Indur District. The next largest proportions are found in the Aurangabad District, where the Hindus claim the proportion of 1006·60 and the Musalmans 971·45. The Musalmans of Mahbubnagar lay claim to the proportion of 1007·11. Another striking feature in the foregoing statement is the proportion of females to 1,000 males in

the Aurangabad and the Parbhani Districts, where it stood at 1001·94 and 998·49, respectively, the proportions of the Hindu women alone standing at 1006·60 and 1000·52 as against those of 971·45 and 979·43 of the Musalman. The greatest difference between the numerical proportions of females to males among the Hindus and the Musalmans, exists in the Warangal District, which contains 65 more Hindu females than Musalman for every 1,000 males. The smallest difference is found in the Osmanabad District, where there are only 2 more Musalmans than Hindus. In the Hyderabad City itself, there is a greater proportion of females among the Musalmans than among the Hindus, the former numbering 950·50 and the latter 931·40. Moreover, the Musalman girls up to the age of 10 are in excess of the Musalman boys of the same age. Similar remarks also apply to adults whose ages range between 20 and 25.

14 Subsidiary Table III shows "the actual excess or deficit of females by Natural Divisions and Districts." As already pointed out in paragraph 1 *supra*, the female population is less than the male by 206,116 in 1901 as against 209,218 in 1891 and 158,680 in 1881, *including the Railway population*, or 203,363 in 1901 as against 207,336 in 1891 and 158,550 in 1881, *excluding the Railway population*. As there was a large increase in the population of 1891 over that of 1881 the increase in the deficit of the female population was a natural sequence, judging from the proportion of sexes as found in 1881. In 1901, the strength of the population of the State fell by 395,893 persons, therefore, having regard to the proportions of sexes and the difference in those proportions, the deficit in the female population too, should have reduced itself to 200,052 *and not to 203,363*. The inference from this circumstance is consequently irresistible that the enumeration at the Census of 1901 was conducted more accurately than ever, and that over 3,300 females came, for the first time, under the notice of the enumerator.

An examination of the statistics of the individual districts shows that, in 1901, the deficit in the female population as compared with that of 1891, showed an increase in the Districts of *Atraf-i-Balda*, Elgundal, Nalgonda, Warangal, Medak, Sirpur-Tandur and Gulbargah, while it showed a decrease in the Districts of Mahbubnagar, Bidar, Aurangabad, Birh, Nander, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Raichur and Lingsugur.

15. As for the increase in the deficit found in the strength of the female population of some districts, it is justifiable in the case of the districts of *Atraf-i-Balda*, Sirpur-Tandur and Gulbargah, where the population increased. And calculated at the rate of 1·84 per cent, which is the difference between the proportions of the male and the female population the increase in the population just covers the deficit in the *Atraf-i-Balda* District and exceeds the same in the Sirpur-Tandur and the Gulbargah Districts by about 1,500. In the districts of Nalgonda and

Warangal, the deficit is much more than what can be justified by the extent of the increase in the population. In 1891, the actual deficit in the Nalgonda District was 15,029 and in the Warangal District 24,141. Even after adding to these figures the difference between the proportions calculated at 1.84 per cent on the increase in the population in these two districts, the enhanced deficits will still amount to 16,411 and 25,972 as against over 49,375 and 39,436. There is thus an augmented deficit of over 33,000 in the Nalgonda and 14,000 in the Warangal Districts, which cannot really be accounted for. Similar remarks apply to the Medak District as well, in which the population increased by 1,987 and the excess in the difference comes to nearly 2,700. But the case is entirely different with the Elgandal District, where the population having decreased by 59,019, the deficit should also have decreased by 1,086. Instead of this, what we find is that the deficit stands at 45,716, showing an increase of over 13,000. Thus the deficit, which cannot be properly accounted for in the Districts of Nalgonda, Warangal and Elgandal, amounts to over 60,000.

16 Among the districts, whose deficits have decreased, Mahbubnagar and Lingsugur merit special attention, in that, with the increase in their population, they do not show a corresponding increase in their deficit. And as a result of this we find that nearly 2,800 *plus* 700 or 3,500 fresh females came, for the first time, within the cognisance of the enumerator. The population of Bidar, Aurangabad, Birh, Parbhani, Oosmanabad and Raichur having decreased during the last decade, the decrease noticed in the deficit of the female population was as was only to be expected. But it is the extent of the decrease that deserves our notice. Calculated at the rate of 1.84 per cent, which is the difference between the proportions of the sexes, the deficits in the aforesaid districts should have reduced themselves to figures considerably exceeding the actuals. And as this was not the case, the natural inference is that the difference represents the number of females enumerated for the first time, as the result of a very accurate enumeration. The two sets of figures stand thus—

| District | Estimated deficit. | Deficit as it now stands | Difference |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| Birh | 11,570 | 4,044 | 7,526 |
| Parbhani | 12,727 | 859 | 11,868 |
| Oosmanabad | 12,120 | 6,821 | 5,299 |
| Bidar | 9,693 | 4,005 | 5,688 |
| Aurangabad | 11,082 | 757 | 10,425 |
| Raichur | 7,921 | 3,415 | 4,506 |

The difference between the actual and the estimated decrease is 46,100, which represents the actual number of females counted for the

first time at the last enumeration. Generally stated, 51,000 fresh females were enumerated for the first time at the last Census, and this fact bears ample testimony to the accuracy of the enumeration of 1901.

In the City of Hyderabad itself the deficit fell by about 2,000, the increase in the population notwithstanding. On the whole, it may be assumed that nearly 33,000 females came for the first time within the knowledge of the enumerator.

17. A statement showing the actual deficit of 1891, the estimated deficit calculated from the actual population of 1901, and the present actuals, are printed at the end of this Chapter.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

General proportion of the sexes by Natural Divisions and Districts

| Natural Division and District | | Females to 1,000 males | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------|--------|--|
| | | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1872 |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| The Hyderabad City | | 942 02 | 918 60 | 955 02 | The information for this column is not available |
| Eastern Division | { Atiaf-i-Balda | 966 24 | 966 17 | 977 22 | |
| | { Elgandal | 915 44 | 941 32 | 961 78 | |
| | { Nalgonda | 868 18 | 952 97 | 965 60 | |
| | { Warangal | 920 49 | 944 42 | 959 78 | |
| | Total | 912 78 | 948 05 | 965 01 | |
| Northern Division | { Medak | 968 74 | 983 79 | 995 30 | |
| | { Indur | 1,004 84 | 1,003 52 | 999 86 | |
| | { Mahbubnagar | 976 27 | 974 96 | 987 06 | |
| | { Bidar | 989 59 | 997 39 | 964 61 | |
| | { Sirpur Tandur | 983 07 | 981 56 | 999 96 | |
| | Total | 994 14 | 982 47 | 983 14 | |
| North-Western Division | { Aurangabad | 1,001 94 | 968 98 | 957 68 | |
| | { Birh | 984 78 | 956 36 | 952 49 | |
| | { Nander | 1,006 06 | 975 81 | 966 66 | |
| | { Parbhani | 998 49 | 961 84 | 948 74 | |
| | Total | 996 50 | 965 67 | 956 39 | |
| Southern Division. | { Gulbargah | 970 79 | 969 37 | 971 87 | |
| | { Oosmanabad (Naldrug) | 974 82 | 957 13 | 952 70 | |
| | { Raichur | 986 67 | 969 34 | 966 97 | |
| | { Lingsugur | 996 99 | 991 09 | 991 84 | |
| | Total | 982 09 | 971 55 | 972 37 | |
| Railways | | 628 34 | 555 70 | 705 21 | |
| Total | | 963 67 | 964 38 | 968 27 | |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

Number of females to 1,000 males at each Age by Districts and Religions

| Age | Hyderabad City | | | | Atraf-I-Bakka | | | | Elganjal | | | Nalgonda | | | Warangal | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------|----------|---------------|---------------|---------|----------|---------------|---------------|---------|----------|---------------|---------|----------|---------------|---------|----------|
| | All Religions | Hindu | Musalman | All Religions | All Religions | Hindu | Musalman | All Religions | All Religions | Hindu | Musalman | All Religions | Hindu | Musalman | All Religions | Hindu | Musalman |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 0—1 | 902 93 | 982 72 | 906 93 | 1138 35 | 1139 07 | 1123 11 | | 1033 61 | 1037 62 | 930 84 | 1219 12 | 1123 67 | 930 23 | | 1025 19 | 1024 88 | 1014 39 |
| Total 0—5 | 1031 52 | 1025 49 | 1038 62 | 1085 08 | 1067 41 | 1221 86 | | 1015 09 | 1014 87 | 1036 76 | 1142 03 | 1145 47 | 1063 98 | | 979 62 | 980 7 | 938 74 |
| 5—10 | 1095 74 | 1017 19 | 1150 92 | 1066 24 | 1032 35 | 1327 98 | | 904 92 | 805 88 | 1026 99 | 963 64 | 961 61 | 953 45 | | 1006 00 | 1007 20 | 990 52 |
| 10—15 | 892 10 | 839 60 | 943 37 | 880 6 | 879 38 | 892 55 | | 745 32 | 745 06 | 763 70 | 810 22 | 806 19 | 879 11 | | 833 11 | 803 10 | 801 21 |
| 15—20 | 1021 77 | 1058 28 | 997 08 | 981 11 | 969 06 | 1070 98 | | 935 67 | 938 67 | 870 96 | 1251 39 | 1267 67 | 938 67 | | 833 86 | 860 60 | 719 09 |
| 20—25 | 1140 81 | 1131 52 | 1154 40 | 1078 16 | 1060 29 | 1234 45 | | 1044 18 | 1044 73 | 1011 73 | 1176 69 | 1137 71 | 1018 74 | | 1056 24 | 1003 49 | 927 09 |
| 25—30 | 924 88 | 863 93 | 987 15 | 904 67 | 1012 86 | 716 09 | | 874 12 | 872 01 | 919 51 | 729 32 | 725 11 | 781 23 | | 896 91 | 899 25 | 867 99 |
| 30—35 | 890 77 | 817 42 | 982 27 | 1034 74 | 1036 06 | 1029 36 | | 997 83 | 996 41 | 923 19 | 580 75 | 565 81 | 973 91 | | 878 28 | 880 20 | 854 89 |
| 35—40 | 680 03 | 604 97 | 760 99 | 724 36 | 761 33 | 563 07 | | 691 44 | 693 08 | 598 06 | 821 80 | 833 80 | 661 17 | | 753 98 | 766 51 | 588 04 |
| 40—45 | 825 77 | 790 91 | 860 83 | 902 80 | 912 01 | 845 17 | | 1006 00 | 976 77 | 909 78 | 539 90 | 523 05 | 973 26 | | 970 75 | 937 44 | 821 74 |
| 45—50 | 029 10 | 772 21 | 516 08 | 665 16 | 687 15 | 519 75 | | 747 75 | 762 31 | 094 34 | 574 00 | 572 20 | 676 17 | | 813 23 | 844 82 | 891 68 |
| 50—55 | 953 02 | 1010 46 | 896 31 | 1010 78 | 1011 96 | 855 85 | | 1110 96 | 1123 63 | 859 77 | 717 01 | 737 36 | 968 22 | | 908 91 | 911 76 | 842 27 |
| 55—60 | 701 18 | 773 88 | 641 08 | 602 16 | 628 95 | 832 18 | | 812 69 | 820 11 | 079 87 | 882 46 | 883 21 | 778 72 | | 1060 66 | 1073 85 | 914 95 |
| 60 and over | 1014 28 | 1133 00 | 906 33 | 1007 37 | 1013 20 | 791 69 | | 1024 21 | 1026 50 | 982 21 | 813 12 | 828 02 | 631 86 | | 974 54 | 970 28 | 979 09 |
| Total | 942 02 | 931 40 | 950 56 | 966 24 | 969 13 | 944 34 | | 915 44 | 916 20 | 898 16 | 868 18 | 868 60 | 896 80 | | 920 49 | 923 94 | 858 67 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number of females to 1,000 males at each Age by Districts and Religions — (continued)

| Age | Medak | | | | Indur | | | | Mahabnagar | | | | Bidar | | | | Sirpur Tandur | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|--|---------------|-------|---------------|--|
| | All Religions | Hindu. | Musal- man. | | All Religions | Hindu | Musal- man | | All Religions | Hindu | Musal- man | | All Religions | Hindu | Musal- man | | All Religions | Hindu | Musal- man | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | | | | | |
| 0—1 | 944 03 | 952 15 | 878 35 | 1070 66 | 1057 01 | 1227 41 | 1044 65 | 1048 24 | 1014 40 | 1023 72 | 1023 57 | 1291 10 | 963 55 | 894 03 | 1380 16 | | | | | |
| Total 0—5 | 1052 95 | 1055 92 | 1031 98 | 1026 33 | 1009 84 | 1233 23 | 1095 58 | 1098 73 | 1054 95 | 1054 69 | 1034 91 | 1011 10 | 1131 46 | 1112 34 | 1195 59 | | | | | |
| 5—10 | 997 92 | 989 95 | 1077 75 | 1020 91 | 1033 33 | 900 33 | 1009 39 | 998 47 | 1157 16 | 1025 03 | 1019 19 | 1061 13 | 1000 56 | 1018 40 | 796 25 | | | | | |
| 10—15 | 776 94 | 769 21 | 875 29 | 847 06 | 856 56 | 736 09 | 837 05 | 839 26 | 820 28 | 823 20 | 826 76 | 838 74 | 884 10 | 881 28 | 741 7 | | | | | |
| 15—20 | 888 76 | 824 85 | 859 21 | 1064 51 | 1071 09 | 983 42 | 1117 08 | 1133 05 | 945 07 | 918 79 | 929 37 | 854 21 | 1102 62 | 1023 24 | 2142 52 | | | | | |
| 20—25 | 1242 43 | 1240 35 | 1263 84 | 1139 64 | 1139 25 | 1125 79 | 1311 53 | 1381 25 | 1063 43 | 1268 59 | 1265 07 | 1292 38 | 1255 09 | 1295 62 | 775 22 | | | | | |
| 25—30 | 1046 85 | 1037 45 | 964 41 | 984 88 | 994 02 | 902 07 | 950 64 | 938 18 | 1106 54 | 991 50 | 993 55 | 977 82 | 986 51 | 964 16 | 1104 97 | | | | | |
| 30—35 | 1076 05 | 1065 26 | 1178 37 | 1071 55 | 1081 37 | 989 07 | 863 45 | 838 06 | 1118 87 | 1012 97 | 1016 97 | 988 60 | 947 07 | 973 63 | 488 98 | | | | | |
| 35—40 | 773 31 | 774 89 | 763 83 | 810 15 | 922 13 | 598 97 | 848 05 | 851 73 | 802 49 | 706 99 | 797 36 | 792 97 | 666 24 | 630 22 | 603 23 | | | | | |
| 40—45 | 970 76 | 972 86 | 957 15 | 1045 64 | 1035 91 | 811 19 | 925 26 | 909 58 | 1115 74 | 1002 47 | 1009 95 | 954 08 | 822 32 | 815 08 | 895 03 | | | | | |
| 45—50 | 890 29 | 901 00 | 791 01 | 801 28 | 796 01 | 910 69 | 848 50 | 835 32 | 920 87 | 777 92 | 774 48 | 811 34 | 637 69 | 672 03 | 846 15 | | | | | |
| 50—55 | 1000 08 | 1005 27 | 954 80 | 981 21 | 971 49 | 1035 17 | 871 34 | 870 73 | 897 52 | 1043 69 | 1010 67 | 1061 72 | 971 67 | 975 63 | 1323 43 | | | | | |
| 55—60 | 623 41 | 586 42 | 1002 96 | 743 19 | 703 12 | 1222 22 | 830 25 | 824 31 | 919 01 | 800 01 | 786 83 | 888 70 | 491 09 | 381 11 | 3867 14 | | | | | |
| 60 and over | 992 15 | 999 70 | 923 99 | 1228 52 | 1322 37 | 1672 66 | 1065 53 | 1079 92 | 942 28 | 1189 90 | 1207 52 | 1160 51 | 1280 50 | 1296 61 | 1170 98 | | | | | |
| Total | 988 74 | 967 14 | 985 50 | 1004 84 | 1007 99 | 971 21 | 976 27 | 973 51 | 1007 11 | 989 59 | 991 20 | 981 02 | 983 07 | 970 98 | 944 10 | | | | | |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number of females to 1,000 males at each Age by Districts and Religions — (concluded).

| Age | Oosmanabad (Naldurg) | | | | Ratnahr | | | Lingaugur | | | Total for the Province. | | |
|-------------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------|---------------|---------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|-------------------------|---------|----------|
| | All Religions | | Hindu | Musalman | All Religions | Hindu | Musalman | All Religions | Hindu | Musalman | All Religions | Hindu | Musalman |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—1 | 1021 24 | 1023 50 | 1032 14 | 1047 77 | 1021 12 | 1188 21 | 1073 58 | 1051 72 | 1068 35 | 1051 12 | 1058 27 | 1014 54 | |
| Total 0—5 | 1088 44 | 1089 35 | 1089 39 | 1040 13 | 1060 34 | 877 44 | 1033 13 | 1030 43 | 1053 35 | 1057 60 | 1057 33 | 1051 39 | |
| 5—10 | 1015 91 | 1020 73 | 964 29 | 917 14 | 923 17 | 852 07 | 977 82 | 977 27 | 977 14 | 921 95 | 906 05 | 1050 13 | |
| 10—15 | 827 24 | 815 82 | 937 75 | 811 29 | 810 72 | 751 95 | 864 09 | 861 60 | 890 47 | 825 96 | 822 63 | 849 4 | |
| 15—20 | 963 63 | 970 35 | 907 58 | 984 31 | 1003 84 | 818 85 | 903 12 | 909 54 | 847 45 | 989 42 | 996 25 | 926 38 | |
| 20—25 | 1337 23 | 1274 12 | 1103 71 | 1188 22 | 1200 40 | 1090 01 | 1289 00 | 1289 88 | 1308 80 | 1203 10 | 1210 31 | 1182 82 | |
| 25—30 | 979 16 | 1107 81 | 813 91 | 1075 49 | 1116 84 | 747 64 | 1112 01 | 1108 10 | 111 8 51 | 1008 16 | 1017 13 | 918 19 | |
| 30—35 | 995 27 | 1082 31 | 1421 78 | 1022 70 | 1049 72 | 793 64 | 1080 49 | 1081 13 | 1062 97 | 989 95 | 989 83 | 996 15 | |
| 35—40 | 803 56 | 1305 97 | 838 40 | 916 32 | 949 65 | 923 56 | 875 60 | 877 66 | 859 95 | 834 69 | 847 00 | 740 08 | |
| 40—45 | 971 49 | 962 14 | 792 34 | 985 85 | 1010 81 | 783 11 | 962 84 | 965 44 | 934 97 | 922 88 | 926 21 | 906 24 | |
| 45—50 | 792 86 | 783 39 | 631 69 | 979 95 | 979 94 | 933 12 | 845 01 | 870 67 | 641 34 | 778 05 | 787 86 | 685 04 | |
| 50—55 | 951 49 | 990 16 | 673 53 | 903 41 | 877 46 | 1187 67 | 986 19 | 996 18 | 907 83 | 964 98 | 979 64 | 992 56 | |
| 55—60 | 746 62 | 735 60 | 664 11 | 917 42 | 844 25 | 1665 61 | 811 51 | 827 39 | 62 69 | 806 82 | 797 70 | 887 98 | |
| 60 and over | 1027 85 | 1021 52 | 1079 89 | 1344 34 | 1231 65 | 2289 84 | 1226 47 | 1247 80 | 1070 34 | 1106 81 | 1114 16 | 1067 94 | |
| Total | 974 82 | 974 88 | 977 14 | 986 67 | 989 74 | 958 72 | 996 99 | 999 46 | 978 50 | 963 67 | 964 65 | 958 13 | |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Number of Females to 1,000 Males under 5 years of age by Natural Divisions and Districts

| Natural Division and District | | Females to 1000 Males | Remarks |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 |
| Eastern Division | 1 The Hyderabad City | 1,031 52 | |
| | 2 Atiaf-i-Balda | 1,085 08 | |
| | 3 Elgandal | 1,015 09 | |
| | 4 Nalgonda | 1,142 03 | |
| | 5 Warangal | 979 62 | |
| | Total | 1,041 54 | |
| Northern Division | 6 Medak | 1,052 95 | |
| | 7 Indur | 1,026 33 | |
| | 8 Mahbubnagar | 1,095 58 | |
| | 9 Bidar | 1,054 69 | |
| | 10 Sirpur Tandur | 1,131 46 | |
| | Total | 1,067 66 | |
| North-Western Division | 11 Aurangabad | 1,108 09 | |
| | 12 Birh | 1,101 99 | |
| | 13 Nander | 1,062 08 | |
| | 14 Parbhani | 1,091 76 | |
| | Total | 1,092 50 | |
| Southern Division. | 15 Gulbargah | 1,044 02 | |
| | 16 Oosmanabad (Naldrug) | 1,088 44 | |
| | 17 Raichur | 1,040 13 | |
| | 18 Lingsugur | 1,033 13 | |
| | Total | 1,041 69 | |
| | 19 Railways | 818 84 | |
| | Total | 1,057 60 | |

Statement showing the difference between the estimated and the actual difference in the strength of Males and Females in each District

| District | Difference in 1891 | Add Difference at the rate of 1 84. | Total | Add Difference as it now stands | Remarks |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|---------|
| POPULATION INCREASED IN | | | | | |
| Sirpur-Tandur | 2,159 | 755 52 | 2,911 | 2,329 | |
| Gulbargah | 10,098 | 1,720 16 | 11,818 | 11,007 | |
| Nalgonda | 15,029 | 1,882 98 | 16,411 | 49,375 | |
| Warangal | 24,141 | 1,831 11 | 25,972 | 89,436 | |
| Lingsugur | 2,774 | 1,026 70 | 3,800 | 1,017 | |
| The Hyderabad City | 17,609 | 568 89 | 18,177 | 16,124 | |
| Atraf-i-Balda | 6,732 | 568 89 | 7,300 | 7,224 | |
| Mahbubnagar | 8,558 | 571 79 | 9,124 | 8,471 | |
| Medak | 3,081 | 36 56 | 3,117 | 5,822 | |
| POPULATION DECREASED IN | | | | | |
| Birh | 14,838 | 2,768 58 | 11,570 | 4,044 | |
| Parbhani | 15,668 | 2,936 08 | 12,727 | 859 | |
| Oosmanabad (Naldrug) | 14,222 | 2,102 10 | 12,120 | 6,821 | |
| Bidar | 12,192 | 2,499 78 | 9,693 | 4,005 | |
| Aurangabad | 13,061 | 1,979 25 | 11,082 | 757 | |
| Elgandal | 33,089 | 1,085 94 | 32,004 | 45,716 | |
| Raichur | 7,979 | 58 | 7,921 | 3,415 | |

Section B.—Civil Condition.

18 With a view to secure a full and adequate consideration for the subject of the distribution of population by Civil Condition, the Census Commissioner for India has, in his Ninth Note, suggested the preparation of eight Subsidiary Tables.

The First Table shows the distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex by Age and Civil Condition ;

the Second, the distribution by Civil Condition and main Age-periods of 10,000 persons of each sex ,

the Third, the distribution by Civil Condition and main Age-periods of 10,000 persons of each sex for the last three Censuses ,

the Fourth, the distribution by main Age-periods of 10,000 persons of each Civil Condition ;

the Fifth, the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 persons of each sex under each main Age-period ,

the Sixth, the proportion of the sexes by Civil Condition for Religions and Districts ,

the Seventh, the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 persons of each sex for Natural Divisions and Districts , and

the Eighth, the proportion of wives to husbands for Religions, Natural Divisions and Districts.

All these Tables are printed at the end of this Section

19 Both the first and the second Tables show how a population of 10,000 persons of each sex finds itself distributed by Civil Condition over each Age-period—with this difference that the second Table gives in addition the proportion of females to 1,000 males. It will be seen from these Tables that, out of 10,000 males, 4,590·42 are unmarried, 4,887 16 married and 822 42 widowed; and out of the same number of females, 3,122·23 are unmarried, 4,992 34, married and 1,885 43, widowed. That is to say, that out of every 100 males and 100 females, 46 and 31 are unmarried, 49 and 50, married, and 5 and 19, widowed, respectively. The proportions of the married among both the sexes are almost counter-balanced, while the proportion of the unmarried males exceeding that of the unmarried females by 15 per cent is a set off against the excess of widowed females over widowed males. This means that if we leave the “unmarried” out of account and take into account only the combined strengths of the “married” and the “widowed,” the result will yield a proportion of 69 females to 54 males.

We have 5 married females for every 4 married males, and this fact leads us to the conclusion that polygamy obtains in these territories, and obtains, too, to a great extent

20 The proportions under the head "widowed" are significant. There are nearly four times as many widows as there are widowers—a fact, which argues the existence of a strong prejudice against the re-marriage of widows. On the other hand, re-marriage seems to be the rule with men as is evidenced by the fact of the existence among us of only a small percentage of widowers.

21 Considered by Age-periods, we find that over 75 per cent of the "Unmarried" of both the Sexes are under the age of 15, the majority of the remaining 25 per cent being between the ages 15 and 40. It is, however, noteworthy that up to the age of 5, the number of bachelors and maids is *almost* equal, the unmarried females being in excess of the unmarried males by only 1 per cent. After that age, the number of females decreases at every succeeding period. For instance, while there are 1,147 males and 1,246 females under the age of 5, there are 1,278 males and 1,033 females between the ages 5 and 10, and only 1,117 males and 450 females between the ages 10 and 15.

This state of things proves the existence here of the custom of infant marriage, so far as the female population goes.

22 *Married Males*—The proportion of *married males* of the age of 10 is almost next to nothing, while that of those who are under 14 years of age approaches only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. More than half the number of married males or nearly 28 per cent, is found between the ages 15 and 40, the maximum number, 8 per cent, being found between 30 and 35, followed immediately by the age period 25-30 ($7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent). The proportion of married males, whose age is over 40 years, is appreciable, being about 18 per cent. Nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the married males are found between the ages 40 and 45.

23 *Married Females*—The case is different with *married females*. Below the age of 5, the number of married females is double that of married males, while the number under 10 years approximates to over $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Between the ages of 10 and 15 years, the proportion of married females is $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, that is to say, that the number of married females is nearly treble that of married males. In fine, the proportion of married females under the age of 15, is nearly four times that of married males of that age.

Quite different is the case with regard to the Age-period "40 and over," wherein the number of married women is just one half that of married men. Nearly two thirds of the married women are found between the ages 15 and 40, the maximum number being found in the period "20-25," followed immediately by the period "25-30." And what strikes us here as exceeding strange is the fact that the proportions of married males in the Age-periods "25-30" and "30-35," are identical with those of married females in the periods "20-25" and "25-30."

24. The above data are enough to warrant the drawing of the conclusion that infant marriages, at all events, early marriages are common among girls, if not among boys; and that, if marriages of children under 5 years of age are rare, those of children under 10 years are not quite uncommon. There are as many more girls married between 10 and 15 years of age, as there are adult males married between the age-periods "20-25" and "25-30"

25 *Widowed males and females.*—It has already been pointed out at paragraph 20 *supra*, that there are here four times as many widows as there are widowers—which means that for every man we have, who has buried his wife, we can show four women, who have buried their husbands

Looking at the Age-periods, we find that the majority of our widowers and widows have passed the age of 60, while a very small number of them is found in the periods, "50-55" and "40-45" The fact that strikes us as unique in this connection is that the Age-periods, in which a large number of widowers and widows is found crowded, are exactly the same both in the case of males and in that of females

26 It has already been suggested that the large number of widowers on record argues the absence of prejudice against the re-marriage of widowed males, while the comparatively small number of widows under the age of 40 suggests the same inference in respect of widowed females younger in age. And this accounts for the smallness of the number of widows under 40 years of age

27 This Table also shows the number in the different main Age-periods, of females by Civil Condition for every 1,000 males It has already been pointed out, at paragraph 1 of Section A, that the number of females for every 1,000 males is 964, and these females distributed by Civil Condition, stand thus —

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|--------|
| Unmarried Females | . . | 300 88 |
| Married | „ . | 481 09 |
| Widowed | „ . | 181 69 |

We learn from this that, roughly speaking, half the number of females is married, while, of the remaining half, five-eighths are unmarried and three eighths, widowed.

28 Distributed by Age-periods, we find that nearly 263, or over five-sixths of the unmarried, are under 15 years of age, the majority being between 0 and 5 years The rest are scattered over all the remaining Age-periods Of the married women, all but nearly one hundred are between the ages 10 and 40, one-eighth of the number is between 10 and 15, and five eighths, between 15 and 40 The maximum number is found between 25 and 30 years of age

Of the widowed, two-thirds of the number (126) are over 40 years of age, leaving only about a third, 56, below the age of 40; again, of these 56, only 16 are under the age of 25 years, and 40 above that age.

29. Table III enables us to compare with one another, the results of the last three Censuses by Civil Condition, Sex and main Age-periods. The comparison is interesting as will be seen from what comes below.

Out of a hundred persons of each sex there were

| | | In 1881 | In 1891 | In 1901 |
|---------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| MALES | Unmarried . | 45 | 44 | 46 |
| | Married | 51 | 52 | 49 |
| | Widowed | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| FEMALES | Unmarried . | 29 | 29 | 31 |
| | Married | 52 | 53 | 50 |
| | Widowed | 19 | 18 | 19 |

If Census of 1881 came after the great famine of 1877, the Census of 1901 also came after another famine of no less severity. Famine and distress seem to tell adversely on the proportion of married persons, and this circumstance, as is only natural, swells the proportions of the unmarried and the widowed. Comparing the results of the Census of 1901 with those of 1891, we find that the figures for the married of both the sexes attain a fall, much to the numerical advantage of the unmarried and the widowed.

30. Distributed over the main Age periods, we find that more than a moiety of unmarried males is under the age of 10, the rest being divided between the next two Age-periods, "10-15" and "15-40". As for females, more than three-fourths of their number are under the age of 10. This is the case at all the three Censuses of 1881, 1891 and 1901.

More than one half of the number of "Married" males gravitates towards the period "15-40", while a greater part of the remainder is attracted by the period "40 and over". The case is the same with married females also, for their number too is found concentrated almost entirely in the period "15-40". Almost all the widowers and widows are seen in the period "40 and over", though a few of the latter are also found in the period "15-40".

31. Subsidiary Tables IV and V afford sufficient data for determining the Age-periods, in which men and women marry generally. In Table IV, 10,000 persons are distributed by main Age-periods over each Civil Condition; while in Table V, they are distributed by Civil Condition over each main Age-period. Table IV shows that out of 10,000 unmarried males, more than one-half, or 53 per cent, are those who are under the age of 10, and out of the same number of unmarried females, nearly three-fourths, or 73 per cent, are those who are under the same age. There are more unmarried males than unmarried females in the periods "10-15" and "15-40". As regards "Married" persons, 58 per cent of males are in the period "15-40," and 37 per cent at the age of 40 and over", while the percentages of the females in the same age periods are 66 and 17, respectively. The number of married girls under the age of 10 and between the ages 10 and 15, is four times that of boys of the same age. As for the "widowed", 66 per cent of males and 69 per cent of females are those who are above the age of 40, although there are here more *widowers* than *widows* between the ages 15 and 40.

32. Taking 10,000 persons from each main Age period and distributing them by Civil Condition, we find that out of 10,000 boys under the age of 10, 97 per cent are unmarried, while out of the same number of girls of the identical age, the percentage of the unmarried is 89. In the next age-period "10-15", 86 per cent of the boys are unmarried, whereas the girls unmarried are only 40 per cent. Again in the next age period "15-40", 72 per cent of the males and 78 per cent of the females are married. The maximum number of married males is 81 per cent of their total strength, and this number is found at the age of 40 and over, while the percentage of the married females at the same age is only 39. It may be said that, as a general rule, males are married after they have completed their 15 years of age, though a few cases may be cited of marriage celebrated before that age. On the other hand, females are married after they have passed their 10th year. Infant marriages are not uncommon, as is evidenced by the fact that 10 per cent of girls enter the married condition of life even before they have completed their 10th year. The majority of the widowed of both the sexes is over 40 years of age, although there are here three times as many widows as there are widowers, whose ages range between 15 and 40 years.

33. Subsidiary Table VIII is as interesting as it is instructive, showing, as it does, the number by Districts and by Religions of married women for every 1,000 married men.

Taking all Religions collectively, or each Religion individually, (Christianity excepted), we find that the number of married women is less than that of married men. The only inference deducible from this is that several wives do not cohabit with their

husbands in the land in which the latter have come to sojourn. But there is nothing strange in this, seeing that many a man, who comes here in search of livelihood, finds it convenient to leave his wife behind. Nevertheless, the fact states us in the face that in the Districts of Medak, Indur, Mahbubnagar, Bidar, Sirpur-Tandur, Aurangabad, Birh, Raichur and Lingsugur, there are more married women than married men, both among the Hindus and the Musalmans, especially among the former. The maximum number of married women is found among the Musalmans of the Districts of Mahbubnagar and Raichur (1160 and 1156, respectively), while the highest numbers among the Hindus are seen in the Sirpur-Tandur and the Raichur Districts (1065 and 1163, respectively).

Among the Christians, the number of married women exceeds that of married men; this must, perhaps, be accounted for by the circumstance of the absence on duty, of one kind or another, of married men in stations situated beyond the limits of these Dominions.

The maximum excess of Christian females over Christian males is found in the Hyderabad City, which includes the Suburbs of the Cantonments of Bolarum, Timulgherry and Secunderabad, from where several men were ordered out, on Military duty, to South Africa and China, just about the time of the Census enumeration.

[Statement overleaf].

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex by Age and Civil Condition.

| Age. | Males | | | Females. | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|---------|------------|----------|----------|
| | Un-married | Married. | Widowed | Un-married | Married | Widowed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0—5 | 1,147·01 | 13 58 | 66 | 1,245 73 | 26·40 | 2·31 |
| 5—10 | 1,278 00 | 50 57 | 3 84 | 1,032 68 | 227 65 | 14 26 |
| 10—15 | 1,116·98 | 173 74 | 12 68 | 450 23 | 630 00 | 36 91 |
| 15—20 | 476 16 | 264 63 | 14·20 | 90 24 | 644 05 | 41·14 |
| 20—25 | 236 68 | 457 66 | 20 86 | 48 99 | 773·04 | 70 91 |
| 25—30 | 134 90 | 750 25 | 37 72 | 92 39 | 766 00 | 107 11 |
| 30—35 | 71 08 | 829 28 | 49·31 | 67 69 | 729 75 | 178 15 |
| 35—40 | 33 91 | 531 02 | 38 92 | 36 26 | 348 60 | 138 17 |
| 40—45 | 36 94 | 646 83 | 66 62 | 23 14 | 389 26 | 306 24 |
| 45—50 | 14 91 | 298 45 | 40 57 | 8 47 | 140 75 | 136 53 |
| 50—55 | 18 65 | 412 26 | 79 05 | 10 56 | 172 68 | 327 41 |
| 55—60 | 7 92 | 123 22 | 32 92 | 4 46 | 50 19 | 82 63 |
| 60 and over | 17 18 | 335 56 | 124 90 | 11 18 | 93 84 | 443 57 |
| Not Stated | 03 | 03 | 00 | ·15 | 06 | 01 |
| Total | 4,590 42 | 4,887 16 | 522 42 | 3,122·23 | 4,992 34 | 1,885 43 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by Civil Condition and main Age-periods of 10,000 persons of each sex

| Age | UNMARRIED | | MARRIED | | WIDOWED | | FEMALES PER THOUSAND MALES | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------------------------|---------|----------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Unmar-ried | Married | Widow-ed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 0—5 | 1 147.01 | 1,245.73 | 13.58 | 26.40 | 66 | 2.31 | 120.04 | 2.54 | 22 |
| 5—10 | 1,278.00 | 1,032.68 | 50.57 | 227.65 | 3.84 | 14.26 | 99.51 | 21.93 | 1.37 |
| 10—15 | 1,116.98 | 450.23 | 173.74 | 630.00 | 12.68 | 36.91 | 43.38 | 60.71 | 3.55 |
| 15—20 | 476.16 | 90.24 | 264.63 | 644.05 | 14.29 | 41.14 | 8.69 | 62.06 | 3.96 |
| 20—25 | 236.68 | 48.99 | 457.66 | 773.04 | 20.86 | 70.91 | 4.72 | 74.49 | 6.83 |
| 25—30 | 134.90 | 92.39 | 750.25 | 766.00 | 37.72 | 107.11 | 8.90 | 73.81 | 10.32 |
| 30—35 | 71.08 | 67.69 | 829.28 | 729.75 | 49.31 | 178.15 | 6.52 | 70.32 | 17.16 |
| 35—40 | 33.91 | 3.26 | 531.02 | 348.60 | 38.92 | 138.17 | 3.49 | 33.59 | 13.41 |
| 40—45 | 36.94 | 23.14 | 646.83 | 389.26 | 66.62 | 306.24 | 12.23 | 37.51 | 29.51 |
| 45—50 | 14.91 | 8.47 | 298.45 | 140.75 | 40.57 | 136.53 | 81 | 13.56 | 19.15 |
| 50—55 | 18.65 | 10.56 | 412.26 | 172.68 | 79.05 | 327.41 | 1.01 | 16.64 | 31.55 |
| 55—60 | 7.92 | 4.46 | 123.22 | 50.19 | 32.92 | 82.63 | 42 | 4.83 | 7.96 |
| 60 and over | 17.18 | 11.18 | 335.56 | 93.84 | 124.90 | 443.57 | 1.07 | 9.04 | 42.74 |
| Not Stated | 03 | 15 | 03 | 06 | 00 | 01 | 01 | 00 | 09 |
| Total | 4,590.42 | 3,122.23 | 4,887.16 | 4,992.34 | 522.42 | 1,885.43 | 300.88 | 481.09 | 181.69 |

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution by Civil Condition and main Age-periods of 10,000

| Age. | MAYES | | | | | | | | | Fr |
|-------------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|-------|---------|
| | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | | Us |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 0—10 | 2425 02 | 2698 67 | 2500 6 | 64 14 | 56 00 | 68 6 | 4 50 | 2 67 | 2 5 | 2278 41 |
| 10—15 | 1116 98 | 877 32 | 1894 8 | 173 74 | 193 60 | 3241 6 | 12 68 | 5 92 | 165 1 | 450 23 |
| 15—40 | 952 76 | 753 30 | | 2832 88 | 3112 58 | | 161 12 | 103 94 | | 335 79 |
| 40 and over | 95 63 | 49 60 | 63 2 | 1816 34 | 1839 11 | 1723 9 | 344 08 | 299 56 | 293 3 | 57 25 |
| Not Stated | 03 | 2 48 | 22 6 | 03 | 81 | 19 3 | 03 | 22 | 4 5 | 15 |
| All Ages | 4590 42 | 4381 37 | 4481 2 | 4887 16 | 5202 10 | 5053 4 | 522 42 | 412 31 | 465 4 | 3122 23 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Distribution by main Age-periods of 10,000 persons of each sex and Civil Condition.

| Age | Males | | | Females. | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|---------|------------|---------|---------|
| | Un-married | Married. | Widowed | Un-married | Married | Widowed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0—10 | 7282 8 | 131 2 | 86 2 | 7207 4 | 508 9 | 87 9 |
| 10—15 | 2433 3 | 355 5 | 242 8 | 1442 0 | 1261 9 | 195 8 |
| 15—40 | 2075 5 | 5796 6 | 3084 4 | 1074 9 | 6532 9 | 2840 3 |
| 40 and over | 208 4 | 3716 6 | 6586 6 | 185 2 | 1696 1 | 6875 9 |
| Not Stated | | 1 | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

*Distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 persons of each main Age-period
for each sex*

| Age | Males | | | Females | | |
|-------------|------------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|
| | Un-married | Married | Widowed | Un-married | Married | Widowed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0—10 | 9724 8 | 257 2 | 18 0 | 8938 3 | 996 7 | 65 0 |
| 10—15 | 8569 8 | 1332 9 | 97 3 | 4030 1 | 5639 5 | 330 1 |
| 15—40 | 2414 0 | 7177 7 | 6 408 3 | 812 1 | 7892 1 | 1205 8 |
| 40 and over | 423 9 | 8050 9 | 1525 2 | 262 8 | 3847 1 | 5890 1 |
| Not Stated | 4444 4 | 5111 1 | 444 4 | 6434 2 | 2868 2 | 697 6 |
| Total | 4590 5 | 4887 1 | 522 4 | 3122 2 | 4992 4 | 1885 4 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI-A.

Proportion of the sexes by Civil Condition for Religions

| Number of Females for 1,000 Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| Religion | At all ages. | | | 0-10 | | | 10-15 | | | 15-20 | | | 40 and over. | |
| | Married. | Unmarried. | Widowed. | Married. | Unmarried. | Widowed. | Married. | Unmarried. | Widowed. | Married. | Unmarried. | Widowed. | Married. | Unmarried. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 Hindu | 9816 | 6205 | 3,1562 | 531 | 1272 | 313 | 1523 | 572 | 779 | 6761 | 772 | 4053 | 1618 | 23372 |
| 2 Sikh | 7025 | 4800 | 2,6527 | 177 | 2219 | 503 | 1617 | 171 | 580 | 5318 | 1222 | 2113 | 764 | 21294 |
| 3 Jain | 9351 | 5198 | 2,5090 | 476 | 1161 | 222 | 1271 | 413 | 231 | 6609 | 172 | 6812 | 1231 | 17133 |
| 4 Mosalman | 9788 | 6593 | 3,7890 | 227 | 1522 | 218 | 691 | 1102 | 122 | 8294 | 221 | 3293 | 1429 | 25015 |
| 6 Christian | 1,0091 | 5967 | 1,8213 | 176 | 3111 | | 527 | 1698 | 23 | 7257 | 1287 | 8165 | 1432 | 1,2274 |
| 7 Zoroastrian | 8264 | 7879 | 2113 | 20 | 3206 | | 522 | 1277 | | 1809 | 203 | 551 | 2025 | 6220 |
| 8 Animistic | 1,0609 | 8068 | 3,2151 | 206 | 6924 | 110 | 1115 | 1273 | 523 | 7173 | 212 | 348 | 1774 | 21620 |
| 9 Minor and Unspecified | 9515 | 9660 | 1,3337 | 909 | 7206 | | 871 | 500 | | 2021 | 200 | | 1418 | 13313 |
| All Religions | 9814 | 6234 | 3,1779 | 501 | 1273 | 305 | 1213 | 243 | 681 | 6411 | 704 | 4076 | 1618 | 23395 |

SUBSIDIARY

Proportion of the sexes by

| District | Number of females | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | At all ages | | | 0—10 | | |
| | Married. | Unmarried | Widowed | Married | Unmarried | Widowed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| The Hyderabad City | 886 2 | 650 9 | 3,914 5 | 18 3 | 425 9 | 6 7 |
| <i>Atraf & Balda</i> | 981 6 | 625 3 | 4,166 4 | 99 1 | 486 4 | 51 2 |
| Elgandal | 969 2 | 617 8 | 4,342 1 | 38 5 | 497 2 | 25 2 |
| Nalgonda | 801 4 | 752 7 | 3,166 0 | 28 1 | 546 6 | 20 0 |
| Warangal | 964 6 | 662 7 | 3,947 0 | 24 9 | 503 1 | 22 8 |
| Medak | 1,004 8 | 608 0 | 3,473 3 | 44 9 | 486 1 | 18 4 |
| Indur | 1,013 2 | 629 6 | 3,036 3 | 78 1 | 503 4 | 33 5 |
| Mahbubnagar | 1,035 4 | 651 6 | 3,308 8 | 66 1 | 489 6 | 15 0 |
| Bidar | 1,007 6 | 709 9 | 3,725 8 | 56 9 | 483 3 | 36 7 |
| Sirpur-Tandur | 1,062 7 | 698 7 | 3,232 0 | 62 8 | 536 9 | 36 4 |
| Aurangabad | 1 013 4 | 650 4 | 4,055 6 | 49 4 | 513 2 | 51 2 |
| Birh | 1,024 7 | 642 7 | 3,006 4 | 54 6 | 503 9 | 28 9 |
| Nander | 994 9 | 602 9 | 8,578 8 | 74 2 | 483 6 | 40 5 |
| Parbhani | 987 2 | 631 9 | 3,367 4 | 74 7 | 509 6 | 56 9 |
| Gulbargah | 980 5 | 663 0 | 8,049 9 | 61 3 | 518 1 | 29 1 |
| Oosmanabad (Naldurg) | 987 0 | 653 4 | 3,694 5 | 46 4 | 510 0 | 30 8 |
| Raichur | 1,072 5 | 705 9 | 2,707 4 | 84 2 | 488 8 | 22 6 |
| Lingsugur | 1,028 5 | 718 5 | 3,155 5 | 52 2 | 513 5 | 24 9 |
| Total for the State including Railways | 984 3 | 655 4 | 8,478 0 | 50 1 | 478 8 | 30 6 |

TABLE VI-B

Civil Condition for Districts

per 1000 Males

| 10-14 | | 15-19 | | 20-24 | | 25-29 | | 30-34 | |
|---------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| Married | Unmarried | Widowed | Married | Unmarried | Widowed | Married | Unmarried | Widowed | Married |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 104 | 122.8 | 27.4 | 662.8 | 89.2 | 1,069.1 | 138.7 | 13.0 | 2,571.3 | |
| 1004 | 88.7 | 42.1 | 611.7 | 22.7 | 1,117.4 | 170.4 | 7.8 | 2,955.7 | |
| 1312 | 81.6 | 71.5 | 642.1 | 30.1 | 1,277.9 | 157.4 | 5.9 | 2,967.5 | |
| 829 | 97.1 | 11.9 | 503.0 | 92.3 | 986.3 | 187.4 | 14.4 | 2,010.9 | |
| 1082 | 162.9 | 63.6 | 636.9 | 40.1 | 1,120.7 | 172.6 | 16.6 | 1,732.9 | |
| 1000 | 69.6 | 45.5 | 619.6 | 40.5 | 910.7 | 179.4 | 12.7 | 2,498.7 | |
| 1119 | 64.9 | 462 | 625.9 | 28.9 | 894.0 | 169.3 | 12.4 | 2,082.6 | |
| 1229 | 92.2 | 59.8 | 644.5 | 33.5 | 879.8 | 201.9 | 16.3 | 2,374.2 | |
| 1355 | 84.2 | 74.9 | 653.6 | 32.7 | 1,002.9 | 151.6 | 9.7 | 2,611.3 | |
| 1782 | 89.8 | 65.5 | 699.8 | 53.5 | 877.6 | 161.9 | 15.5 | 2,252.5 | |
| 1313 | 92.3 | 93.1 | 680.1 | 34.4 | 1,290.5 | 149.3 | 11.5 | 2,647.8 | |
| 1341 | 100.6 | 74.1 | 683.7 | 29.9 | 1,013.3 | 151.4 | 8.3 | 1,890.1 | |
| 1451 | 74.0 | 92.1 | 652.8 | 37.3 | 1,113.9 | 122.8 | 8.0 | 2,332.5 | |
| 1429 | 79.6 | 99.2 | 643.1 | 34.3 | 1,149.1 | 126.5 | 8.4 | 2,062.2 | |
| 1274 | 96.9 | 49.7 | 632.9 | 38.3 | 747.8 | 160.9 | 9.7 | 2,223.7 | |
| 1311 | 107.0 | 87.2 | 658.5 | 29.1 | 1,162.5 | 150.8 | 7.3 | 2,414.0 | |
| 1027 | 117.0 | 58.7 | 614.2 | 78.7 | 765.2 | 321.4 | 21.4 | 1,860.9 | |
| 1329 | 120.5 | 62.7 | 666.5 | 60.1 | 820.5 | 176.9 | 19.4 | 2,247.4 | |
| 1242 | 94.5 | 68.1 | 643.1 | 70.4 | 987.8 | 166.9 | 12.2 | 2,391.5 | |

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 persons

| Natural Division and District. | | MA | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | | Civil Condition | | | | | |
| | | At a lages | | | 0—10 | | |
| | | Married | Unmarried. | Widowed | Married | Unmarried | Widowed |
| The Hyderabad City | | 4,901 8 | 4,594 7 | 503 5 | 25 1 | 1,913 5 | 5 |
| Eastern Division | <i>Atraf i-Bulda</i> | 4,813 3 | 4,708 1 | 478 6 | 35 7 | 2,289 5 | 1 1 |
| | Elgandal | 4,700 0 | 4,862 7 | 347 3 | 48 9 | 2,673 2 | 1 6 |
| | Nalgonda | 4,668 8 | 4,947 2 | 384 0 | 22 8 | 2,667 7 | 5 1 |
| | Warangal | 4,401 1 | 5,218 5 | 380 4 | 45 1 | 2,717 5 | 2 3 |
| Northern Division | Medak | 4,914 7 | 4,508 4 | 576 9 | 41 4 | 2,325 4 | 6 |
| | Indur | 5,404 1 | 3,898 2 | 697 7 | 111 2 | 2,236 3 | 4 9 |
| | Mahabubnagar | 4,710 3 | 4,748 5 | 541 2 | 47 3 | 2,476 3 | 1 7 |
| | Bidar | 4,994 1 | 4,425 0 | 580 9 | 61 4 | 2,285 3 | 5 5 |
| | Sirpur-Tandur | 3,567 8 | 4,956 1 | 476 1 | 88 1 | 2,689 8 | 5 9 |
| North-Western Division. | Aurangabad | 5,115 3 | 4,413 6 | 471 1 | 61 5 | 2,333 3 | 5 4 |
| | Birh | 5,036 8 | 4,331 6 | 632 1 | 70 2 | 2,218 2 | 5 5 |
| | Nauder | 5,378 6 | 3,975 2 | 646 2 | 86 9 | 2,163 5 | 9 7 |
| | Parbbani | 5,447 8 | 3,923 8 | 628 4 | 90 9 | 2,200 9 | 9 3 |
| Southern Division | Gulbargah | 4,965 7 | 4,405 6 | 628 7 | 106 1 | 2,396 9 | 6 6 |
| | Osmanabad (Naldrug) | 5,025 1 | 4,469 6 | 505 3 | 85 1 | 2,327 8 | 3 7 |
| | Rajchur | 4,542 1 | 4,587 2 | 570 7 | 86 2 | 2,540 1 | 8 9 |
| | Lingsugur | 4,517 0 | 4,904 8 | 578 2 | 62 8 | 2,694 1 | 4 5 |
| Railways | | | | | | | |
| Total including Railways | | 4,887 2 | 4,590 3 | 522 5 | 64 1 | 2,425 1 | 4 5 |

TABLE VII.

of each sex for Natural Divisions and Districts.

L. E. S.

of 10,000 Males

| 10—15 | | | 15—40 | | | 40 and over | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| Married | Unmarried | Widowed | Married | Unmarried | Widowed | Married | Unmarried | Widowed |
| 50.2 | 967.7 | 1.3 | 2,850.6 | 1,592.3 | 144.4 | 1,975.9 | 121.2 | 359.3 |
| 93.1 | 1,114.3 | 2.4 | 2,665.6 | 1,174.5 | 109.7 | 2,018.9 | 129.8 | 365.4 |
| 139.3 | 1,280.7 | 2.3 | 3,022.9 | 865.9 | 93.6 | 1,578.9 | 40.1 | 249.8 |
| 51.7 | 1,077.7 | 11.0 | 2,391.1 | 1,106.6 | 99.9 | 2,203.2 | 95.2 | 267.1 |
| 78.7 | 1,208.6 | 3.6 | 2,578.7 | 1,234.5 | 112.8 | 1,718.8 | 67.9 | 261.7 |
| 129.6 | 1,129.1 | 7.2 | 2,733.4 | 959.5 | 148.3 | 2,010.3 | 94.4 | 420.8 |
| 321.1 | 897.3 | 11.2 | 3,196.6 | 677.8 | 177.7 | 1,775.2 | 86.8 | 503.9 |
| 127.9 | 1,106.3 | 6.7 | 2,574.7 | 1,014.2 | 138.7 | 1,960.4 | 161.7 | 395.1 |
| 176.2 | 1,128.3 | 15.1 | 2,910.1 | 916.7 | 200.9 | 1,846.4 | 94.7 | 359.4 |
| 297.1 | 945.1 | 10.3 | 1,747.5 | 973.9 | 146.4 | 1,435.1 | 347.3 | 313.5 |
| 189.8 | 1,131.9 | 17.4 | 3,175.0 | 875.9 | 176.2 | 1,689.0 | 72.5 | 272.1 |
| 201.4 | 1,171.4 | 29.3 | 3,108.9 | 864.2 | 260.2 | 1,655.8 | 77.8 | 337.1 |
| 307.6 | 1,063.9 | 32.1 | 3,355.9 | 684.1 | 271.4 | 1,628.2 | 63.7 | 333.0 |
| 333.7 | 1,006.9 | 37.6 | 3,332.1 | 642.4 | 278.6 | 1,691.1 | 73.6 | 302.9 |
| 204.5 | 1,041.1 | 15.4 | 2,763.4 | 871.1 | 176.9 | 1,891.7 | 96.5 | 429.8 |
| 185.9 | 1,228.6 | 12.8 | 2,979.9 | 826.1 | 185.3 | 1,774.2 | 87.1 | 303.5 |
| 161.8 | 1,150.0 | 9.0 | 2,265.3 | 1,062.7 | 134.8 | 2,025.0 | 134.4 | 418.0 |
| 199.1 | 1,208.6 | 13.0 | 2,528.6 | 905.5 | 158.8 | 1,726.0 | 96.7 | 401.9 |
| 173.8 | 1,116.9 | 12.7 | 2,832.9 | 952.7 | 161.2 | 1,816.4 | 95.6 | 344.1 |

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 persons

| Natural Division and District | | FE | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | | Civil Condition | | | | | |
| | | At all ages | | | 0—10 | | |
| | | Married | Unmarried | Widowed | Married | Unmarried | Widowed |
| The Hyderabad City | | 4,674 3 | 3,207 6 | 2,118 1 | 94 4 | 2,102 6 | 3 6 |
| Eastern Division | Atraf i-Balda | 4,889 6 | 3,047 2 | 2,063 2 | 194 4 | 2,370 2 | 25 3 |
| | Elgandal | 5,071 5 | 3,281 6 | 1,646 9 | 201 8 | 2,640 9 | 9 6 |
| | Nalgonda | 4,309 7 | 4,289 4 | 1,400 9 | 151 1 | 3,114 7 | 8 8 |
| | Warangal | 4,612 0 | 3,756 8 | 1,631 2 | 119 4 | 2,852 4 | 9 4 |
| Northern Division | Medak | 5,097 9 | 2,833 9 | 2,068 2 | 227 9 | 2,262 1 | 10 9 |
| | Indur | 5,449 6 | 2,441 8 | 2,106 6 | 420 3 | 1,952 6 | 23 2 |
| | Mahbubnagar | 4,995 4 | 3,169 7 | 1,834 9 | 318 9 | 2,381 5 | 8 3 |
| | Bidar | 5,085 5 | 2,727 2 | 2,187 3 | 286 9 | 2,161 1 | 21 5 |
| | Sirpur-Tandur | 4,937 7 | 3,497 0 | 1,565 3 | 291 6 | 2,706 6 | 17 6 |
| North-Western Division | Aurangabad | 5,194 4 | 2,876 7 | 1,928 9 | 253 9 | 2,260 6 | 24 1 |
| | Lirh | 5,237 8 | 2,829 4 | 1,932 8 | 279 6 | 2,218 9 | 18 5 |
| | Nander | 5,319 3 | 2,382 2 | 2,298 5 | 396 7 | 1,910 8 | 26 1 |
| | Parbhani | 5,392 1 | 2,485 7 | 2,122 2 | 407 9 | 2,004 9 | 35 8 |
| Northern Division | Gulbargah | 5,015 5 | 3,008 8 | 1,975 7 | 313 6 | 2,351 1 | 18 8 |
| | Oosmanabad (Naldurg) | 5,088 5 | 2,996 0 | 1,915 5 | 240 4 | 2,338 5 | 15 9 |
| | Raichur | 4,937 1 | 3,495 6 | 1,567 3 | 157 4 | 2,420 7 | 13 1 |
| | Lingsugur | 4,660 0 | 3,510 4 | 1,829 6 | 236 3 | 2,526 3 | 14 4 |
| Railways | | | | | | | |
| Total including Railways | | 4,992 2 | 3,122 2 | 1,885 6 | 254 0 | 2,278 4 | 16 6 |

TABLE VII

of each sex for Natural Divisions and Districts.

Males

of 10 000 Females

| Married | 10-15 | | 15-40 | | | 40 and over | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| | Unmarried | Widowed | Married | Unmarried | Widowed | Married | Unmarried | Widowed |
| 7498 | 6005 | 148 | 3,4091 | 4404 | 5460 | 7307 | 641 | 1,5587 |
| 6497 | 4322 | 208 | 31066 | 2067 | 5534 | 8489 | 381 | 1,4637 |
| 6814 | 413 | 270 | 37599 | 1654 | 4818 | 8234 | 310 | 1,1255 |
| 438 | 661 | 628 | 27072 | 261 | 4361 | 1,0076 | 822 | 9029 |
| 167 | 812 | 263 | 3,1412 | 2279 | 4632 | 8349 | 939 | 1,1323 |
| 6111 | 6299 | 272 | 32999 | 1889 | 5222 | 9101 | 593 | 1,4879 |
| 720 | 21 | 121 | 37665 | 1896 | 6208 | 9102 | 481 | 1,4325 |
| 672 | 4189 | 222 | 3,1011 | 2602 | 4879 | 9742 | 795 | 1,3165 |
| 6817 | 778 | 110 | 33187 | 1462 | 6888 | 7662 | 432 | 1,5330 |
| 6121 | 424 | 317 | 32312 | 2699 | 4231 | 7526 | 681 | 1099 |
| 6879 | 682 | 154 | 14871 | 1521 | 6093 | 7632 | 508 | 1251 |
| 6817 | 112 | 171 | 34968 | 1320 | 6518 | 7747 | 360 | 1,2119 |
| 7761 | 2921 | 792 | 34899 | 1173 | 7153 | 6366 | 317 | 14979 |
| 7817 | 312 | 626 | 3,5129 | 1348 | 7242 | 6908 | 328 | 1,2996 |
| 6111 | 4401 | 223 | 3,2372 | 1745 | 4844 | 8234 | 441 | 1,4402 |
| 6760 | 4907 | 452 | 3,3916 | 1334 | 6028 | 7775 | 334 | 1,2516 |
| 726 | 7789 | 341 | 28274 | 3899 | 4429 | 1,4797 | 1061 | 1,0772 |
| 6020 | 5928 | 362 | 3,0204 | 2,959 | 4767 | 8013 | 954 | 1,3053 |
| 6300 | 1503 | 369 | 3,2615 | 3356 | 5357 | 8467 | 579 | 1,2964 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Proportion of Wives to Husbands for Religions by Natural Divisions and Districts.

| Natural Division and District | | Number of Married Females or every 1,000 Married Males | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|------------|--------|------------|--------------------|
| | | All Religions. | Musal-mans | Hindus | Christians | Cities Rural areas |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 7 |
| Eastern. | The Hyderabad City | 868·4 | 914·2 | 829 | 1081 6 | |
| | { Atraf-i-Balda | 981 6 | 973 2 | 983 0 | 763 9 | |
| | { Elgandal | 969 2 | 983·9 | 999 2 | 905 6 | |
| | { Nalgonda | 801 4 | 930 2 | 794 5 | 142 8 | |
| Northern | { Warangal | 964·6 | 900 7 | 967·8 | 982·4 | |
| | { Medak | 1004 8 | 1023 3 | 1003 3 | 750·0 | |
| | { Indur | 1013 3 | 959 2 | 1017·9 | 909·0 | |
| | { Mahbubnagar | 1035 4 | 1159 6 | 1026 1 | 836 1 | |
| | { Bidar | 1007 7 | 997·2 | 1009 1 | 1000 | |
| N-Western | { Sirpur-Tandur | 1062 7 | 1001 1 | 1064 7 | 333 3 | |
| | { Aurangabad | 1018 6 | 973 7 | 1023 6 | 970 4 | |
| | { Birh | 1024 5 | 1085 2 | 1020·1 | 142 9 | |
| | { Nander | 944 9 | 916 | 996 8 | Nil. | |
| | { Paibhani | 990 3 | 977·4 | 991 5 | 2000 | |
| Southern. | { Gulbargah | 980 5 | 959·4 | 984·3 | 1022 2 | |
| | { Oosmanabad (Nal-drug .. | 987 1 | 953 5 | 989 8 | 1153 9 | |
| | { Raichur | 1072 4 | 1156· | 1063·3 | 1000 | |
| | { Lingsugur .. | 1028 4 | 1035·4 | 1028 2 | 760 | |
| Railways | | ... | .. | . | .. | |
| Total | | 984·4 | 978 8 | 980 6 | 1009 3 | |

Section C —Age

34. The statistics of Age are generally utilized for the purpose of discussing the normal rate of births and deaths, the mean expectation of human life at different ages, the relative mortality among persons at different ages, etc., etc. But these scientific calculations can be undertaken by experts alone, and that too after the statistics have been analysed and adjusted in accordance with the demands of local conditions and circumstances. And, seeing that Mr Hardy the expert, who carried out similar work in 1881 and 1891, will again be entrusted with this work, all that is now needed is to endeavour to place within his easy reach the information he wants.

35. The particulars relating to the ages of people are exhibited in Imperial Table VII. For obvious reasons these figures are, without doubt, not altogether reliable, and to a degree inaccurate. And to eliminate the inaccuracies from them, they are passed through, what are called processes of "smoothing", of which there are more than one.

As a rule, females are less accurate in giving out their ages than males; though both the sexes are equally guilty of a tendency to give out their ages in multiples of five.

36. With a view to enable us to have some idea of the subject, the Census Commissioner for India has, in his Fifth Note, prescribed the preparation of three Subsidiary Tables. In these Tables, the results are shown in the form of proportions. The First Table shows the undistorted age particulars of 100,000 persons of each sex, the Second shows the age distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex; and the Third shows the age distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex by religion.

37. All these Tables will be found printed at the end of this Section.

Subsidiary Table I shows the ages of 200,000 persons selected at random, half the number of whom, is composed of males and the other one half, of females. A reference to this table will show that the largest number of persons of both the sexes is found at the age of 30, and the next largest at 10. The age of 25 claims the next highest number among both the sexes, while the ages of 10 and 20 claim the next highest numbers of males and females, respectively. Taken as a whole, males and females, whose age is under 50 years, represent 93 per cent of the entire population; while those above that age cover only about 7 per cent. Where normal conditions prevail and where there is a tendency in the population to

increase, the number of infants under the age of one should naturally be larger than that of persons of any other age. And viewed from this stand point the statistics presented in this Table appear to be inaccurate and, therefore, unreliable.

38. Subsidiary Table II is more reliable and accurate than Subsidiary Table I. It shows the distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex over the several Age-periods, and gives statistics under the same heads for the years 1891 and 1881. The Table bears, on the face of it, the impress of the famine of 1900, in that, both in 1891 and 1881, infants under the age of 5 exceeded in number the population under all other Age-periods. During the Census of 1901, however, their number was less than that of children between the Age-periods "5-10" and "10-15"

Reviewed by Age-periods, we find that numerically speaking, females exceed males in all Age-periods, except "5-10", "10-15", "35-40", "45-50" and "55-60", wherein the males preponderate. Roughly speaking, the percentages for 1901, in the several Age periods, stand as under; and, with a view to enable the institution of comparison, the percentages for 1891 are also shown alongside of them

| Age-periods. | 1901 | | 1891 | |
|--------------|--------|----------|-------|---------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males | Females |
| 0-5 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 16 |
| 5-10 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 10-15 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 9 |
| 15-20 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| 20-25 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 10 |
| 25-30 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| 30-35 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| 35-40 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 40-45 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 4 |
| 45-50 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| 50-55 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 55-60 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 60 & over | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 |

These figures show that the decrease is greater in the number of children under 5 years of age and that of persons of both the sexes with

age ranging between 20 and 30 years. Taking the sexes separately, we find that the fall is greater in the number of females than in that of males. The only inference from this is that the last famine carried away a larger number of women and children under 5 years of age than men.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Unadjusted age return of 100,000 persons of each Sex

| Age. | Males. | Females. | Age | Males. | Females |
|------|--------|----------|-----|--------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 0 | 1,727 | 1,912 | 24 | 378 | 361 |
| 1 | 2,020 | 2,099 | 25 | 6,705 | 7,351 |
| 2 | 2,998 | 3,182 | 26 | 650 | 361 |
| 3 | 2,499 | 2,556 | 27 | 310 | 282 |
| 4 | 2,982 | 3,124 | 28 | 1, 76 | 901 |
| 5 | 3,597 | 3,622 | 29 | 173 | 520 |
| 6 | 3,074 | 2,979 | 30 | 7,170 | 8,181 |
| 7 | 1,990 | 2,209 | 31 | 307 | 90 |
| 8 | 3,612 | 3,589 | 32 | 1,170 | 826 |
| 9 | 1,576 | 1,614 | 33 | 100 | 69 |
| 10 | 5,398 | 4,904 | 34 | 206 | 158 |
| 11 | 818 | 778 | 35 | 4,639 | 3,554 |
| 12 | 5,314 | 3,771 | 36 | 558 | 274 |
| 13 | 680 | 581 | 37 | 118 | 16 |
| 14 | 1,480 | 1,304 | 38 | 404 | 274 |
| 15 | 2,433 | 2,222 | 39 | 86 | 171 |
| 16 | 2,481 | 2,465 | 40 | 6,865 | 6,876 |
| 17 | 385 | 375 | 41 | 48 | 36 |
| 18 | 1,902 | 2,081 | 42 | 306 | 235 |
| 19 | 448 | 292 | 43 | 50 | 22 |
| 20 | 5,039 | 7,721 | 44 | 70 | 33 |
| 21 | 368 | 163 | 45 | 2,867 | 2 297 |
| 22 | 1,371 | 1,332 | 46 | 103 | 51 |
| 23 | 406 | 232 | 47 | 106 | 20 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Unadjusted age return of 10,000 persons of each Sex

| Age | Males | Females | Age | Males | Females |
|-----|-------|---------|-------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 48 | 160 | 113 | 76 | 8 | 7 |
| 49 | 73 | 40 | 77 | 9 | 0 |
| 50 | 4,637 | 1,992 | 78 | 9 | 6 |
| 51 | 20 | 100 | 79 | 0 | 2 |
| 52 | 124 | 124 | 80 | 168 | 495 |
| 53 | 60 | 14 | 81 | 1 | 0 |
| 54 | 78 | 39 | 82 | 6 | 6 |
| 55 | 1,125 | 746 | 83 | 0 | 0 |
| 56 | 44 | 28 | 84 | 0 | 0 |
| 57 | 15 | 16 | 85 | 24 | 33 |
| 58 | 50 | 12 | 86 | 0 | 1 |
| 59 | 25 | 9 | 87 | 0 | 0 |
| 60 | 2,118 | 2,362 | 88 | 5 | 0 |
| 61 | 21 | 16 | 89 | 3 | 5 |
| 62 | 62 | 53 | 90 | 48 | 68 |
| 63 | 16 | 9 | 91 | 0 | 0 |
| 64 | 22 | 117 | 92 | 4 | 0 |
| 65 | 535 | 192 | 93 | 1 | 0 |
| 66 | 29 | 12 | 94 | 1 | 0 |
| 67 | 6 | 36 | 95 | 3 | 13 |
| 68 | 16 | 13 | 96 | 0 | 1 |
| 69 | 4 | 40 | 97 | 0 | 0 |
| 70 | 1,000 | 1,278 | 98 | 0 | 0 |
| 71 | 6 | 5 | 99 | 1 | 0 |
| 72 | 20 | 16 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 73 | 8 | 0 | 101 | 0 | 0 |
| 74 | 4 | 0 | 102 | 1 | 0 |
| 75 | 204 | 247 | Total | 100,000 | 100,000 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

Age distribution of 10,000 persons of each Sex.

| Age | 1901 | | 1891 | | 1881 | |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0—5 | 1,161 26 | 1,274 45 | 1,427 68 | 1,589 71 | 1,800 20 | 1,409 88 |
| 5—10 | 1,332 42 | 1,274 60 | 1,330 33 | 1,321 89 | 1,271 02 | 1,259 42 |
| 10—15 | 1,308 42 | 1,117 17 | 1,077 09 | 888 53 | 1,230 96 | 1,012 86 |
| 15—20 | 755 09 | 775 45 | 723 21 | 778 58 | 784 56 | 782 42 |
| 20—25 | 715 24 | 892 96 | 806 39 | 981 74 | 812 91 | 957 24 |
| 25—30 | 922 89 | 965 50 | 969 78 | 914 95 | 953 46 | 886 51 |
| 30—35 | 949 67 | 975 60 | 914 10 | 981 11 | 952 67 | 884 87 |
| 35—40 | 603 87 | 523 05 | 557 69 | 701 06 | 556 01 | 450 84 |
| 40—45 | 750 46 | 718 65 | 738 13 | 440 34 | 714 67 | 658 73 |
| 45—50 | 853 94 | 285 77 | 322 92 | 236 09 | 810 75 | 260 78 |
| 50—55 | 509 98 | 510 67 | 496 35 | 494 07 | 1,054 69 | 1,146 55 |
| 55—60 | 164 09 | 187 29 | 118 71 | 92 13 | | |
| 60—and over | 477 66 | 548 60 | 513 21 | 615 78 | | |
| Age not stated | 01 | 24 | 4 41 | 14 7 | 48 10 | 290 40 |
| Total .. | 10,000 0 | 10,000 0 | 10,000 0 | 10,000 0 | 10,000 0 | 10,000 0 |

CHAPTER V

EDUCATION

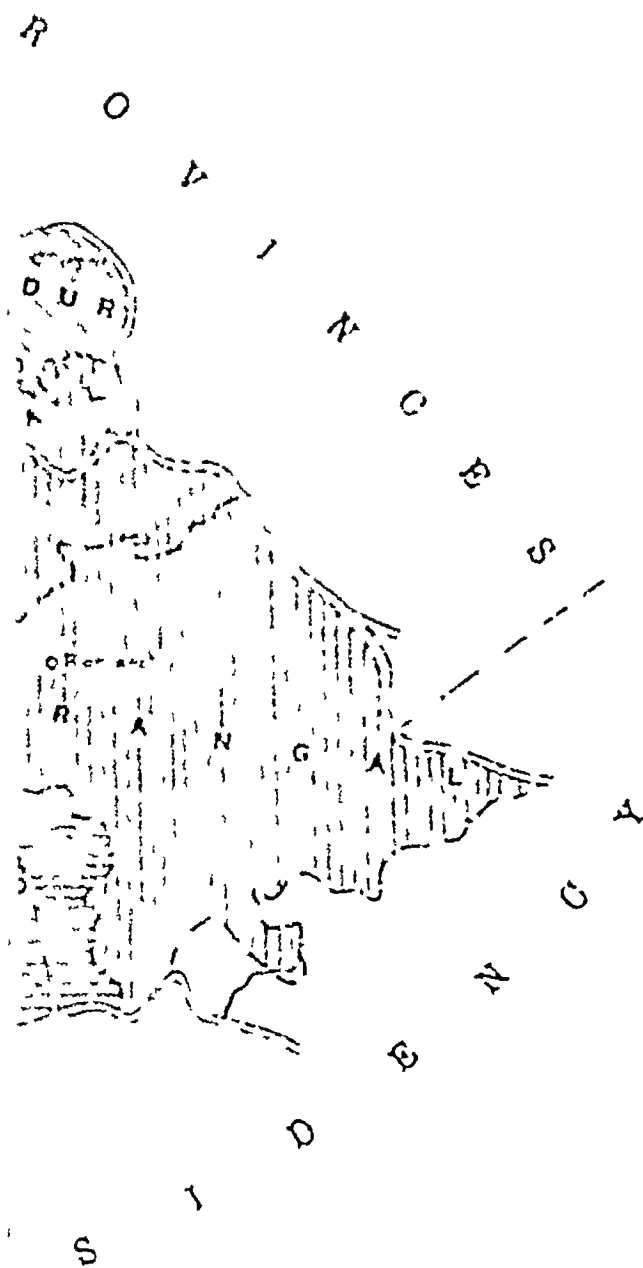
At the last Census, the population was classified, for purposes of Educational Statistics, under three heads, *viz.*, Learning, Literate and Illiterate, this time it was thought unnecessary to take into account those still under instruction. The enumerators were, therefore, directed to note, with regard to the persons enumerated, only whether they could "both read and write" and in their eyes one at school, must have seemed quite as much entitled to return himself as *literate* as one, who being no longer at school, knew how to read and write. That this was so, is made very clear by the fact that while at the last Census, the number of literates in a thousand males between the ages 0 and 14, was only 9, this time it is found to be so high as 29. The difference argues an educational progress perfectly incompatible with the fact, that the total literates of all ages in a thousand males have actually declined from 58 (shown as *literate* as distinguished from *learning*) at the last Census to 55 at the present one.

2, Assuming, however, that things turned out as expected, the figures reveal a deplorable state of things educationally. Out of a population of 11,141,142, only 329,169 are educated. In other words, only one is educated in 34, or, roughly speaking, 3 in a hundred—a very low proportion for even an extremely under-educated country like India, remembering that the percentage of literates for the whole of India was 4.62 at the last Census. The causes for this state of things lie on the surface. Among the great mass of the people, what Mr. Baines calls the "Occupational prejudice" is as strong as ever. It is still a very deep-rooted idea with the functional castes like the *Kapu*, *Kumhara*, *Dhobie*, etc., that education is not only not necessary for their material advancement, but that, even in homeopathic doses, it interferes with one's well-being. As a general rule a man sticks to the occupation, and perseveres in the illiteracy, of his fore-fathers with a tenacity of purpose calculated to carry comfort to the hearts of the superior castes, who, in certain parts of British India, are never tired of regretting the so-called leveling influences of education. And the rich, who have not to toil for their bread, rarely look upon education with any favour. Even in the not considerable number of cases where they have managed to outlive their contempt for the literacy of the helpless quill-driver, the home influences are seldom conducive to any substantial educational progress. Distributing the figures between the sexes, we find that among males 1 is educated in 18, and among females 1 in 290.

MAP

TO ILLUSTRATE THE NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1000 MALES

Scale 48 Miles to an Inch



3 Subsidiary Table 1 gives statistics of education by Age and Sex for the general population. From this it appears that illiteracy is highest in the first age-period 0-10. This is of course easily understandable. Children under 5, who are never literate anywhere, have been included. We may also suppose that, to some extent, those under instruction have been excluded. What is not so clear is that illiteracy is lowest in the period 15-20. People in these parts seldom begin learning to read and write after 15. Knowing this, one expected the second age-period in the Table to yield the largest proportion of literates. Overstating of age on the part of ignorant people, in the districts in particular, is not uncommon; and that, probably, accounts for a bigger proportion being shown under the last two age-periods than under the second. But this remark could not apply to the female figures. They show no great divergency in literacy between the second and the third age-periods. It is also worth noting, in this connection, that next to the first age-period the last displays the least literacy. Perhaps grown-up women are more covary of owning to a knowledge of the Vernaculars than their younger sisters.

To make things clearer, we may view the figures in another light also. In a thousand of the population, 29.55 are literate. This figure is made up of 1.34 in the first age-period, 3.25 in the second, 3.22 in the third, and 21.74 in the last. Further, there are 491 females to every 500 males; in other words to 2 thousand males there are 964 females. But in point of literacy, the proportion is 69 females to a thousand males. If the sexes were equally strong, female literates would be only one-seventeenth of the male.

4. Among languages of literacy, Telugu holds the first place, claiming the largest number of literates in each age-period. Marathi comes next, followed at a great distance behind by Urdu and Canarese respectively. The figures under other languages comprise the totals for Hindi, Gujrathi, Tamil, Persian, Bengali, Konkani, Goanese, Oriya, Marvati, Persian, Arabic, Pashto, Portuguese, Spanish, French, German, Italian and Turkish.

Among the literate in English, the largest numbers are found in the last two age-periods. This is probably due to the fact that, among the pure Indians, the study of the language begins rather late in life. Apart from this, it is very disappointing that the English-educated bear so low a proportion to the total population. And it is more so, far behind, in respect of English education, we are, in these Dominions, that we can show no more than one person literate in English in a thousand of the population. The insignificance of the female figures as compared with male figures in this respect need not cause any surprise; since female literacy, as a whole, is to male literacy, as already pointed out, as 6 to 100.

As regards the proportion of the female literate in English to the male literate in English, it is highest in the first age-period and goes on decreasing in the higher age-periods. How this comes to be will no doubt become evident in the discussion of the educational figures for the various religions.

In the meanwhile, it is necessary to warn the reader against relying too much on the apparently big proportions exhibited by the "Literate in English" Sub-head of the "Females to 1,000 Males" column. To reduce these to their due perspective, we have only to state the actual numbers, male and female, of literate in English. In the whole of these Dominions, only 14,719 are literate in English; 12,133 of these are males, 2,586 females.

5 Subsidiary Table II exhibits Education by Age, Sex and Religion. From this it is clear that Christians are the most educated with 443 literates in a thousand of the population. Musalmans come next with 54, and Hindus and Animistic races follow with 25 and 1, respectively. Taking the males separately, the largest number of literates among Christians belongs to the age-period 20 and over, while among Hindus and Musalmans, it is to be found in the period 15-20. This shows that, unlike Hindus and Musalmans, Christians begin, many of them, to educate themselves after 20. This, however, is not the case with females, among whom the largest number of literates is found, in all these three religions, between 15 and 20; which fact would seem to indicate that, though Christian females are more educated, as a rule, than females of other religions, those who have not been educated before 20, seldom attempt to acquire the accomplishment later. As for the Animistic races, the literate among them are so few that the proportion is not even one in a thousand in the first three age-periods. Under the circumstance, it is useless to compare them with members of other religions. Considered by themselves, the last age-period returns the largest proportion, 1.27 in a thousand among males and 28 in a thousand among females. Further, all females are illiterate between the ages 0 and 10.

Hindus and Christians are largely literate in Telugu and Marathi, Musalmans are literate in Urdu, while, among Animistic races, it is rather curious that those of the males who happen to be educated are all literate in Marathi or one of the "Other languages" and the educated females are mostly, if not wholly, literate in Telugu. This is, considering the figures shown by Subsidiary Table II absolutely. But when one remembers that out of the total Animistic population, in these Dominions, of 63,315, composed of 32,119 males and 33,196 females, only 63 are literate, 51 males and 12 females, one ceases to wonder at, or speculate about, the languages of male and female literacy being

different Where literacy is so infinitesimal, it is needless to account for the difference

6 English literacy is highest, as was to be expected, among Christians. One-fourth of the male population is literate in English, and about one-tenth of the female In other religions it is inappreciable, Musalmans can show only one literate in a thousand males, and, small as this proportion is, it is above that reached among Hindu and Animistic males Female English literacy is the same among Musalmans and Hindus, 02 in a thousand, while it does not exist at all among Animists These facts are better explained in the following way Out of a total Hindu population of 9,870,839, composed of 5,024,202 males and 4,846,637 females, 4,606 are literate in English, 4,380 males and 226 females Out of a total of 1,155,750 Musalmans of whom 590,230 are males and the rest females, 1,529 are literate in English, 1,503 males and 26 females And 65,315 Animists, male and female, can show only 8 male English literates Considering male and female literacy relatively, there are 442 literate females for every thousand literate males among Christians, 101 among Musalmans, 39 among Hindus, and 235 among Animistic races The Animistic proportion should not, however, mislead us Its comparative largeness can be no indication that there are more English literates among Animists than among Hindus or Musalmans, since, in the whole of these Dominions, there are only 51 Animistic males literate and 12 Animistic females It may, also, be noted in this connection that Christian female literacy is higher than Christian male literacy between the ages 0 and 10 With respect to English literacy, there are 375 literate females for every thousand literate males among Christians That is, in the total population But looking into the figures for the different age-periods, we find that between the ages 0 and 10, there are as many literate females as males And it may be mentioned, in passing, that it is this which is responsible for the first age-period showing the largest proportion of Literate in English under the head 'Females to 1,000 Males' in Subsidiary Table I The corresponding Hindu and Musalman proportions are very insignificant, being 91 and 87 literate females respectively, to a thousand literate males In the next age-period, the proportion falls to 552 in a thousand, and mounting up to 702 between 15 and 20, it goes down to 278 in a thousand in the last The proportion of female literates to male is higher among Hindus than among Musalmans, but that is because male English literacy is lower among the former than among the latter There are no English literates at all among Animistic females, nor is this inexplicable When English education has not made much head-way amongst peoples here who are largely English-educated in other parts of India there is little to wonder at in the fact that those who are mostly illiterate elsewhere are totally so here

7 Subsidiary Table III shows Education by Age, Sex and Natural Divisions Taking the Table for Christians to begin with, I

find that the calculation of the literate for every 1000 persons is likely to give one a very wrong impression about the relative strength of the literate in the several Districts, the Christian population of most of these Districts being very small. Excluding the Hyderabad City, which has the largest number of Christians in these Dominions, (viz 13,923 male and female), there are only 4 Districts with a population of over a thousand. In seven of the remaining Districts—Indur, Bidar, Supur-Tandur, Birh, Nander, Paibham and Oosmanabad—it is below even a hundred, and 3 of these seven again, Bidar, Supur-Tandur, and Nander, have 15, 10 and 9 Christians, respectively. These seven, therefore, call for no notice. So, it goes without saying, that the Hyderabad City must be considered by itself, and a comparison is possible only between three Districts, i.e. Aurangabad, Warangal and Nalgonda. In a thousand of the Christian population, Hyderabad has 385 educated males—18 of the first age period, 34 of the second, 27 of the third and, 306 of the last—and 150 educated females of whom 20 belong to the first age-period, 19 to the second, 23 to the third, and 88 to the last. And among the other Districts with a population of over a thousand, Aurangabad stands first with 131 literate males and 83 literate females, Warangal has 114 literate males and 37 literate females, Nalgonda 45 males and 52 females, which shows that, proportionately, there are more educated Christian females than males in Nalgonda. Comparing the District proportion with the Provincial proportion, the Hyderabad City alone exceeds the latter. The City shows 385 males and 151 females against 307 males and 136 females for the whole Province.

8 According to the Musalman Table. Railways return the largest number of educated Musalmans, male and female, 175 in a thousand. The Hyderabad City comes close behind with 155 persons. *Atraf-i-Balda* has a proportion of 65, Warangal 60, Mahbubnagar 50, Aurangabad 47, Nalgonda 40, and the remaining Districts show proportions ranging from 35 to nearly 19, Indur being at the head and Bidar bringing up the rear. Of these latter, Indur and Oosmanabad are about equally educated; so also are Nander and Paibham, Birh, Ranchur and Medak, and Gulbargah and Lingsugur. The only literate Musalman females to be found in Supur-Tandur belong to the age-period 20 and over, and they are 12 in number. Further, the Provincial proportion is 54 persons in a thousand, and this is exceeded in the case of 4 of the Districts shown in the Table, Railways, the Hyderabad City, *Atraf-i-Balda* and Warangal.

Among the followers of the great Religions, the Hindus are the most backward educationally, in these Dominions. And Subsidiary Table III for Hindus gives us a definite idea of this backwardness, not only for the Province but for the Districts severally. Railways and the Hyderabad City claim, as usual, the largest proportions, 147 and 115, respectively, in a thousand. Mahbubnagar comes third with 31, *Atraf-i-Balda* and Oosmanabad have each 29 literates in a thousand, Birh has 28,

Aurangabad 27, Warangal 26, Lingsugur 25, Medak and Parbhani 23 each, Nander, Raichur and Indur 20 each, Gulbargah 19, Bidar 18, Nalgonda and Elgandal 17 each, and last comes Sirpur-Tandur with only 9 literates to its credit. The Provincial proportion itself is very low, only 25 in a thousand, which is less than half of that for Musalmans. And this is exceeded slightly, excluding the Railways and the Hyderabad City, by 6 Districts. In point of numbers, however, it must be mentioned that there can be no comparison between Hindus and other Religions. In these Dominions there are 9 times as many Hindus as there are Musalmans, and these again number five times as much as Christians.

9 Subsidiary Table IV shows English Education by Age, Sex and Natural Divisions. And it scarcely permits of any discussion, the educational progress it reveals is so inappreciably small. Excluding the Railways and the Hyderabad City, not one District is able to show even one person literate in English in a thousand of the population. In actual numbers, the Hyderabad City has 10,857 of both sexes literate in English, Railways 1,235, Aurangabad 631, Warangal 434, *Atiaf-i-Balda* 346, Mahbubnagar 267, Raichur 240, Parbhani 162, Birh, 118, Nalgonda 110, Gulbargah 70, Indur 66, Nander 40, Medak 39, Lingsugur 37, Elgandal 33, Bidar 21, Osmanabad 13, and Sirpur-Tandur none.

10 Subsidiary Table V, prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India, could not be prepared for the simple reason that we did not tabulate the education slips for any selected castes, and so none of the particulars necessary for the Table are available.

11 In Subsidiary Table VI, the column for 1881 is blank, as no figures for that year are available. So, confining our attention to figures for 1891 and 1901, we find that in the last decade there has been little or no progress in education. Indeed in the matter of male education, we are worse off today than we were ten years ago. While we could show 58 literates in a thousand males in 1891, we could show only 55 literates in a thousand males in 1901. This is taking the population as a whole. But considering the Districts severally, there has been, without doubt, educational progress in some Districts, viz., Hyderabad City, Aurangabad, Birh, Nander, Parbhani and Osmanabad, but, except in the first, it has been very inconsiderable. Of the other Districts, Sirpur-Tandur is the least literate. But this is in part accounted for by the fact that it has the largest Animistic population in the Dominions, and this, which is nearly one-fifth of the total District population, is totally illiterate. There is no excuse whatsoever for the swelling of the numbers of illiterate persons in the other Districts, unless it be that the people there are poorer than ever, or their conservative indifference to the requirements of the times has gathered strength since the last Census.

As regards the *Atraf-i-Balda* District, it may, however, be explained that the decrease is due to its proximity to the City, to which students resort for education. In 1891 there were 343,441 literate in 5,871,195 males and 11,063 literate in 5,467,513 females. Now according to Imperial Table VIII, there are 310,256 literate in 5,673,629 males and 18,888 in 5,467,513 females. It means that, with a smaller female population, we have a larger number of female literates, while the proportion of male literates to the male population is less than it was 10 years ago. This would point to the conclusion that, during the past decade, not only extraordinary—extraordinary, I mean, for these Dominions—efforts were made to further the progress of female education, but also that male education was neglected to a considerable extent. But the contrary is the truth. There are many more male schools and educational agencies now than in 1891, and the average standard of male intelligence has certainly improved. The reason for the very slight progress that has taken place in female literacy is, of course, easily stated. If female education has made little progress in British India, where the desirability of, as well as the necessity for, education, is almost universally recognized, is it not matter for wonder, nay for congratulation, that it has been limping along even in the fashion it has been doing here, considering that the necessity, even for male education, has not come home to the minds of most? In the poorer classes, the woman is as much a breadwinner as the man. And she generally earns her bread in the very occupations in which her male relative finds his livelihood. Among the well-to-do, educational accomplishments in women, being generally regarded with suspicion, are seldom sought for. As yet the social reformer has not made his appearance in the home circle. Until he does, woman will continue to glory in her ignorant supremacy over the household—and there is no doubt whatsoever that she wields enormous influence in her sphere, regardless, of course, of consequence—and pity, and despise, the lot of those who have to learn to read and write.

12. Passing on to Subsidiary Table VII, figures for 1881 not being available, progress of English education can be determined only since 1891. Further, the number of literates not being returned for Railways at the last Census, we are obliged to exclude, for purposes of comparison, the number shown against Railways at the present Census. Doing this, we find some cause for satisfaction. In a thousand there were 137 literate in 1891, whereas now we have 194. The difference between the figures is not great, it is true. But considering how slow things are to move here, and also the rather disputing fact that there has been a falling off in the number of literates in all languages, we can have no reason to complain. This is emphasised by the circumstance that, except in six Districts, progress has been pretty steady throughout and that the City of Hyderabad shows considerable progress. After Hyderabad, though far behind, come Amangabad and *Atraf-i-Balda* with 156

and 1 40 literate, respectively, against 67 and 32 in 1891. Literacy in English seems to have died out altogether in Sirpur-Tandur. Female literacy in English has also advanced somewhat, the Hyderabad City, once again, showing the highest progress among the Districts. Taking the Subsidiary Tables VI and VII together, the conclusion is irresistible that English education has progressed somewhat at the expense of education in the Vernaculars

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.
Education by Age and Sex—(General Population).

| Age-period | NUMBER IN 1,000 | | | | | | NUMBER IN 1,000 LITERATE IN | | | | | | | | | | NUMBER IN 1,000 LITERATE IN ENGLISH | | | | FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES. | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------|----------|-------------|--------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|----|-------------------------------------|------------|----------|-------|-------------------------|--------|--|
| | Literate | | | Illiterate. | | | Marathi | | Cannarese | | Urdu | | Telugu | | Other Languages | | Total | Illiterate | Literate | | | | |
| | Total | Males | Females. | Total | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | |
| 0—10 | 532 | 456 | 070 | 994 68 | 499 20 | 495 48 | 1 13 | 11 | 45 | 01 | 79 | 17 | 176 | 25 | 43 | 22 | 30 | 17 | 13 | 165 9 | 992 6 | 778 7 | |
| 10—15 | 2680 | 2470 | 210 | 973 20 | 522 96 | 450 24 | 6 81 | 19 | 236 | 06 | 410 | 69 | 910 | 53 | 233 | 57 | 114 | 87 | 27 | 853 | 860 9 | 802 03 | |
| 15—20 | 4201 | 3889 | 312 | 967 09 | 463 71 | 494 28 | 9 95 | 20 | 340 | 04 | 681 | 91 | 1461 | 105 | 112 | 89 | 193 | 151 | 79 | 802 | 1065 9 | 253 2 | |
| 20 and over | 3952 | 3768 | 184 | 960 48 | 466 56 | 497 92 | 10 77 | 17 | 265 | 03 | 659 | 54 | 1106 | 51 | 465 | 19 | 175 | 150 | 25 | 487 | 1058 7 | 166 9 | |
| For the Total Population | 2955 | 2783 | 170 | 970 15 | 481 41 | 459 04 | 7 78 | 17 | 211 | 04 | 184 | 18 | 981 | 52 | 727 | 46 | 132 | 109 | 27 | 60 9 | 1017 9 | 21 1 | |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Musalmans

| AGE-GRUP | NUMBER IN 1,000 | | | | | | NUMBER IN 1,000 LITERATE IN | | | | | | | | | | NUMBER IN 1,000 LITERATE IN ENGLISH | | | | FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------|------------|---------|--------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|-------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|------------------------|------------|---------------------|
| | Literate | | | Illiterate | | | Total | Marathi | | Canarese | | Urdu | | Telugu | | Other Languages | | Total | Males | Females | Literate | Illiterate | Literate in English |
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | |
| 0-10 | 10 28 | 8 45 | 1 83 | 989 72 | 179 19 | 510 53 | 22 | 04 | 36 | | 7 23 | 1 58 | 45 | 14 | 19 | 07 | 087 | 08 | 007 | 217 17 | 1,065 39 | 87 | |
| 10-15 | 50 27 | 43 50 | 6 77 | 949 73 | 497 21 | 452 52 | 1 67 | 07 | 1 03 | 04 | 37 01 | 6 23 | 2 18 | 12 | 1 61 | 31 | 1 12 | 1 09 | 03 | 155 58 | 910 13 | 26 66 | |
| 15-20 | 80 55 | 71 07 | 9 48 | 919 45 | 448 05 | 471 40 | 2 17 | 07 | 29 | | 60 45 | 8 65 | 3 97 | 34 | 4 19 | 42 | 2 60 | 2 55 | 05 | 133 38 | 1,052 15 | 17 31 | |
| 20 and over | 71 25 | 65 80 | 5 45 | 928 75 | 447 46 | 481 29 | 2 65 | 03 | 22 | | 56 93 | 4 83 | 2 65 | 32 | 3 35 | 27 | 1 71 | 1 69 | 02 | 82 88 | 1,075 67 | 14 56 | |
| For the total Population | 54 64 | 49 58 | 5 06 | 965 34 | 461 12 | 481 22 | 1 90 | 05 | 34 | 01 | 42 73 | 4 50 | 2 16 | 27 | 2 45 | 23 | 1 33 | 1 31 | 03 | 101 51 | 1,050 23 | 17 30 | |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II
Education by Age, Sex and Religion - Christians

| AGE-PERIOD | NUMBER TO 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | NUMBER TO 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | PERCENT TO 1,000 | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|--------|---------|--|
| | ILLITERATE | | | | | LITERATE | | | | | TOTAL | | | | | TOTAL | | | | | TOTAL | | | |
| | Total | | Males | | Females | | Total | | Males | | Females | | Total | | Males | | Females | | Total | | Males | | Females | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-10 | 168 78 | 83 21 | 85 51 | 531 22 | 407 21 | 421 01 | 3 89 | 6 89 | 8 85 | | 71 11 31 | 7 78 | 67 16 | 50 16 | 120 84 | 60 11 | 60 41 | 1027 60 | 1041 23 | 1000 0 | | | | |
| 10-15 | 168 80 | 283 87 | 181 93 | 531 20 | 238 97 | 292 23 | 22 16 | 21 73 | 7 61 | 2 66 | 6 09 | 2 60 | 7 99 | 230 60 | 116 12 | 311 31 | 202 11 | 111 87 | 651 47 | 1222 93 | 552 31 | | | |
| 15-20 | 491 30 | 265 61 | 223 69 | 108 70 | 206 76 | 301 91 | 11 77 | 10 21 | 9 70 | | 5 12 | 9 72 | 233 37 | 193 01 | 311 31 | 202 66 | 112 27 | 819 71 | 1160 10 | 702 02 | | | | |
| 20 and over | 552 37 | 481 00 | 131 37 | 117 63 | 100 31 | 257 29 | 7 70 | 7 77 | 2 27 | 0 9 | 3 29 | 11 19 | 7 21 | 391 89 | 120 02 | 451 30 | 355 21 | 99 09 | 321 46 | 131 73 | 278 78 | | | |
| For the Total Population | 143 25 | 307 36 | 135 89 | 556 76 | 250 05 | 706 11 | 8 81 | 7 49 | 3 09 | 0 8 | 1 51 | 3 15 | 13 83 | 7 82 | 280 09 | 117 25 | 316 06 | 252 26 | 94 70 | 142 13 | 1221 20 | 375 15 | | |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

Education by Age, Sex and Religion.—Immunist Race

| Age period | Number in 1,000 | | | | | | Number in 1,000 by Sex and Religion | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------|---------|------------|--------|---------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|----|-------|-------|
| | Literate | | | Illiterate | | | Total | Males | | Females | | Total | Males | | Females | | Total | Total |
| | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | | Total | Males | Females | Total | | Males | Females | | | | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-10 | 85 | 65 | | 99.07 | 152.77 | 91.13 | 65 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10-15 | 75 | 50 | 25 | 99.25 | 102.0 | 175.25 | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-20 | 100 | 50 | 20 | 99.10 | 100.24 | 245.36 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 and over | 155 | 127 | 23 | 99.15 | 100.74 | 303.31 | 33 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For the Total Popula- tion | 366 | 278 | 118 | 99.04 | 100.97 | 269.07 | 35 | | | | | | | | | | | |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Education by Age, Sex and Natural Divisions—Hindus.

| NATURAL DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS | Total for 1909 | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | 6-10 | | 10-15 | | 15-20 | | 20 and over | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Musalmans.

| District | LITERATE PER 1,000 | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | 0-10 | | 10-15 | | 15-20 | | 20 and over | |
| | Males. | Females | Males. | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| The Hyderabad City | 5 17 | 1 51 | 13 27 | 3 23 | 14 81 | 2 79 | 103 63 | 11 12 |
| Atraft-Balda | 3 13 | 89 | 6 02 | 1 47 | 5 98 | 1 64 | 41 36 | 7 26 |
| Elgandal | 1 20 | 07 | 3 51 | 09 | 3 70 | 20 | 22 03 | 00 |
| Nalgonda | 08 | | 8 99 | 36 | 4 42 | 15 | 29 73 | 1 12 |
| Warangal | 1 57 | 13 | 5 71 | 40 | 7 03 | 12 | 41 98 | 3 59 |
| Medak | 1 44 | | 4 34 | 28 | 3 75 | 24 | 17 39 | 60 |
| Indur | 1 10 | 40 | 3 79 | 34 | 3 82 | 16 | 25 50 | 60 |
| Mahbubnagar | 3 22 | 87 | 6 48 | 68 | 4 53 | 58 | 30 02 | 4 11 |
| Bidar | 77 | 04 | 1 43 | 09 | 1 93 | 08 | 13 74 | 43 |
| Sirpur Tandur | 42 | | 63 | | 3 99 | | 17 22 | 84 |
| Aurangabad | 1 45 | 41 | 4 58 | 66 | 4 80 | 71 | 31 97 | 2 46 |
| Birh | 79 | 11 | 2 39 | 14 | 2 12 | 09 | 22 32 | 34 |
| Nander | 83 | 04 | 3 59 | 06 | 2 98 | 06 | 22 64 | 18 |
| Parbhani | 1 09 | 22 | 2 64 | 21 | 3 22 | 14 | 22 79 | 68 |
| Gulbarga | 1 36 | | 1 88 | 10 | 2 58 | 13 | 15 31 | 21 |
| Oosmannabad (Naldurg) | 1 47 | 20 | 3 59 | 31 | 2 79 | 12 | 25 63 | 1 04 |
| Raichur | 1 84 | | 4 18 | 08 | 2 73 | 13 | 18 36 | 80 |
| Lingsugur | 1 04 | 31 | 2 73 | 13 | 1 99 | 09 | 15 51 | 58 |
| Railways | 1 87 | 1 87 | 10 09 | 3 74 | 12 33 | 2 99 | 132 29 | 10 46 |
| For the Total Population | 2 06 | 45 | 5 18 | 80 | 5 37 | 71 | 36 97 | 3 08 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

Education by Age, Sex and Natural Divisions—Christians

| NATURAL DIVISION AND DISTRICT | | LITERATE PER 1,000 | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | | 0—10 | | 10—15 | | 15—20 | | 20 and over | |
| | | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Eastern Division | Th. Hyderabad City | 17.74 | 19.97 | 34.33 | 19.46 | 27.00 | 22.84 | 305.61 | 88.56 |
| | Atrofa B. L. A. | 21.56 | 21.56 | 59.30 | 26.95 | 26.95 | 24.26 | 231.81 | 83.55 |
| | Eljandol | 18.69 | | 46.73 | 9.35 | 32.71 | 18.69 | 177.57 | 95.13 |
| | Nalgonda | 24.73 | 4.12 | 4.12 | 20.61 | 1.65 | 6.60 | 14.84 | 21.43 |
| | Warangal | 5.97 | 3.31 | 6.63 | 4.64 | 8.62 | 3.31 | 93.56 | 23.88 |
| Northern Division | Melak | 136.73 | 91.15 | 72.99 | 37.53 | 13.40 | 24.13 | 123.32 | 120.64 |
| | Inlur | 67.99 | | | 16.95 | 16.95 | 16.95 | 203.39 | 135.58 |
| | Mahbubnagar | 64.07 | 97.19 | 119.77 | 103.07 | 38.99 | 2.79 | 86.35 | 52.92 |
| | B. L. A. | | | | | | 66.66 | 333.33 | 133.33 |
| | Sirpur-Tarapur | 100.00 | | | | | | 600.00 | . |
| North-Western Division | Aurangabad | 13.47 | 17.21 | 26.94 | 25.81 | 11.59 | 8.60 | 79.31 | 31.42 |
| | Birb | 141.30 | 10.87 | 119.57 | | 21.74 | | 195.65 | 45.18 |
| | Nanded | | | 222.22 | | | | 555.55 | |
| | Parbhani | | 13.88 | 41.66 | 13.88 | 75.55 | 27.77 | 319.44 | 166.66 |
| Southern Division | Gulbarga | 28.98 | | 72.47 | 4.83 | 43.48 | 19.32 | 115.69 | 38.64 |
| | Osrinabad (Naldurg) | 50.00 | 50.00 | | | | | | |
| | Baichur | 3.62 | 83.33 | 32.00 | 32.60 | 18.12 | 54.36 | 170.29 | 54.36 |
| | Lingsugur | 1.90 | 1.90 | 24.71 | 24.71 | 20.91 | 17.11 | 58.93 | 60.84 |
| | Railways | 34.38 | 43.93 | 24.83 | 24.83 | 27.70 | 30.56 | 300.50 | 128.94 |
| For the Total Population | | 20.49 | 21.05 | 32.44 | 21.13 | 22.57 | 19.61 | 231.87 | 74.54 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

English Education by Age, Sex and Natural Divisions.

| Natural Division and District | | Literate per 1,000 | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | | 9-10 | | 10-15 | | 15-20 | | 20 and over | |
| | | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| The Hyderabad City | | 69 | 56 | 2 05 | 51 | 2 25 | 57 | 15 16 | 2 41 |
| Eastern Division | Atraf-i-Halda | 005 | 02 | 05 | 02 | 02 | 01 | 61 | 06 |
| | Elgandal | 001 | | 002 | | 001 | | 02 | 01 |
| | Nalgonda | 011 | | | 008 | 007 | | 027 | 011 |
| | Warangal | 009 | 001 | 008 | 014 | 04 | 002 | 27 | 11 |
| Northern Division | Medak | | | 003 | 006 | | 005 | 07 | 03 |
| | Indur | 014 | | 003 | 0015 | 014 | 0015 | 0 6 | 014 |
| | Mahbubnagar | 01 | 01 | 07 | 017 | 037 | 001 | 12 | 027 |
| | Bidar | | | | | 003 | 0014 | 021 | 0 3 |
| | Sirpur-Tandur | | | | | | | | |
| North Western Division | Aurangabad | 02 | 005 | 08 | 035 | 10 | 51 | 57 | 07 |
| | Birh | 03 | 002 | 01 | | 02 | | 15 | 001 |
| | Nander | | | 006 | | 002 | | 06 | 01 |
| | Parbhani | 003 | 001 | 02 | 031 | 04 | 003 | 16 | 02 |
| Southern Division | Gulbargah | 007 | | 04 | | 007 | 008 | 06 | 007 |
| | Oosmanabad (Naldurg) | 004 | 002 | | 002 | | | 02 | |
| | Raichur | 004 | 04 | 04 | 02 | 04 | 03 | 2 | 04 |
| | Lingsugur | 001 | | 004 | | 002 | | 04 | 004 |
| Railways | | 3 29 | 4 67 | 4 15 | 2 24 | 6 06 | 2 57 | 68 69 | 11 29 |
| For the Total Population | | 042 | 033 | 11 | 032 | 12 | 080 | 82 | 14 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI

Progress of Education since 1881, by Districts

| District | NUMBER OF LITERATES IN 1000 MALES | | | | NUMBER OF LITERATES IN 1000 FEMALES | | | VARIATION + OR - | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|-----|------|-------------------------------------|------|------|------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | 1891—1901 | | 1881—1891 | | 1881—1901 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Deccan District | 51 | 9 | 210 | | 70 | 25 | | + 41 | + 8 | | | | |
| Deccan District | 73 | 11 | 71 | | 6 | 2 | | - 8 | + 4 | | | | |
| Deccan District | 7 | 8 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | - 18 | | | | | |
| Deccan District | 72 | 10 | 1 | | 7 | 1 | | - 19 | + 2 | | | | |
| Deccan District | 2 | 10 | | | 2 | 2 | | - 4 | | | | | |
| Deccan District | 17 | 17 | 52 | | 4 | 1 | | - 3 | + 3 | | | | |
| Deccan District | 41 | 12 | | | 2 | 1 | | - 12 | + 1 | | | | |
| Deccan District | | 11 | 61 | | 7 | 2 | | - 1 | + 5 | | | | |
| Deccan District | 77 | 12 | 40 | | 1 | | | - 9 | + 1 | | | | |
| Deccan District | 15 | | 21 | | 2 | | | - 9 | + 2 | | | | |
| Deccan District | 61 | 17 | 7 | | 3 | 1 | | + 8 | + 2 | | | | |
| Deccan District | 5 | 11 | 48 | | 1 | 1 | | + 11 | | | | | |
| Deccan District | 47 | 9 | 40 | | | 1 | | + 3 | - 1 | | | | |
| Deccan District | 47 | 9 | 42 | | 1 | | | + 7 | + 1 | | | | |
| Deccan District | 78 | 17 | 57 | | 1 | 1 | | - 15 | | | | | |
| Deccan District (Colonial) | 60 | 11 | 48 | | 1 | | | + 12 | + 1 | | | | |
| Deccan District | 41 | 11 | 60 | | 2 | 2 | | - 19 | | | | | |
| Deccan District | 49 | 15 | 61 | | 1 | 1 | | - 12 | | | | | |
| Railways | 263 | 21 | 229 | | 89 | 82 | | + 39 | + 7 | | | | |
| Total for the Hyderabad State | 55 | | 59 | 49.5 | 3 | 2 | 7 | - 3 | + 1 | | | | |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII

EDUCATION.

Number of Literates in English in 1,000

| DISTRICT | Number of literates in 1,000 Males | | | | Number of literates in 1,000 Females | | | Variation + or — | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------|------|--------------------------------------|------|------|------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | 1891 | | | 1881 | | | | 1891—1901 | | 1881—1891 | | 1881—1901 | |
| | 1901 | | Lite- rate. | | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| The Hyderabad City | 38 93 | | 28 56 | | 8 39 | 5 61 | | + 10 37 | + 2 78 | | | | |
| Atraf-i-balda | 1 40 | | 82 | | 22 | 04 | | + 1 08 | + 18 | | | | |
| Falgandal | 04 | | 15 | | 02 | 02 | | — 11 | | | | | |
| Nalgonda | 14 | | 26 | | 18 | 003 | | — 12 | + 177 | | | | |
| Warangal | 68 | | 44 | | 27 | 08 | | + 19 | + 19 | | | | |
| Medak | 13 | | 37 | | 08 | 03 | | — 24 | + 05 | | | | |
| Indur | 18 | | 08 | | 03 | 02 | | + 10 | + 01 | | | | |
| Mahbubnagar | 52 | | 20 | | 24 | 02 | | + 32 | + 22 | | | | |
| Bidar | 05 | | 03 | | 008 | 007 | | + 02 | + 001 | | | | |
| Sirpur-Tandur | | | 07 | | | | | — 07 | | | | | |
| Aurangabad | 1 56 | | 67 | | 19 | 10 | | + 69 | + 09 | | | | |
| Pirh | 46 | | 14 | | 02 | 03 | | + 32 | — 01 | | | | |
| Nander | 14 | | 03 | | 02 | | | + 11 | + 02 | | | | |
| Parbhani | 45 | | 09 | | 05 | 02 | | + 36 | + 03 | | | | |
| Gulbargah | 16 | | 70 | | 03 | 05 | | — 54 | — 02 | | | | |
| Osmanabad (Naldurg) | 04 | | 03 | | 008 | 003 | | + 01 | + 005 | | | | |
| Raichur | 65 | | 73 | | 29 | 21 | | — 08 | + 08 | | | | |
| Lusurgur | 10 | | 26 | | 009 | 03 | | — 16 | — 021 | | | | |
| Railways | 134 16 | | | | 52 33 | | | | | | | | |
| Total for the Hyderabad State | 1 94 | | 1 37 | | 48 | 26 | | + 77 | + 21 | | | | |

CHAPTER VI

LANGUAGE.

With a view to get an insight into the race of foreigners inhabiting a given place, the returns of "Mother tongue" and "Birth place" were prescribed. The advisability of so doing was first recognised in 1881. And though in 1891, a separate column was provided for the record of "Race," yet the column for "Parent-tongue" also was allowed to remain. This was done not so much for purposes of comparison as for providing help to further the cause of future philological researches. It was also done, because it was thought that it would secure for us "a photograph, as it were, of the existing distribution of languages in India from the popular standpoint, which might, to some extent, guide the more leisurely and comprehensive researches of competent specialists." The enumerators, therefore, were instructed to record in their schedules "the language ordinarily spoken in the household of the parents, whether it be that of the place of enumeration or not." The column for "Mother tongue" was retained for the Census of 1901 also, and the following instruction was issued to the enumerators for filling the column 13 —Language: "Enter the language which each person returns as that which he ordinarily uses."

2 Following the above instruction, the enumerators recorded in their schedules all available information regarding "Mother tongue", and it was from these schedules that the information now collected was first abstracted and then compiled. Imperial table X, which deals with "Mother-tongue" and furnishes materials for the writing of this chapter, is for the sake, of convenience divided into four parts. The first part shows us how the population is distributed with reference to—

- (A) the Vernaculars of the Hyderabad State,
- (B) the Vernaculars of India beyond the Hyderabad State,
- (C) the Languages of Asiatic Countries beyond India, and
- (D) the Languages of European Countries,

the second exhibits how the languages returned at the Census of 1901 are found distributed with reference to their Families, the third reveals the territorial distribution of each language, and the fourth lays bare the distribution of districts by languages.

3 A reference to the first part of the Imperial Table will show that no less than 11,120,696 persons or 99.82 per cent of the total population, speak either Marathi, Telugu, Canarese, Urdu or some other Indian language. The first four, coming under our group A, form the chief Vernaculars of the State and help 10,764,428 souls or 96.62 per cent of the population to give expression to their thoughts, while the rest spoken beyond the geographical limits of these territories, form our group B and enable 356,268 persons or 3.20 per cent

of our population to give tongue to their ideas. 11,898 persons or 1.0 per cent. of the population speak languages belonging to Countries of Asia situated beyond the borders of India; while 8086 souls or 0.7 per cent. of the population speak the languages of Europe. The former come under our group C and the latter under D. The mother tongue of 462 persons or .01 per cent of the population is unspecified.

4. The following figures lead us to a knowledge of the number of persons returned as speaking any one of the languages falling under the above mentioned groups. The number of persons speaking the local Vernaculars is more than the number speaking any one of the languages coming under the remaining groups or even all the other groups put together. This means that for every 100 persons who speak the language of the country, there are 3.5 who do not speak it, or in other words, for every foreigner who inhabits the State there are 28 who are the children of the soil.

| Group of Languages | Persons | P C | Males. | P C | Females | P C |
|--|------------|-----|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| A Local Vernaculars | 10,764,428 | 100 | 5,468,059 | 50.8 | 5,296,369 | 49.2 |
| B Other Indian Vernaculars | 356,268 | 100 | 191,485 | 53.75 | 164,783 | 46.25 |
| C Languages of Asiatic countries situated beyond India | 11,898 | 100 | 8,549 | 71.85 | 3,349 | 28.15 |
| D European Languages | 8,086 | 100 | 5,398 | 66.76 | 2,688 | 33.24 |
| Total | 11,140,680 | 100 | 5,673,491 | 50.9 | 5,467,189 | 49.1 |

There are here more males who speak one or more languages falling under one or more groups than there are females. Out of a total of 11,140,680 persons speaking languages coming under all the groups, 5,673,491 or 50.9 per cent are males and 5,467,189 or 49.1 per cent. females. This shows that the former are in excess of the latter by 1.8 per cent. This percentage also represents more or less the excess of the male over the female population, speaking the local Vernaculars, but the excess becomes considerably large, 75.0, 43.70 and 33.52 per cent, in the case of other Indian Vernaculars and the Languages of Asia and of Europe, respectively. The excess of males over females under group A is explained away by the fact that the male population in these Dominions is in excess of the female by 1.8 per cent, and the excess under group B is accounted for by the circumstances that there are here more bachelors than maids, because of the exigencies of the Military Service, which imposes restrictions upon its members in the matter of their marriage.

5 Part II exhibits the classification by Families of the languages returned in the schedules. Every endeavour was made bring this classification circulated into accord with that made by Dr. Grierson and printed in the "Indexes of Languages" for the guidance of the Superintendents of the Census operations. Though this classification is given in the Table under review, yet it will not be out of place to notice here how certain dialects came to be classed with their main languages, notwithstanding the fact that they were returned in the schedules under their respective "Mother tongues." For example,

(a) Nigari was classed with Gujarathi, separate strengths being shown for each

Semitic Families play a very insignificant part here, in as much as the number of persons speaking their dialects is only 1,234 and 9,937, respectively, which represents .0001, .0003 and .089 per cent. of the total population

8 The Indo-European and the Dravidian Families of Languages claim the largest number of votaries. This must be due to the fact that not only the four local Vernaculars count among their speakers no less than 96.62 per cent of the entire population; but also the other Indian, Asiatic and European languages come under either the Indo-European or the Dravidian Family and count among their speakers all the remaining persons, save 9,937. These 9,937 persons speak languages which are members of the Semitic Family

9. Distributed by Sex, the population speaking the several languages appertaining to the aforesaid families, stands thus —

| Family of Languages | Population | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | Persons | Per cent | Males | Per cent | Females | Per cent |
| The Indo-European Family | 4,310,175 | 100 | 2,191,036 | 50.8 | 2,119,139 | 49.2 |
| „ Dravidian do | 6,820,469 | 100 | 3,175,226 | 50.95 | 3,315,248 | 49.05 |
| „ Tibeto-Burman do | 12 | 100 | 9 | 75 | 3 | 25 |
| „ Mongolian do. | 34 | 100 | 21 | 61.76 | 13 | 38.24 |
| „ Semitic do | 9,937 | 100 | 7,177 | 72.2 | 2,760 | 27.8 |
| Not classified | 53 | 100 | 22 | 41.51 | 31 | 58.49 |
| Unspecified | 462 | 100 | 138 | 29.87 | 324 | 70.13 |
| Total | 11,141,142 | 100 | 5,673,629 | | 5,467,513 | |

The ratio of disparity between the male and the female population, which the above statement indicates, exactly coincides with that referred to in paragraph 3 *supra*. In the preceding paragraph, it was pointed out that the four local Vernaculars belong to the Indo-European and the Dravidian Families of Languages, and this accounts for the approximation of the ratio of the disparity between the number of males and females to the Provincial average

10 While on this subject, it may not be out of place to mention here that the undermentioned languages returned in the schedules, are not classified under any of the Families of languages specified in Dr Grierson's Index. This is so, first, because the number returned does not go beyond 53, and next, because no information can be had with reference to them

| Dialect. | Persons | Males | Females | Remarks. |
|----------|---------|-------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| Jyad | 48 | 22 | 26 | Enumerated in the Lingsugur District |
| Arachu . | 3 | . | 3 | „ Nalgonda „ |
| Lakay . | 2 | . | 2 | „ Warangal „ |
| Total... | 53 | 22 | 31 | |

11 Part III shows the territorial distribution of the several languages, and is divided into 5 sections. In paragraph 4 *supra*, it was stated that the population speaking the four local Vernaculars covered by group A, numbers 10,764,425 persons, of whom 5,468,059 are males and 5,296,369 females. The first section of this part gives the number of persons speaking the four local Vernaculars and shows how that number is distributed over the several districts. From this it will be seen that Telugu, which is the language of 5,148,056 persons, occupies the place of honour, followed by Marathi, Canarese, and Urdu, which are spoken by 2,895,864, 1,562,018 and 1,159,490 persons, respectively. In other words, Telugu claims 47.13 per cent of the local Vernacular speaking population, Marathi 10.76 per cent, Canarese 14.51, and Urdu 10.76.

12 Distributed by sex, the figures stand thus —

| Languages | Population | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | Persons | Per cent | Males. | Per cent. | Females. | Per cent |
| Telugu . . . | 5,148,056 | 100 | 2,639,984 | 51.7 | 2,508,072 | 48.49 |
| Marathi . . . | 2,895,864 | 100 | 1,452,568 | 50.16 | 1,443,296 | 49.84 |
| Canarese . . . | 1,562,018 | 100 | 780,847 | 49.9 | 781,171 | 50.1 |
| Urdu . . . | 1,158,490 | 100 | 594,660 | 51.3 | 563,830 | 48.7 |
| Total . . . | 10,764,425 | 100 | 5,468,059 | 50.8 | 5,296,369 | 49.2 |

It will be seen from the above that, among persons speaking Telugu, Marathi and Urdu, the males preponderate over the females by 2.6, .33 and 2.6 per cent., respectively; while among those that speak Canarese it is the females that preponderate by 2 per cent. The reason for this preponderance of males is not far to seek; it is

found in the fact that the foreigners, who come here from Madras, Bombay and the United Provinces in search of livelihood, are either unmarried, or are those who have left their wives behind them. The preponderance of the Canarese women is perhaps due to their settlement here from the adjoining British Territory on account of the establishment of relationship, especially in marital. It may also be due partly to the emigration of males into the British Territories, and partly to death consequent on the ravages wrought by the late famine.

13 Our districts stand in the order in which they are shown in Statement No. I, so far as the strength of the population speaking the our Vernacular languages of the State goes.

14 What we learn from this Table is—

(a) that the Telugu language preponderates in the districts which constitute the linguistic division of "Telengana", and the Marathi language preponderates in the tract of the country known as the "Maharattwadi Division."

(b) that the Telengana Districts of Elgandal, Warangal, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Indur, *Atraf-i-balda* and Mehdak contain 18.15, 16.05, 12.47, 11.84, 9.63, 7.01 and 6.30 per cent, respectively, of the Telugu population, that these are followed by the Carnatic Districts of Raichur and Gulbargah, 5.01 and 3.36 per cent, respectively, of whose population Telugu speaking, and that the City of Hyderabad with 3.30 per cent of its population speaking Telugu divides are the above named districts from the Maharattwadi Districts of Bidar, Sirpur-Tandur, Nander, Lingsugur, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Birh and Oosmanabad with 2.38, 2.32, 1.36, .39, .13, .11, .07, and .05 per cent, respectively, of their population speaking the Telugu language.

(c) 1. that, as regards the Marathi language, the Aurangabad District stands first with a large strength of the Marathi speaking population (19.88 per cent), followed by Parbhani with 19.52 per cent, Oosmanabad with 15.56 per cent, Birh with 14.76 per cent, Nander with 12.18 per cent, Bidar with 8.52 per cent, Sirpur-Tandur with 2.64 per cent and Gulbargah with 1.63 per cent.

2. that the Hyderabad City with 64 per cent of its Marathi speaking population forms the dividing line here as well; though Indur and Elgandal claim higher percentages of 2.04 and .65, respectively, and that the remaining Telengana Districts come in the following order — Warangal (.47), Mahbubnagar (.26), *Atraf-i-balda* (.20), Lingsugur and Raichur (.19 each), Medak (.17) and Nalgonda (.09).

(d) that as regards Canarese, Lingsugur heads the list, followed by Gulbargah and Raichur, that linguistically considered, the incorporation of the District of Raichur with the Maharattwadi Districts is an anomaly, in that it contains more Telugu speaking than Maharathi or

Canarese speaking persons, and that the remaining districts stand in the following order —

Mahbubnagar (2 0³), Nander (1 73), Oosmanabad (1 49), Indur (1 08), *Atraf-i-Balda* (26), Bih, the Hyderabad City and Supur-Tandur (14), Aurangabad (11), Parbhami and Medak (06), Warangal (05), Elgandal (03) and Nalgonda (01)

(c) that the majority, 18 39 per cent, of the Urdu speaking population is found in the City of Hyderabad, and that Bidar (9 35) comes next followed by the Districts of Gulbargah (9 19), Aurangabad (7 96), Elgandal (5 71), Warangal (5 04), Parbhami (4 69), Oosmanabad (4 29), Lingsugur (4 20), Bih (4 07), Mahbubnagar (4 05), Raichur (3 98), Indur (3 94), Nander (3 91), *Atraf-i-Balda* (3 90), Nalgonda (2 96), Medak (2 65) and Supur-Tandur (1 51)

15 A brief comparison of the *results* of the Census of 1901 with those of the Census 1891, will not altogether be devoid of interest. Statement No II furnishes all the materials necessary for such a comparison. It will be seen from this statement that if, during the last decade, the Telugu and the Canarese speaking population increased by 116,987 and 110,972 persons, respectively, the Marathi and the Urdu speaking population went down by 597,994 and 36,726 souls, respectively. In this Statement "Urdu" includes "Hindustani"; the case was just the same in the statement for 1891.

16 Group B includes all the languages that are generally spoken outside the limits of the Hyderabad Dominions, but these are returned under the general head of "Vernaculars of India." A list of these languages, together with the number of males and females speaking each language, will be found in Subsidiary Table I. And seeing that the number of persons returned as speaking each of these languages is very small, any lengthy remarks made in connection with them will be supererogatory, in so far, at all events, as this State is concerned.

17 The only languages, then, that merit any notice at our hands, are (a) Gujarathi (15,064), Panjabi (2,368), Marwadi (57,777), Hindi (28,767), Rangari (1,843) Hindustani (3,166) and Uriya (2 53)—members of the Indian Branch of the *Indo-European Family* of languages; and (b) Tamil (27,475), Korava (2,147), Yerakala (4,774), Koya (15,895) and Ghondi (59,669), members of—the *Dravidian Family* of languages.

18 Among the languages of the Indo-European Family, Marwadi, which claims the largest number, is spoken in all the districts of the State. The largest number of the Marwadi-speaking people is found in the Aurangabad District (12,383) the Hyderabad City (9 482), and the Districts of Parbhami (9 369), Bih (7,667), Oosmanabad (4,572), Bidar (3,683), Gulbargah (2,524) and Nander (2,469), supporting, in the order in which they are given here, the next largest numbers. The Telingana

Districts as well as the Districts of Indur, Raichur and Lingsugur are very sparsely populated by these Indian Jews. The majority of these gravitate, as a rule, towards Cities and Cantonments in preference to the rural areas; and this must be so, because of the large scope that exists in these centres of life and civilization for commerce and speculation on an extensive scale.

In point of numbers Hindi ranks next; for the Hindi speaking population spreads over the City of Hyderabad and the Maharatwadi Districts. Aurangabad claims most of these (15,167), Parbham (3,207) coming next, followed by the Hyderabad City (2,360) with Nander, Oosmanabad, Bidar and Gulburgah in the rear. The comparative absence of this language in the Telingana Districts is noteworthy. After Hindi comes Gujarathi in point of numerical strength. Gulburgah claims the largest number, Aurangabad, the Hyderabad City and Raichur claiming, in the order in which they are recorded here, the next highest numbers. Like the Marwari or the Hindi speaking population the Gujarathi speaking population too is scarcely to be encountered in the Telingana Districts and the District of Sirpur-Tandur. This circumstance affords further proof that people with trading propensities settle down only in Cantonments and Cities, where there is a larger scope for professional training than in the rural areas. The population which returned Hindustani or Urdu as its mother-tongue is found only in the Hyderabad City (1,381), Aurangabad (1,043), Birh (46) and Parbham (216), the first two claiming the two highest numbers. The population speaking the Panjabi language numbers 2,368 persons, and these are found distributed all over the Maharatwadi Districts and the City of Hyderabad. In this case, Aurangabad claims the largest number, followed by Birh and Nander, the Hyderabad City coming next with Parbham in the rear. The Telingana Districts are conspicuous by the absence in them of the Panjabi-speaking population, except Warangal, Medak and Indur, which contain 2, 1 and 49 persons, respectively. Rangri, though returned and separately classified, is a dialect allied to Gujarathi. It is the mother-tongue of the Dyers—a class of people, returned as inhabiting only two places, Aurangabad and Nander, the former containing 1,832 and the latter 11 persons. Uriya classed with Jagannathi and allied to Ghondi, is a medley of languages partly Aryan and partly Dravidian, its etymology is Aryan in origin, while its syntax is derived from the Dravidian sources. It may, in a way, be regarded as a link connecting the Aryan with the Dravidian groups of languages. The Hyderabad State must be indebted for our Aryan-speaking population to the Central Provinces on the one hand and Ganjam and Vizagapatam on the other. They are chiefly found in the Telingana and the Karnatic districts. They muster strong in the District of Mahbubnagar, Raichur supports the next, largest number followed by Medak, Warangal, Oosmanabad, Lingsugur and *Atraf-i-balda*. There is a total absence of them in the Maharatwadi

Division, if we except Bih and Nander, which claim 35 and 3 persons, respectively, to their credit

19. Among the Dravidian languages, Ghondi, the language of the Ghonds, from whom the language takes its name, claims the largest number (59,669). Of 59,669 persons speaking this language, 29,462 are males and 30,207 females. This shows that females are in excess of males by 712. If Supur-Tandur is inhabited by so many as 50,727 Ghonds, Elgandal harbours 5,469, and Indur 3,344. The Districts of *Atraf-i-balda*, Nander and Raichur support 2,620 and 18 respectively, while the City of Hyderabad 5, and Aurangabad and Mahbubnagar only 1 each. Though glorying in the possession of a return all devoted to itself, Koya is after all a dialect, of Ghondi, and 7,922 males and 7,963 females or 15,885 persons in all speak it. And these are found scattered as follow —

15,386 persons in the District of Warangal, 331 in Mahbubnagar, 169 in Medak, 5 in Elgandal and 1 in *Atraf-i-balda*. Warangal in the Telengana, and Supur-Tandur in the Maharatwadi Divisions may be said to be the strongholds of Ghonds, Koyas and other Hill Tribes; but, speaking generally, they are found in greater numbers and in a larger number of centres in the Telengana than in the Maharatwadi Territory.

Out of the languages that still remain to be noticed, Tamil demands our attention first. We have in all 27,175 Tamil speaking persons scattered over many a district of the State. The City of Hyderabad contains 17,718 persons and Elgandal 2,522, while Warangal, Medak and *Atraf-i-balda* are not without their share of them. The one noticeable feature in this connection is that the Telengana Territory alone seems to have a partiality for the, Tamil speaking for while living in very large numbers in the Telengana Country, they are conspicuous by absence through-out the whole range of the Country of the Maratha. Korava and Yerukali are the dialects spoken by the Indian Gypsies, these are admixtures of languages partly Tamil and partly Telugu. We have 2,147 Koravas and 4,774 Yerukalas inhabiting the Country. The Koravas inhabit Lingsugun (1,363), Raichur (541) and Mahbubnagar (243), while the Yerukalas people Warangal (1,815), Nalgonda (830), Mahbubnagar (716), Elgandal (453), *Atraf-i-balda* (367) and Raichur (253). This distribution shows that the Telugu form of the name is used only in the Telengana Districts, while the Tamil form, *Koravars*, is used in the other Districts.

20. Group C comprises languages prevailing in Countries of Asia lying beyond India. And, of these languages, we are concerned with only three, *viz*, Persian, Arabic, and Pushtu. The number of persons speaking these languages is 11,898, of which 8,549 represent

males and 3,349 females The distribution by sex, of persons speaking each of these languages is given below --

| Language | POPULATION | | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Persons | P C | Males | P C | Females | P C |
| Persian | 396 | 100 | 255 | 64 39 | 141 | 35 61 |
| Arabic | 9 237 | 100 | 7,177 | 72 23 | 2,760 | 27 77 |
| Pashto | 1,565 | 100 | 1,117 | 71 37 | 448 | 28 63 |
| Total | 11,898 | 100 | 8,549 | 71 85 | 3,349 | 28 15 |

21 It will be seen from the above, that only a very small fraction of the population speaks the Persian and an equally small fraction the Pushto language, while the Arabic-speaking population numbers 9,937 persons In the case of all these languages, the disparity in numbers between the males and the females speaking them is strikingly great This is perhaps due to the fact that all the men who retain Arabic and Pushto as their mother-tongue, are the descendants of a race of soldiers, who, emigrating from their mother country—Arabia or Afghanistan—came down to settle in Hyderabad

22 A perusal of the Statement detailing the territorial distribution of the population, speaking the languages of Asiatic countries lying beyond India, shows that persons ordinarily speaking Arabic are found in all the districts of the State The Hyderabad City takes the lead with 2 619 persons, the Gulbargah District with 1,538 persons comes next, followed by the Aurangabad, the *Atraf-i-Balda* and Parbhani Districts with 936, 910 and 644 persons, respectively The Warangal District comes last with 61 and the Medak District with 78 As regards men whose mother-tongue is Pashto, a majority of them are in the Hyderabad City alone; Aurangabad shows the next best figure, 258, followed by Parbhani and Bidar with 170 and 165 persons, respectively The *Atraf-i-Balda* brings up the rear with 129 persons It may here be pointed out that our Irregular Troops have among their ranks many a man of either Arab or Afghan extraction, stationed on duty at different centres in the interior of the Dominions; and this accounts for the recurrence of Arabic and Pashto speaking men in the Mofussil Of 396 Persian speaking persons, 260 are found in the Hyderabad City The *Atraf-i-Ba'da* has 48 persons, of whom 44 are females and 4 males Parbhani contains 38, while Warangal, Medak, Indur,

Aurangabad, Nander, Gulbahga and Oosmanabad have 1, 3, 13, 3, 15, 2, 8 and 4 persons, respectively .

23 A comparison of the aforesaid results with the statistics for 1891 is interesting, disclosing, as it does, the difference between the two sets of figures

A reference to Statement No II will show that, during the last decade, there was a fall of 11,930 persons in the population speaking the Gujarathi language

The figures for Hindi, Marwadi and Rangu go under the head of "Hindi," whose votaries were more in 1901 than they were in 1891 by 10,829 persons. The Marwadis are for India, what the Jews are for the European Countries, and their number in the Hyderabad Territory comes to 57,777. Uruya and Jagannathi returned only 180 persons at the Census of 1901, as against 2,565 returned in 1891.

During the last decade, the Ghondi and the Koya speaking population also increased by 39,407 persons, but against this increase there is a decrease of 23,257 persons under the Gipsy and the Bhil languages, thus showing a net increase of only 11,120 persons.

The Tamil speaking population increased, during the last decade, by 2,983 persons.

The fall under the Persian speaking population is inappreciable, being only 419, but the decrease under the Arabic and the Pushto speaking population amounts to 2,932 and 1,354 persons, respectively.

24 English, Portuguese, Spanish, French, German, Italian and Turkish are the European Languages forming group D, and the subjoined Table shows the number of males and females speaking these languages —

| Language | Population | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Persons | Males | Per cent | Females | Per cent |
| English | 7,907 | 5,289 | 66.89 | 2,618 | 33.11 |
| Portuguese | 103 | 69 | 66.99 | 34 | 33.01 |
| Spanish | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | | |
| French | 20 | 9 | 45.0 | 11 | 55.0 |
| German | 2 | 2 | 100.0 | | |
| Italian | 19 | 7 | 36.8 | 12 | 63.2 |
| Turkish | 34 | 21 | 61.8 | 13 | 38.2 |
| Total | 8,086 | 5,398 | 66.7 | 2,688 | 33.3 |

males and 3,349 females. The distribution by sex, of persons speaking each of these languages is given below —

| Language | POPULATION. | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|------|--------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Persons | P. C | Males. | P. C | Females | P. C |
| Persian | 396 | 100 | 255 | 64.39 | 141 | 35.61 |
| Arabic | 9,937 | 100 | 7,177 | 72.23 | 2,760 | 27.77 |
| Pashto | 1,565 | 100 | 1,117 | 71.37 | 448 | 28.63 |
| Total | 11,898 | 100 | 8,549 | 71.85 | 3,349 | 28.15 |

21 It will be seen from the above, that only a very small fraction of the population speaks the Persian and an equally small fraction the Pushto language, while the Arabic-speaking population numbers 9,937 persons. In the case of all these languages, the disparity in numbers between the males and the females speaking them is strikingly great. This is perhaps due to the fact that all the men who retain Arabic and Pushto as their mother-tongue, are the descendants of a race of soldiers, who, emigrating from their mother country—Arabia or Afghanistan—came down to settle in Hyderabad.

22 A perusal of the Statement detailing the territorial distribution of the population, speaking the languages of Asiatic countries lying beyond India, shows that persons ordinarily speaking Arabic are found in all the districts of the State. The Hyderabad City takes the lead with 2,619 persons, the Gulbargah District with 1,538 persons comes next, followed by the Aurangabad, the *Atraf-i-Balda* and Parbham Districts with 936, 910 and 644 persons, respectively. The Warangal District comes last with 61 and the Medak District with 78. As regards men whose mother-tongue is Pashto, a majority of them are in the Hyderabad City alone, Amangabad shows the next best figure, 258, followed by Parbham and Bidar with 170 and 165 persons, respectively. The *Atraf-i-Balda* brings up the rear with 129 persons. It may here be pointed out that our Irregular Troops have among their ranks many a man of either Arab or Afghan extraction, stationed on duty at different centres in the interior of the Dominions, and this accounts for the recurrence of Arabic and Pashto speaking men in the Mofussil. Of 396 Persian speaking persons, 260 are found in the Hyderabad City. The *Atraf-i-Balda* has 48 persons, of whom 44 are females and 4 males. Parbham contains 38, while Warangal, Medak, Indur,

Aurangabad, Nander, Gulbargah and Oosmanabad have 1, 3, 13, 3, 15, 2, 8 and 4 persons, respectively .

23 A comparison of the aforesaid results with the statistics for 1891 is interesting, disclosing, as it does, the difference between the two sets of figures

A reference to Statement No II will show that, during the last decade, there was a fall of 11,930 persons in the population speaking the Gujarathi language

The figures for Hindi, Marwadi and Rangri go under the head of "Hindi," whose voteries were more in 1901 than they were in 1891 by 10,829 persons. The Marwadis are for India, what the Jews are for the European Countries, and their number in the Hyderabad Territory comes to 57,777. Uriya and Jagannathi returned only 180 persons at the Census of 1901, as against 2,565 returned in 1891.

During the last decade, the Ghondi and the Koya speaking population also increased by 39,407 persons, but against this increase there is a decrease of 28,287 persons under the Gipsy and the Bhl languages, thus showing a net increase of only 11,120 persons.

The Tamil speaking population increased, during the last decade, by 2,983 persons.

The fall under the Persian speaking population is inappreciable, being only 419, but the decrease under the Arabic and the Pushto speaking population amounts to 2,932 and 1,354 persons, respectively.

24. English, Portuguese, Spanish, French, German, Italian and Turkish are the European Languages forming group D, and the subjoined Table shows the number of males and females speaking these languages —

| Language | Population | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------|----------|---------|-----------|
| | Per-sons. | Males | Per cent | Females | Per cent. |
| English | 7,907 | 5,289 | 66.89 | 2,618 | 33.11 |
| Portuguese | 103 | 69 | 66.99 | 34 | 33.01 |
| Spanish | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | | |
| French | 20 | 9 | 45.0 | 11 | 55.0 |
| German | 2 | 2 | 100.0 | | |
| Italian | 19 | 7 | 36.8 | 12 | 63.2 |
| Turkish | 34 | 21 | 61.8 | 13 | 38.2 |
| Total | 8,036 | 5,398 | 66.7 | 2,638 | 33.3 |

25. The logic of numbers warrants the assignment of the place of honour to English, which is spoken by as many as 7,907 persons. The other languages being but poorly represented, we may dismiss a consideration of them as unprofitable labour, with the one remark that there are more females than males among the French and the Italian speaking population

26 The City of Hyderabad reserves to itself all the Spanish, the French and the German speaking population, Gulbargah furnishes sufficient attraction to the Turk, and Raichur and Lingsugur to the Italian. The Portuguese number 54 in Hyderabad, but the number does not exceed 5 in Aurangabad, Warangal and Gulbargah

27 The English speaking population inhabits all the districts of the State except Sirpur-Tandur, the largest number (6,562), say, six sevenths or 82.99 per cent is found in the City of Hyderabad, Warangal comes next (160), followed by Aurangabad (105) and *Atraf-i-Balda* (101)

The remaining districts returned less than one hundred each, Gulbargah taking the lead with 97 persons and Raichur and Parbhani with their Cantonments, returning 64 and 53, respectively. The Railway statistics show a return of 599 persons, whose mother-tongue is English

28 For purposes of comparison, these results are printed in the Statement side by side with those for 1891. From this it will be seen that, during the last decade, there was a decrease of 978 English speaking persons. In 1891 our Territories gloried in the possession of a solitary Spaniard

29 The Gipsy and the Bhil dialects call for special notice. A reference to Part II of Imperial Table X, will show that the population speaking these dialects numbers 127,906 persons, of whom 125,070 "ordinarily use" the Gipsy and 2,836 the Bhil dialects. Both of these dialects are the vehicles of thought of tribes of the vagrants inhabiting Forests and Hills. At the present stage of the operations of the Linguistic Survey, we have at our disposal more information regarding the Gipsy dialects than the Bhil dialect. And though some are of opinion that the Bhil dialect is a corrupt form of Gujarathi, yet experts are still uncertain as to whether it belongs to the Aryan or the Dravidian Family of Languages. The Gipsy language, or, at all events, a majority of its dialects, is of Dravidian origin, and appears to be a corrupt form of some one Vernacular or an other of either Northern or Southern India

At the Census of 1901, these languages were returned as "Hindi-Gipsy"

30 Talking of dialects, one dialect alone was returned as belonging to the "Bhil" language, this dialect is spoken mostly in Aurangabad

and to some extent in Sirpur-Tandur, Birh, Nander and Parbhani. Eleven dialects were returned as appertaining to the Gipsy language; and their names and the number of persons, whose spoken languages they are, are given hereunder:—

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----|------------|
| Rathauri | is spoken by | .. | 32 persons |
| Lamani or Banjari | | | 92,209 „ |
| Ladi | . | . | 401 „ |
| Vadari | . | . | 940 „ |
| Kaikadi | . | . | 2,380 „ |
| Kolhati | . | .. | 94 „ |
| Tirguli | | | 5 „ |
| Ghisadi | . | . | 68 „ |
| Lambadi | | | 28,185 „ |
| Sukali | | | 310 „ |
| Pardhi | .. | | 446 „ |

Of all the above dialects, only Lamani or Banjari, Kaikadi and Lambadi deserve special attention. The word *Lamani* of Hyderabad assumes the form of *Lamani* or *Banjari* in Bombay and *Lambadi* in South India. In Warangal, 31,543 persons speak the Lamani or Banjari-dialect. Indur and Gulbargah contain 10,967 and 10,675 Lamani speaking persons, Lingsugur and Aurangabad, 6,328 and 6,079, Elgandal and Raichur, 5,534, and 4,571, Parbhani and Sirpur-Tandur, 4,316 and 4,140, respectively. The Districts of Nander, Bidar, Birh and Oosmanabad are not without their share of 2,911, 2,900, 1,249 and 788 of these persons, respectively, though the City of Hyderabad can only show 21 of them. Of 28,185 Lambadis, 19,040 are found in Nalgonda, 5,676 in Mahbubnagar, 2,007 in Medak and 1,460 in *Atraf-i-balda*. These districts returned not a single “*Lamani or Banjari*.” This distribution of the Lambadis or Lamamis, by whatsoever form of name they may be called, lends force to the remarks made above; for the Districts of Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Medak and *Atraf-i-balda* returned “*Lambadi*” as the name of the languages spoken there, and these districts are situated nearer to Southern India than to Bombay. People living in districts nearer to Bombay than to Southern India returned their mother tongue as “*Lamani*.”

Kaikadi is a dialect spoken by one of the Hill Tribes found in Southern India. The people, who speak this tongue, are vagrants found only in our Mahrattwadi Districts. Bidar with 500 Kaikadis has the largest number, and Gulbargah, Oosmanabad and Sirpur-Tandur come next with 392, 383, and 370 persons, respectively. The population in the other districts varies from 50 in Nander to 242 in Birh.

31 Subsidiary Table IV, which shows the number of books published in each language during the decade 1891-1900, is intended to throw light upon the movement of the Revival of the Vernacular

Literature According to this Table, 169 books were published during the decade in question, of which 164 were Urdu, 3 Telugu, one Canarese and one Marathi Taking by subjects, we find that 63 books were devoted to law, 59 of which were written in Urdu and 4 in the other local Vernaculars Next to books on Law, came books on Education, 44 of which were written in Urdu

It is impossible to indulge here in the institution of any comparison, for the simple reason that materials are not available under this head for the Censuses of 1881 and 1891 ; and under these circumstances, all that is now possible to say is that more books were published in the Urdu language than in any other Vernacular that is generally spoken either in the Country or by the people

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

POPULATION BY LANGUAGE

| Language. | Persons | Males | Females. | Proportion for every 10,000 of the popu- lation |
|--|-----------|---------|----------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Indo-European Family, Aryan Sub-Family, Indian Branch</i> | | | | |
| Chaubhansi | 17 | 11 | 6 | 01 |
| Sohari | 1 | 1 | | 0009 |
| Kashmiri | 4 | 2 | 2 | 004 |
| Gujrathi | 15,064 | 8,839 | 6,225 | 15 52 |
| Nagari | 604 | 339 | 265 | 54 |
| Panjabi | 2,368 | 1,368 | 1,000 | 2 12 |
| Sikhi | 61 | 5 | 56 | 05 |
| Gurmukhi | 230 | 130 | 100 | 206 |
| Katchi | 187 | 88 | 99 | 17 |
| Marwari | 57,777 | 32,368 | 24,409 | 51 86 |
| Rangri | 1,843 | 955 | 888 | 1 65 |
| Sindi .. | 105 | 77 | 28 | 09 |
| Hindi | 28,767 | 16,133 | 12,634 | 25 82 |
| Ariya .. | 179 | 390 | 89 | 43 |
| Panchabhasha | 27 | 10 | 17 | 02 |
| Chowbhasha | 56 | 25 | 31 | 05 |
| Briji | 619 | 412 | 207 | 56 |
| Hindustani | 3,166 | 1,785 | 1,381 | 2 84 |
| Urdu | 1,158,490 | 591,660 | 566,830 | 1039 83 |
| Bengali | 66 | 42 | 24 | 06 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

POPULATION BY LANGUAGE

| Language. | Persons | Males. | Females | Proportion for every 10,000 of the popu- lation |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Indo-European Family, Aryan Sub-Family, Indian Branch</i> | | | | |
| Purbi | 1 | 1 | .. | ·0009 |
| Paidesi | 136 | 76 | 60 | 12 |
| Marathi | 2,895,864 | 1,452,568 | 1,443,296 | 2,599 25 |
| Dakshani | 6 | 3 | 3 | ·005 |
| Are | 1,461 | 755 | 709 | 1 31 |
| Konkani | 1,110 | 525 | 885 | 1 27 |
| Goanese | 76 | 45 | 31 | 07 |
| Patigar | 38 | 17 | 21 | ·03 |
| Khatri | 585 | 263 | 322 | 52 |
| Bondli | 5 | 3 | 2 | 005 |
| Sowrastram | 175 | 175 | | 16 |
| Oriya | 2,530 | 1,271 | 1,259 | 2 27 |
| Jagannathi | 35 | 3 | 32 | 03 |
| Total Indo-European Family, Aryan Sub-Family, Indian Branch | 4,172,253 | 2,114,345 | 2,057,911 | 3,744 90 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

POPULATION BY LANGUAGE

| Language | Persons | Males. | Females | Proportion for every 10,000 of the popu- lation |
|---------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Gipsy and Bhili dialects</i> | | | | |
| Bhili . | 2,836 | 1,354 | 1,482 | 2 5 |
| <i>Gipsy dialects</i> | | | | |
| Rathauri | 32 | 30 | 2 | 03 |
| Lamani or Banjari | 92,209 | 50,027 | 42,182 | 82.77 |
| Ladi | 401 | 58 | 343 | 36 |
| Vadari .. | 940 | 599 | 341 | 84 |
| Kaikadi . | 2,380 | 1,581 | 799 | 2 14 |
| Kolhati ... | 94 | 32 | 62 | 09 |
| Tirguli . | 5 | 5 | | |
| Ghisadi | 68 | 28 | 40 | 06 |
| Lambadi ... | 28,185 | 15,704 | 12,481 | 25 30 |
| Sukali | 310 | 274 | 36 | 27 |
| Pardhi . | 446 | 250 | 196 | 40 |
| Total, Gipsy Dialects | 125,070 | 68,588 | 56,482 | 112 26 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

POPULATION BY LANGUAGE.

| Language | Persons | Males | Females | Proportion for every 10,000 of the popu- lation |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| <i>Dravidian Family</i> | | | | |
| Telugu . | 5,148,056 | 2,639,284 | 3,508,072 | 4620 76 |
| Domra | 50 | 21 | 29 | ·04 |
| Dommara .. | 17 | 17 | | 02 |
| Peraku | 15 | 2 | 13 | 01 |
| Mannai | 159 | 76 | 83 | 14 |
| Payakuri | 5 | | 5 | |
| Tamil | 27,475 | 13,413 | 14,062 | 24 66 |
| Dravadam | 39 | 28 | 11 | 03 |
| Tulu . | 115 | 40 | 75 | 10 |
| Malayalam . | 31 | 22 | 9 | 04 |
| Korava | 2,147 | 1,169 | 978 | 1 93 |
| Yerukala . | 4,774 | 2,218 | 6,556 | 4·28 |
| Carnatakam .. | 4 | | 4 | . |
| Canarese | 1,562,018 | 780,847 | 781,171 | 1402 03 |
| Koya .. | 15,895 | 7,927 | 7,968 | 14 27 |
| Ghondi | 59,669 | 29,462 | 30,207 | 53 56 |
| Total, Dravidian Family . | 6,820,469 | 3,475,226 | 3,345,243 | 6121 87 |

SUSIDIARY TABLE I.

POPULATION BY LANGUAGE

| Language. | Persons | Males. | Females | Proportion for every 10,000 of the popu- lation. |
|---|---------|--------|---------|--|
| <i>Indo-European Family (Ira- man Branch)</i> | | | | |
| Persian | 396 | 255 | 141 | 35 |
| Pashto | 1,565 | 1,117 | 448 | 1 40 |
| Total | 1,961 | 1,372 | 589 | 1 75 |

| Language | Persons | Males | Females | Proportion for every 10 000 of the popu- lation |
|-----------------------------|---------|-------|---------|---|
| <i>Tibeto-Burman Family</i> | | | | |
| Burmese .. . | 4 | 1 | 3 | 004 |
| Khari | 8 | 8 | | 008 |
| Total | 12 | 9 | 3 | 012 |

SUSIDIARY TABLE I

POPULATION BY LANGUAGE

| Language | Persons. | Males | Females. | Proportion for every 10,000 of the popula- tion. |
|--|----------|-------|----------|--|
| <i>European Languages Indo-European Family</i> | | | | |
| English | 7,907 | 5,289 | 2,618 | 7.1 |
| German | 2 | 2 | .. | 7.1 |
| French .. | 20 | 9 | 11 | 0.18 |
| Portuguese | 103 | 69 | 34 | 0.9 |
| Spanish | 1 | 1 | . | |
| Italian | 19 | 7 | 12 | 0.18 |
| Turkish | 34 | 21 | 13 | 0.3 |
| Total European Languages | 8,086 | 5,398 | 2,688 | 7.26 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

POPULATION BY LANGUAGE

| Language. | Persons | Males | Females | Proportion for every 10,000 of the popu- lation |
|-----------------------|---------|-------|---------|---|
| <i>Semitic Family</i> | | | | |
| Arabic | 9,937 | 7,177 | 2,760 | 89 |

| Language | Persons | Males | Females | Proportion for every 10,000 of the popu- lation |
|---|---------|-------|---------|---|
| <i>Unclassified and "Not Stated" Languages.</i> | | | | |
| Jyad | 13 | 22 | 26 | 04 |
| Arachu | 3 | | 3 | 003 |
| Lakay | 2 | | 2 | 002 |
| Total | 53 | 22 | 31 | 045 |
| Not Stated | 462 | 138 | 324 | 41 |

| District | Distribution by Language of 10,000 persons of the Population | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|--------|-------|------|------------|---|
| | A | B | C | D | Not Stated | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 The Hyderabad City | 362 21 | 31 15 | 3 11 | 6 01 | 011 | |
| 2 Atīaf-i-Baldā | 373 29 | 3 25 | 97 | 09 | 005 | |
| 3 Elgandal | 915 43 | 13 88 | 18 | 009 | 009 | |
| 4 Nalgonda | 609 35 | 18 59 | 16 | 0008 | | |
| 5 Warangal | 807 01 | 47 76 | 05 | 11 | 07 | |
| 6 Medak | 921 13 | 4 46 | 07 | 01 | 15 | |
| 7 Indur | 554 32 | 14 81 | 38 | 03 | | |
| 8 Mahbubnagar | 025 25 | 7 90 | 27 | 01 | | |
| 9 Bidar | 078 81 | 8 37 | 47 | 01 | | |
| 10 Sirpur-Tandur | 193 46 | 51 12 | 29 | | | |
| 11 Aurangabad | 007 08 | 39 25 | 1 08 | 09 | | |
| 12 Bīrh | 431 09 | 10 23 | 48 | 03 | | |
| 13 Nander | 444 21 | 7 55 | 32 | 008 | | |
| 14 Parbham | 562 08 | 16 72 | 76 | 05 | | |
| 15 Gulbargah | 648 61 | 16 48 | 1 47 | 104 | | |
| 16 Osmanabad (Naldrug) | 472 45 | 7 49 | 26 | 002 | | |
| 17 Raichur | 449 32 | 7 52 | 12 | 06 | 06 | |
| 18 Lingsugur | 595 26 | 11 06 | 18 | 002 | 08 | |
| 19 Railways | 8 18 | 2 07 | 001 | 55 | | |
| Total | 9661 87 | 319 78 | 10 68 | 7 26 | 41 | |

TABLE II

Principal Languages.

Distribution by Residence of 10,000 persons speaking each Language.

| A | B | C | D | Not Stated |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|------------|
| 5 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 571.88 | 671.15 | 2,011.78 | 8284.62 | 975.67 |
| 59.26 | 101.72 | 91.79 | 121.91 | 129.87 |
| 947.47 | 471.14 | 171.46 | 13.60 | 216.45 |
| 600.68 | 581.61 | 112.88 | 1.24 | |
| 845.28 | 1193.57 | 5.79 | 199.11 | 1020.58 |
| 13.78 | 179.67 | 68.08 | 61.84 | 3571.41 |
| 773.72 | 401.37 | 364.78 | 39.57 | |
| 647.1 | 247.12 | 255.79 | 17.31 | |
| 702.56 | 261.77 | 1.9.77 | 18.55 | |
| 1.49.23 | 1798.89 | 271.47 | | |
| 628.35 | 1227.45 | 1016.14 | 175.01 | |
| 446.18 | 719.99 | 472.18 | 19.55 | |
| 479.76 | 256.25 | 791.89 | 11.73 | |
| 581.71 | 21.36 | 716.69 | 65.75 | |
| 671.1 | 745.62 | 1575.81 | 16.46 | |
| 189.11 | 254.46 | 257.18 | 2.45 | |
| 67.44 | 1.5.41 | 11.46 | 15.18 | |
| 89.1 | 12.45 | 87.6 | 2.45 | 225.22 |
| 1.57 | 14.7 | 1 | 1.4 | 2.12 |
| 1.41 | 11 | 1.11 | 911 | 2.11 |

STATEMENT No II.

Comparative Statement for 1891 and 1901.

| Name of Language. | Population speaking the lan- guage in 1901. | Population speaking the lan- guage in 1891 | Difference + or — | Remarks |
|---|---|--|----------------------|---------|
| <i>Local Languages.</i> | | | | |
| Telugu . | 5,148,056 | 5,031,069 | + 116,987 | |
| Marathi . | 4,805,864 | 3,493,858 | —597,991 | |
| Canarese | 1,562,018 | 1,451,016 | + 110,972 | |
| Urdu (1,158,490), Hindustani (3,166) . | 1,161,656 | 1,193,382 | —36,726 | |
| <i>Other Indian Languages</i> | | | | |
| Gujrathi . | 15,064 | 26,991 | —11,930 | |
| Panjabi . | 2,368 | 2,439 | —71 | |
| Marwari (57,777) Rangii, (1,843), Hindi (28,767) | 88,387 | 77,558 | + 10,829 | |
| Oriya (2,530), Jagannathi (35) | 2,565 | 180 | + 2,385 | |
| Tamil (27,475), Yerukala (4,774) | 32,249 | 29,266 | + 2,983 | |
| Korava | 2,147 | | | |
| Ghondi (59,669), Koya (15,895) | 75,564 | 36,157 | + 39,407 | |
| Bhil (2,836), Gipsy (125,070) | 127,906 | 156,193 | —28,287 | |
| <i>Asiatic Languages</i> | | | | |
| Persian . | 396 | 815 | —419 | |
| Arabic | 9,937 | 12 869 | —2,932 | |
| Pashto | 1,565 | 2,919 | —1,354 | |
| <i>European Languages</i> | | | | |
| English . | 7,907 | 8,885 | — 978 | |

CHAPTER VII

INFIRMITIES

General Remarks

The infirmities, about which information was obtained at the Census of 1901, were.—

- (a) Insanity
- (b) Deaf-mutism.
- (c) Blindness
- (d) Leprosy

2 At the outset, we shall reproduce the instructions issued to the Census Officers for the enumeration of the aforesaid infirmities

“Column 16 Infirmities —If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column Do not enter those who are blind of only one eye, or who have become deaf and dumb after birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only ”

The heading of the column in the schedule also runs thus
“If any be blind, insane, deaf-mute, or leper, enter the infirmity below.”

The enumeration of the infirmities was conducted on the lines of the instructions quoted above, and the result is exhibited in Imperial Table XII, printed in Volume II.

3. In 1871 no census was taken in this State, and this circumstance precludes the possibility of our laying under contribution the figures of that year for purposes of comparison

As regards the figures of 1881 and 1891, no great reliance could be placed on them, for the reason that the agency, then available, was too ignorant to understand the instructions issued for their guidance, the clearness and the completeness of the instructions notwithstanding

As for instance, though only those blind of both the eyes were desired to be enumerated for inclusion in the column for “blindness”, yet numerous cases were brought to light, where persons blind of one eye also were entered in the column

The case was just the same with regard to congenital deaf-mutism as well, for persons who were deaf on account of old age, were also returned under this infirmity.

4 These errors were referred to in detail in my Report on the Census of 1891. One satisfactory feature of the 1901 Census was that the experience gained at the Censuses of 1881 and 1891 was fully availed of; the nature of the infirmities regarding which information was wanted, was fully explained, and the mistakes to be avoided were duly pointed out. And as a result of this only such persons were returned in the schedules as were either actually insane, or were deaf and dumb from birth, or were blind of both the eyes, or were leprous, stricken with the black species as distinguished from the white one. The difficulties, which attend the collection of information regarding infirmities, are so well known that it is needless to reiterate them here. The chief difficulty lies in the reluctance on the part of the people, and especially of parents, to acknowledge that their child or other member or members of their family are afflicted with any one of the infirmities above detailed. And this difficulty assumes formidable proportions in such tracts of country as this State, where the *Zenana* system prevails and the enumerators have to solely depend for their information regarding females and children on the male members of the family. To this reluctance must, therefore, be ascribed the scanty record of people of unsound mind and deaf-mutes in the earlier stages of life.

5. In tabulating the figures of 1891, each infirmity was allotted a distinct Table. People of unsound mind were shown in Table XII, the Deaf-mutes in Table XIII; the Blind in Table XIV, and the Lepers in Table XV, while the distribution of these by Castes and Ages was shown in Tables XII—A, XIII—A, XIV—A, and XV—A. Whereas the figures for these identical infirmities, collected in 1901, are exhibited in Imperial Table XII; for, the "Optional" Table, XII—A, was not compiled for this State. But in his Note on "Infirmities," the Census Commissioner for India suggested the preparation of seven Subsidiary Tables "with a view to bring out any correlations that may exist between particular kind of infirmities and particular tracts of country, religions, sects, castes, occupations, and ages." Of these, all Subsidiary Tables except those that relate to Castes and Occupations, were compiled. They are printed at the end of this Chapter; and to these, references will be made when dealing with each infirmity.

6. The total number of the insane, the deaf-mutes, the blind, and the lepers, found in the State, was 2,635 persons.

This means that one in every 4,228 persons was afflicted with some one of the four infirmities. The 1901 details of each infirmity by

Sex, also those of 1881 and 1891, are exhibited in the subjoined Table.—

| At the Census of | Total afflicted | | | Insane | | | Deaf.mutes. | | | Blind | | | Lepers | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|-------------|-------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males. | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1881 | 20,680 | 12,482 | 8,398 | 2,295 | 1,510 | 785 | 3,873 | 2,451 | 1,422 | 11,723 | 6,404 | 5,319 | 2,989 | 2,117 | 872 |
| 1891 | 19,612 | 11,918 | 7,694 | 1,584 | 1,036 | 548 | 4,419 | 2,729 | 1,690 | 10,632 | 5,892 | 4,740 | 2,977 | 2,261 | 716 |
| 1901 | 2,635 | 1,740 | 895 | 834 | 239 | 95 | 627 | 406 | 221 | 1,344 | 859 | 485 | 330 | 236 | 94 |

The above figures prove to a demonstration that, during the last two decades, there was a marked decline in the number of persons afflicted with the above infirmities, and this tendency to decline was more striking in the second than in the first decade. This feature was characteristic not only of this State but also of other parts of India. It was, probably, due to the conscientious and intelligent discharge of duties on the part of the enumerators employed in 1901, and the consequent elimination from the account of persons blind of one eye, people either deaf or dumb, and folks afflicted with white leprosy.

7. Of the entire population afflicted, a moiety, or 51 per cent, was contributed by the blind, the insane and the leprous comprised one-eighth each, 12.7 and 12.5 per cent, respectively, while the deaf-mutes formed a fourth of the number, or 23.8 per cent. It may not be out of place to observe here, that these proportions of 1900 were in keeping with those attained by the several infirmities in 1889 and 1891. Nor will it be uninteresting to observe also that, when compared with the figures of 1891, the fall in number, under each infirmity, was not inconsiderable.

STATEMENT No. I.

Comparative Statement of Infirmities for 1891 and 1901.

| District. | | | Insane. | Deaf-mutes | Blind | Lepers |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------|---------|------------|-------|--------|
| 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| (1) | The Hyderabad City | 1891 | 113 | 143 | 263 | 105 |
| | Do | ... 1901 .. | 145 | 46 | 85 | 15 |
| (2) | Atraf-i-Baldu | 1891 . | 83 | 199 | 430 | 105 |
| | Do | 1901 . | 3 | 4 | 20 | 1 |
| (3) | Elgandal | 1891 | 181 | 477 | 601 | 200 |
| | Do | 1901 | 16 | 19 | 42 | 16 |
| (4) | Nalgonda | 1891 | 118 | 318 | 530 | 91 |
| | Do. | . 1901 ... | | 8 | 22 | 2 |
| (5) | Warangal | 1891 . | 177 | 485 | 601 | 157 |
| | Do. | ... 1901 . | 34 | 55 | 68 | 25 |
| (6) | Medak | . 1891 | 86 | 254 | 530 | 223 |
| | Do. | 1901 | 12 | 16 | 28 | 13 |
| (7) | Indur | 1891 .. | 128 | 136 | 284 | 171 |
| | Do | . 1901 . | 21 | 28 | 51 | 29 |
| (8) | Mahbubnagar | . . 1891 .. | 82 | 382 | 703 | 106 |
| | Do | 1901 | 8 | 48 | 69 | 29 |
| (9) | Bidar | 1891 | 116 | 337 | 1,244 | 213 |
| | Do. | 1901 | 5 | 32 | 151 | 23 |
| (10) | Sirpur-Tandur | 1891 | 45 | 72 | 140 | 57 |
| | Do | . 1901 | 6 | 15 | 22 | 9 |
| (11) | Aurangabad | 1891 | 92 | 272 | 1,121 | 306 |
| | Do | 1901 .. | 13 | 55 | 209 | 27 |

STATEMENT No I — (Continued)
Comparative Statement of Infirmities for 1891 and 1901.

| District | | | Insane | Deaf-mutes | Blind | Lepers |
|------------------|----------------------|-----------|--------|------------|--------|--------|
| 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| (12) | Bulh | 1891 | 53 | 222 | 845 | 236 |
| | Do | 1901 | 7 | 43 | 96 | 11 |
| (13) | Nander | 1891 | 63 | 224 | 715 | 92 |
| | Do | .. 1901 | 15 | 47 | 68 | 13 |
| (14) | Parbham | 1891 | 73 | 216 | 1,009 | 112 |
| | Do | 1901 | 14 | 37 | 128 | 12 |
| (15) | Gulbargah | 1891 . | 16 | 180 | 445 | 161 |
| | Do | 1901 | 14 | 68 | 123 | 46 |
| (16) | Oosmanabad (Nuldrug) | 1891 | 50 | 180 | 670 | 330 |
| | Do | 1901 | 7 | 47 | 75 | 21 |
| (17) | Raichur | 1891 | 39 | 146 | 222 | 119 |
| | Do | 1901 | — | 58 | 43 | 17 |
| (18) | Lingsugur | 1891 .. | 39 | 175 | 277 | 193 |
| | Do | 1901 | 14 | . | 42 | 18 |
| (19) | Railways | 1891 | | 1 | 2 | |
| | Do | .. 1901 . | | 1 | 2 | . |
| Total for 1891 . | | | 1,584 | 4,419 | 10,632 | 2,977 |
| Do. 1901 | | | 334 | 627 | 1,344 | 330 |

DEAF-MUTISM

12 In 1901, there were here 627 persons who could not both hear and speak. This shows that for every 17,769 persons enumerated, one was a deaf-mute. And if deaf-mutes formed 23·8 per cent of the afflicted population, they also furnished an average of 6 for every 10,000 souls counted here. The averages of 1881 and 1891 having been 3·9 and 3·8, respectively, we were confronted, in 1901, with a decrease of 3·3.

13. This decrease was found in the strength of both the males and the females. Because, for every 10,000 persons of each sex, censused, 71 were males and 40 females in 1901 as against 4·6 males and 3·00 females in 1891, and 4·30 males and 2·90 females in 1881. Of 627 deaf-mutes, 406 or 64·8 per cent were males, and 221 or 35·2 per cent females. In other words, the number of afflicted females were above one-half the number of afflicted males. But in 1881 they were a little below two-thirds in number. Subsidiary Table VII also bears testimony to the fact, that for every 1,000 males afflicted with congenital deaf-mutism, there were only 554 females of all ages, smitten with a similar affliction. In 1891, however, the number was 619. These figures irresistibly force the conclusion upon us, that this infirmity establishes its sway more among the stronger than among the weaker sex.

14 Statement No III, printed at the end of this Chapter, shows the distribution of deaf-mutes over the several districts of the State. It also discloses the fact that, in 1901, the number of persons afflicted showed a decrease of 3,792 persons, 2,323 males and 1,469 females. This decrease was visible in each and every one of our districts, the highest being, 458 persons, 385 males and 173 females, in Elgandal, and the lowest 57 persons, 28 males and 29 females, in Sirpur-Tandur.

15 The District of Gulbargah contributed the largest number of deaf-mutes (68). The Raichur District came next (58), followed by the Districts of Aurangabad and Warangal, with 55 persons each. The Districts of Mahbubnagar, Nander, Oosmanabad, the Hyderabad City and Birh returned 48, 47, 47, 46 and 43 persons, respectively, the remaining District, except Lingsugur, which returned no deaf-mutes, supposing less than 40.

16 Imperial Table XII shows the extent to which deaf-mutism prevailed at each age, as well as the distribution of the deaf-mutes over the age-periods. The feature that is characteristic of this Table is, that it brings into relief the fact that deaf-mutism, unlike insanity, affects persons more in the earlier than in the later stages of life. Not a single soul of the age ranging from 0 to 2, was returned as suffering from this malady, and this circumstance testifies, if any testimony is necessary, to the accuracy of the enumeration; for it needs no logic to bring conviction home even to one

sceptically disposed, that it is impossible to say within that age—period whether a child is really afflicted with congenital deaf-mutism. Later on and up to 5 years of age, 18 children, 10 boys and 8 girls, were returned as deaf-mutes. The maximum number was attained under the period “10—15” (73), though more than a two-thirds of the number afflicted were returned under the period “0—35”. This fact is supported by the statistics of 1891, which also show that the maximum number was attained in the period 10—15, and that more than a two-thirds of the total returned were found between the ages 0 and 35. After 35, the decline in the number begins, the fall keeping pace with advancing age. Subsidiary Tables V and VI also unfold the same tale

BLINDNESS

17 In 1901, the total number of the blind was 1,344. This means that out of every 8,290 persons, that lived in the Dominions, one was a blind man. Taken by themselves, the blind constituted 51.0 per cent. of the sum of the totals of the afflicted under all the four heads of infirmities. The average number of the blind for 10,000 persons of each sex, as shown in Subsidiary Table I, was 1.2 in 1901, while the averages of 1891 and 1881 were 9.2 and 11.9, respectively. There was thus, during the last two decades, a fall of 10.7.

18. This fall occurred both among the males and the females. In every 10,000 persons of each sex, the fall in 1901 was 1.5 for males and 8.9 for females as against 10.0 for males and 8.4 for females in 1891, and 12.8 for males and 11.0 for females in 1881. Of 1,344 blind persons, 859 or 63.9 per cent. were males, and 485 or 36.1 per cent. females. In other words, the number of blind females was only about one-half that of blind males; though in 1881 and 1891 the former averaged more than five-sixths of the latter. Subsidiary Table VII further shows that the proportion of blind females to 1,000 blind males, at all ages, was 56.5 as against 104 in 1891. This affords some justification for the inference that, unlike the other infirmities of insanity, deaf-mutism and leprosy, blindness is more common among females than among males.

19 Statement No. IV, printed at the end of this Chapter, shows the distribution of the blind in 1901 over the several districts as compared with that in 1891. From this it will be seen, that there was a decrease of 9,288 persons, of whom 5,033 were males and 4,255 females. In short, the number of people returned as blind in 1901 formed about one-eighth of what it was in 1891. This decrease was found to be common to all the Districts of the State, the largest (1093) being in Bidar and the smallest in Sirpur-Tandur (118). It may not, however, be out of place to remark here, that this decrease was not peculiar to the Census of 1901 alone, nor only to this State either; for, this tendency to diminish in numbers was observed even at the Census of 1891, not only here but also in other parts of India. The cause for this must perhaps, be sought in the improved methods of sanitation that are now being enforced everywhere and in the expert medical aid that is now being placed almost within the easy reach of all who care to have it.

20 Taking by Districts, we find that Aurangabad, having shown the largest number (209), took the lead, followed by Bidar, Paibhani and Gulburgah with 151, 128 and 123, respectively. The *Atraf-i-balda* (without the Hyderabad City) and Sirpur-Tandur brought up the rear, having returned only 20 and 22 persons, respectively. The Mahrattwan Districts, as a whole, made a better show in 1901, even as they did in 1891, when Bidar instead of Aurangabad occupied the place of honour. From this it will be seen, that blindness prevails

more in dry areas than in districts with a copious rain-fall, but whether this circumstance alone will justify our advancing any theory on the subject, is a matter on which opinions must to be divided

21 Imperial Table XII exhibits the number of the blind found at each age-period, as also the distribution of that number by age. The highest number was found in the period 5-10, this was just the case even in 1891, as will appear from Subsidiary Tables V and VI. Between the ages 0 and 24 alone, one-half the number was recorded, and this was also the case in 1891. The number of the blind was less in the later five age-periods than in the earlier ones. And this was also the case after 45, though, according to Subsidiary Tables V and VI, the proportion after 40 years of age was greater for females than for males. At 60 and over, the number (397) returned in 1901 was only a tenth part of what it was in 1891. And this goes a long way in supporting the statement made in my last Report, that in 1891 a mess was made by the enumerators in differentiating between congenital blindness and weakness of sight consequent on old age, with the result that the number of people returned as blind exceeded that actually afflicted with that sight-impairing infirmity.

LEPROSY

22 In 1901, the total number of lepers in the Dominions was 330. This indicates the fact, that lepers constituted 12·5 per cent of the sum total of the population afflicted with all the four infirmities, and that one in every 33,761 persons was a leper. The average number of lepers per 10,000 persons of each sex, as exhibited in Subsidiary Table 1, was 0·3 in 1901 as against 3·0 and 2·6 in 1881 and 1891, respectively. There was thus a fall, during the last two decades, of 2·7.

23 This fall occurred in the number of both males and females, the averages for whom, as shown in Subsidiary Table 1, were 0·42 and 0·17, respectively, in 1901, as against 3·9 and 1·2, respectively, in 1891 and 4·2 and 1·1, respectively, in 1881. Of 330 Lepers, 236 or 71·5 per cent were males, and 94 or 28·5 per cent, females. In other words, the number of females was two-fifths of the number of males, though in 1891 it was below one-third. Subsidiary Table VII also shows that for every 1,000 leprous males, there were here 398 leprous females; thus showing that the malady has a greater tendency to attack males than females.

24 Statement No V, printed at the end of this Chapter, not only shows how we find the lepers distributed over the several districts, but also tells us how they stood geographically disposed of in 1891. A reference to this Statement will disclose the fact that, during the last decade, there was a decrease of 2,547 lepers, 2,025 males and 622 females. This decrease was not confined to any one particular part of the country, it was found in each and every district, the largest (309) being in Oosmanabad, and the smallest in Sirpur-Tandur (48). What this decrease was due to, is not easy to say, it may be that it was due to the havoc, which the late famine wrought with the lives of the weak. Gulbagah, having returned 46 lepers, headed the list, followed by Indur and Mahbubnagar with 29 each. *Atraf-i-balda*, Nalgonda and Sirpur-Tandur showed the smallest numbers, the numbers being 1, 2 and 9, respectively. That which merits here more than ordinary attention is the fact, that the Districts of *Atraf-i-Balda*, Elgandal, Nalgonda, Medak and Paibhani, returned no female lepers. In the Indur and the Raichur Districts, female lepers predominated, but, in the remaining Districts, the case was quite the reverse.

So far as the Natural Divisions went, the Maharatwadi Districts harboured more lepers, and this circumstance warrants the drawing of the inference, that dry areas are more congenial to the growth of this disease than tracts of country, where the rain-fall is plentiful.

25 Imperial Table XII shows the distribution of the leper-population over the several age-periods. In 1901, the maximum number of persons was found under the age-period 40—45, even as it was found there in 1891. But that period passed, a decrease in the number was discerned, though increase in the number became the rule from 5th to

40th year. This means that people are more prone to be attacked by the malady between 5 and 45 years of age, and specially between 40 and 45.

As in 1891 so also in 1901, one half of the unfortunates, afflicted with this loath-some malady, was made of those who were under 40.

There is one point more that presses itself on our attention: it is that the proportion between the males and the females gets considerably thinned after 20. This point also derives support from the figures shown in Subsidiary Tables V and VI.

Average number of the afflicted per 1,000 persons of each

| District | Total afflicted | | | | | | Inane | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|------|-------|------|------|---------|------|------|
| | Males | | | Females | | | Males | | | Females | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| TELINGANA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 The Hyderabad City | 8.86 | 18.31 | | 3.79 | 11.45 | | 4.9 | 4.25 | | 1.3 | 1.05 | |
| 2 Atraf-i-Balda | 87 | 14.66 | | 43 | 17.12 | | 09 | 2.47 | | 04 | 1.78 | |
| 3 Elgandal | 1.08 | 16.13 | | 68 | 10.34 | | 18 | 1.97 | | 12 | 1.32 | |
| 4 Nalgonda | 42 | 19.80 | | 49 | 13.55 | | | 2.4 | | | 1.38 | |
| 5 Warangal | 2.52 | 19.57 | | 1.06 | 13.56 | | 50 | 2.42 | | 01 | 1.71 | |
| 6 Medak | 2.67 | 37.57 | | 1.04 | 22.23 | | 32 | 3.15 | | 33 | 1.55 | |
| 7 Indur | 2.05 | 14.05 | | 2.01 | 8.43 | | 35 | 2.44 | | 31 | 1.56 | |
| 8 Mahbubnagar | 2.94 | 21.23 | | 1.40 | 16.45 | | 11 | 1.26 | | 11 | 1.17 | |
| Total | 1.79 | 21.91 | | 1.01 | 14.52 | | 22 | 2.3 | | 13 | 1.49 | |
| MAHRATWARA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 Bidar | 3.42 | 25.00 | | 1.88 | 17.23 | | 10 | 1.64 | | 03 | .92 | |
| 10 Sirpur-Tandur | 2.66 | 15.98 | | 1.08 | 11.05 | | 21 | 2.48 | | 22 | 1.39 | |
| 11 Aurangabad | 4.74 | 26.46 | | 2.65 | 16.81 | | 24 | 1.71 | | 11 | .49 | |
| 12 Birh | 2.82 | 24.82 | | 2.64 | 17.19 | | 16 | .97 | | 12 | .69 | |
| 13 Nander | 3.68 | 12.05 | | 1.93 | 8.48 | | 27 | 1.29 | | 31 | .70 | |
| 14 Parbhani | 4.10 | 19.95 | | 1.79 | 14.96 | | 40 | 1.34 | | 03 | .45 | |
| 15 Gulbargah | 4.24 | 15.60 | | 2.44 | 9.91 | | 16 | .87 | | 21 | .53 | |
| 16 Osmanabad (Nal-drug) | 3.42 | 25.43 | | 1.76 | 13.44 | | 22 | 2.38 | | 03 | .37 | |
| 17 Raichur | 2.13 | 12.24 | | 2.48 | 8.20 | | | .96 | | | .55 | |
| 18 Lingsugur | 1.76 | 13.72 | | .40 | 8.30 | | 38 | .87 | | 02 | .39 | |
| Total | 5.22 | 19.13 | | 1.93 | 12.46 | | 2.14 | 1.45 | | 11 | .65 | |
| 19 Railways | 4.05 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Average | 3.06 | 20.80 | 24.90 | 1.63 | 13.6 | 17.3 | 42 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 17 | 1.0 | 1.6 |

TABLE I.

Sex by Districts in 1881, 1891 and 1901

| Deaf-mutes. | | | | | | Blind | | | | | | Lepers | | | | | |
|-------------|------|------|----------|------|------|-------|-------|------|---------|-------|------|--------|------|------|---------|------|------|
| Males | | | F males. | | | Males | | | Females | | | Males | | | Females | | |
| 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| 1 42 | 3 84 | | 60 | 3 01 | | 2 07 | 6 89 | | 1 71 | 5 73 | | 47 | 3 33 | | 18 | 1 66 | |
| 04 | 6 15 | | 15 | 4 02 | | 70 | 11 57 | | 24 | 10 49 | | 04 | 4 49 | | | 83 | |
| 15 | 5 19 | | 22 | 3 47 | | 46 | 6 31 | | 34 | 4 01 | | 29 | 2 66 | | | 94 | |
| 10 | 6 35 | | 12 | 3 77 | | 27 | 9 31 | | 37 | 7 81 | | 05 | 2 28 | | | 59 | |
| 60 | 7 05 | | 46 | 4 25 | | 95 | 7 71 | | 46 | 6 35 | | 38 | 2 50 | | 13 | 1 25 | |
| 64 | 7 83 | | 22 | 6 08 | | 1 02 | 16 64 | | 40 | 12 30 | | 60 | 9 95 | | | 2 21 | |
| 34 | 2 60 | | 44 | 1 56 | | 82 | 5 07 | | 79 | 3 81 | | 44 | 3 81 | | 47 | 1 50 | |
| 1 10 | 6 88 | | 26 | 4 41 | | 1 06 | 10 92 | | 89 | 9 91 | | 62 | 2 17 | | 20 | 96 | |
| 36 | 6 02 | | 26 | 3 94 | | 75 | 9 02 | | 51 | 7 91 | | 36 | 3 07 | | 11 | 1 18 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 4 94 | | 30 | 2 49 | | 2 31 | 14 85 | | 1 36 | 12 70 | | 39 | 3 57 | | 10 | 1 12 | |
| 70 | 3 33 | | 23 | 2 87 | | 1 23 | 6 41 | | 36 | 5 66 | | 43 | 5 76 | | 22 | 1 13 | |
| 08 | 4 23 | | 44 | 2 50 | | 3 76 | 15 13 | | 2 02 | 11 56 | | 66 | 6 30 | | 08 | 1 16 | |
| 09 | 4 32 | | 60 | 2 54 | | 2 25 | 13 95 | | 1 63 | 12 28 | | 32 | 5 57 | | 24 | 1 68 | |
| 1 10 | 8 99 | | 64 | 3 07 | | 1 00 | 4 59 | | 71 | 4 01 | | 23 | 2 19 | | 27 | 70 | |
| 71 | 3 17 | | 13 | 2 18 | | 2 62 | 13 42 | | 1 33 | 11 60 | | 37 | 2 02 | | | 73 | |
| 1 32 | 3 36 | | 40 | 2 16 | | 2 01 | 7 76 | | 1 28 | 5 91 | | 74 | 3 61 | | 46 | 1 31 | |
| 1 29 | 3 34 | | 45 | 2 17 | | 1 40 | 11 72 | | 1 02 | 8 85 | | 51 | 7 99 | | 26 | 2 05 | |
| 89 | 3 30 | | 1 38 | 2 38 | | 1 01 | 4 49 | | 67 | 4 16 | | 23 | 3 49 | | 43 | 1 11 | |
| | 3 28 | | | 2 37 | | 97 | 4 85 | | 27 | 4 08 | | 41 | 4 72 | | 11 | 1 49 | |
| 69 | 3 73 | | 54 | 2 45 | | 1 95 | 9 72 | | 1 06 | 8 11 | | 44 | 4 23 | | 22 | 1 25 | |
| 1 35 | | | | | | 2 70 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 71 | 4 66 | 4 9 | 40 | 3 0 | 2 9 | 1 51 | 10 1 | 12 8 | 89 | 8 4 | 11 0 | 42 | 3 9 | 4 2 | 17 | 1 2 | 1 8 |

SUBSIDIARY

Average number of the afflicted per 10,000 persons of

| Religion | Proportion of the afflicted | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|----------|---------|-------|---------|----------|--------|---------|
| | Insane. | | | | | | Deaf- | | |
| | 1901. | | | 1891. | | | 1901 | | |
| | Persons | Males. | Females. | Persons | Males | Females | Persons. | Males. | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Hindu | 3 | ·2 | 1 | 1·8 | 8 | ·5 | 5 | 3 | ·2 |
| Sikh | 4·6 | 4·6 | | . | | | 2·3 | 2·3 | |
| Jain | . | | | 6 | 8 | ·3 | 5 | ·5 | |
| Zoroastrian | 6·9 | | 6·9 | | | | 6·9 | 6·9 | |
| Musalman | ·8 | 6 | ·2 | 1·7 | 1·8 | ·4 | 1·3 | 9 | 4 |
| Christian | 4·0 | 2·7 | 1·3 | 5 | 5 | | 11·4 | 8·7 | 2·7 |
| For the Total Population | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1·4 | 9 | 5 | ·6 | ·4 | 2 |

TABLE II.

each Sex by Religion in 1891 and 1901.

for a population of 10,000 persons

| Mutes | | | Blind | | | | | | Lepers. | | | | | |
|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|----------|--------|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| 1891. | | | 1901 | | | 1891 | | | 1901 | | | 1891 | | |
| Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons. | Males. | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 38 | 24 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 94 | 52 | 42 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 23 | 19 | 6 |
| 44 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | | 109 | 87 | 22 | 23 | 23 | | .. | . | . |
| 48 | 26 | 22 | | | | 112 | 76 | 36 | | | . | 21 | 21 | . |
| 283 | 283 | | | . | | | | | | | | | | . |
| 33 | 21 | 12 | 27 | 16 | 11 | 73 | 42 | 31 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 23 | 19 | 6 |
| 24 | 15 | 9 | 130 | 78 | 52 | 39 | 39 | | 18 | 13 | 0 | 5 | 5 | |
| 39 | 24 | 15 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 92 | 51 | 41 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 23 | 19 | 6 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Distribution by the Age-Period of 10,000 persons of each sex for each Infirmary.

| Age-Period. | Males | | | | | Females | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|--------|------------|--------|---------|-----------------|---------|------------|--------|--------|
| | Total afflicted | Insane | Deaf-mutes | Blind | Lepers. | Total afflicted | Insane. | Deaf-mutes | Blind | Lepers |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 0-5 | 1,260 | 293 | 246 | 594 | 127 | 1,262 | 316 | 362 | 971 | 213 |
| 5-10 | 2,690 | 251 | 1,010 | 1,048 | 881 | 2,680 | 797 | 995 | 848 | 851 |
| 10-15 | 3,126 | 628 | 1,231 | 1,013 | 254 | 3,769 | 1,158 | 1,041 | 825 | 745 |
| 15-20 | 2,870 | 514 | 1,059 | 885 | 382 | 3,311 | 632 | 1,086 | 742 | 851 |
| 20-25 | 3,517 | 920 | 961 | 873 | 763 | 4,021 | 1,579 | 1,041 | 763 | 638 |
| 25-30 | 3,787 | 878 | 1,034 | 913 | 932 | 3,373 | 737 | 1,176 | 723 | 638 |
| 30-35 | 4,010 | 1,590 | 1,133 | 873 | 1,314 | 5,650 | 2,421 | 1,131 | 928 | 1,170 |
| 35-40 | 3,382 | 1,046 | 690 | 629 | 1,017 | 1,220 | 105 | 407 | 495 | 218 |
| 40-45 | 5,037 | 2,131 | 837 | 710 | 1,356 | 4,538 | 1,263 | 905 | 1,093 | 1,277 |
| 45-50 | 2,300 | 544 | 845 | 267 | 1,144 | 1,946 | 105 | 362 | 309 | 1,170 |
| 50-55 | 2,363 | 460 | 296 | 723 | 890 | 2,429 | 526 | 498 | 660 | 745 |
| 55-60 | 587 | 84 | 148 | 186 | 169 | 1,128 | | 181 | 309 | 638 |
| 60 and over | 4,163 | 628 | 1,010 | 1,237 | 1,271 | 4,773 | 121 | 815 | 1,835 | 1,702 |
| Total | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 40,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

*Distribution of Infirmities by the Age-Period among 10,000 persons
of each sex.*

| Age-Period | Males | | | | | Females | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|--------|------------|-------|--------|-----------------|---------|------------|-------|--------|
| | Total afflicted | Insane | Deaf-mutes | Blind | Lepers | Total afflicted | Insane. | Deaf-mutes | Blind | Lepers |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 0-5 | 12 | 01 | 02 | 08 | 01 | 06 | 005 | 01 | 03 | 004 |
| 5-10 | 26 | 01 | 07 | 16 | 02 | 14 | 01 | 04 | 08 | |
| 10-15 | 28 | 03 | 09 | 15 | 01 | 15 | 02 | 04 | 08 | 01 |
| 15-20 | 25 | 02 | 08 | 14 | 02 | 14 | 01 | 04 | 07 | 02 |
| 20-25 | 27 | 04 | 07 | 13 | 03 | 15 | 03 | 04 | 07 | 01 |
| 25-30 | 29 | 04 | 07 | 14 | 04 | 14 | 01 | 04 | 07 | 01 |
| 30-35 | 35 | 07 | 08 | 13 | 06 | 19 | 04 | 05 | 08 | 02 |
| 35-40 | 23 | 04 | 05 | 10 | 04 | 07 | 002 | 02 | 04 | 00 |
| 40-45 | 31 | 09 | 06 | 11 | 05 | 17 | 02 | 04 | 09 | 02 |
| 45-50 | 14 | 02 | 02 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 002 | 01 | 03 | 02 |
| 50-55 | 19 | 02 | 02 | 11 | 04 | 10 | 01 | 02 | 06 | 01 |
| 55-60 | 05 | 003 | 01 | 03 | 007 | 05 | | 007 | 024 | 019 |
| 60 and over | 34 | 03 | 07 | 19 | 05 | 23 | 007 | 03 | 16 | 03 |
| Total | 3 07 | 42 | 72 | 1 5 | 42 | 1 64 | 17 | 4 | 89 | 17 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Proportion of afflicted Females to 1,000 Males under each Age-period.

| Age-period | Popula- tion afflicted. | Insane. | Deaf- mutes | Blind. | Lepers |
|----------------|-------------------------------|---------|----------------|--------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 0—5 .. | 437 | 429 | 800 | 353 | 667 |
| 5—10 | 514 | 1,167 | 537 | 511 | .. |
| 10—15 .. | 513 | 733 | 460 | 459 | 1,167 |
| 15—20 . | 525 | 462 | 558 | 474 | 889 |
| 20—25 ... | 526 | 682 | 590 | 493 | 333 |
| 25—30 ... | 446 | 333 | 619 | 432 | 273 |
| 30—35 ... | 547 | 605 | 543 | 600 | 355 |
| 35—40 .. | 275 | 40 | 321 | 444 | 83 |
| 40—45 ... | 545 | 235 | 588 | 869 | 375 |
| 45—50 .. | 455 | 77 | 571 | 652 | 407 |
| 50—55 ... | 519 | 455 | 917 | 516 | 333 |
| 55—60 ... | 893 | ... | 667 | 938 | 1,500 |
| 60 and over .. | 655 | 267 | 439 | 824 | 533 |
| Mean Total ... | 514 | 397 | 544 | 565 | 398 |

No II

number of the Insane.

| Difference. | | | Average number in 10,000 persons | | | | Variation | |
|-------------|-------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|-------|----------|-----------|---------|
| Total | Males | Females | 1901 | | 1801 | | Males. | Females |
| | | | Males | Females | Males | Females. | | |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| +23 | +24 | + 8 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 4.25 | 1.05 | — 16 | + 25 |
| — 80 | — 47 | — 33 | .09 | 0.4 | 2.47 | 1.78 | — 2.38 | — 1.74 |
| — 165 | — 101 | — 64 | 18 | 12 | 1.97 | 1.32 | — 1.79 | — 1.2 |
| — 118 | — 76 | — 42 | | | 2.4 | 1.38 | — 2.4 | — 1.48 |
| — 143 | — 81 | — 62 | 50 | .01 | 2.42 | 1.71 | — 1.92 | — 1.7 |
| — 111 | — 71 | — 40 | 32 | 33 | 3.15 | 1.55 | — 2.83 | — 1.22 |
| — 99 | — 67 | — 40 | 35 | 31 | 2.44 | 1.56 | — 2.1 | — 1.25 |
| — 74 | — 39 | — 35 | 11 | 11 | 1.26 | 1.17 | — 1.15 | — 1.06 |
| — 74 | — 52 | — 22 | 10 | 03 | 1.64 | .92 | — .54 | — .89 |
| — 39 | — 26 | — 13 | 21 | 22 | 2.48 | 1.39 | — 2.27 | — 1.17 |
| — 79 | — 63 | — 16 | 24 | 11 | 1.71 | .49 | — 1.47 | — .38 |
| — 46 | — 28 | — 18 | 16 | .12 | .97 | .69 | — .81 | — .57 |
| — 48 | — 34 | — 14 | 27 | .31 | 1.28 | .70 | — 1.01 | — .39 |
| — 59 | — 42 | — 17 | 40 | 03 | 1.34 | .45 | — .94 | — .42 |
| — 32 | — 23 | — 9 | 16 | 21 | .87 | .53 | — .71 | — .32 |
| — 43 | — 32 | — 11 | 22 | 03 | 2.38 | .37 | — 2.16 | — .34 |
| — 39 | — 25 | — 14 | .. | | .96 | .55 | — .96 | — .55 |
| — 25 | — 14 | — 11 | 38 | 02 | .87 | .39 | — .49 | — .37 |
| | | .. | | | . | . | | ... |
| — 1,250 | — 797 | — 453 | 42 | 17 | 1.8 | 1.0 | — 1.38 | — .83 |

STATEMENT

Distribution by District of the total

| District | Census of 1901. | | | Census of 1891. | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|-----------------|--------|---------|
| | Total | Males. | Females | Total. | Males. | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 The Hyderabad City ... | 46 | 33 | 13 | 143 | 83 | 60 |
| 2 Atraf-i-Balda . | 1 | 1 | 3 | 199 | 122 | 77 |
| 3 Elgandal . | 19 | 8 | 11 | 477 | 293 | 184 |
| 1 Nalgonda .. | 8 | 4 | 4 | 318 | 203 | 115 |
| 5 Warangal . | 55 | 31 | 21 | 485 | 309 | 176 |
| 6 Medak | 32 | 20 | 12 | 337 | 226 | 111 |
| 7 Indur ... | 28 | 14 | 14 | 136 | 86 | 50 |
| 8 Mahbubnagar . | 18 | 41 | 7 | 382 | 235 | 147 |
| 9 Bidar ... | 16 | 12 | 4 | 254 | 141 | 110 |
| 10 Sirpur-Tandur . | 15 | 11 | 4 | 72 | 39 | 33 |
| 11 Aurangabad | 55 | 39 | 16 | 272 | 178 | 94 |
| 12 Bih. . | 43 | 27 | 16 | 222 | 142 | 80 |
| 13 Nander | 47 | 30 | 17 | 221 | 128 | 96 |
| 14 Parbhani . | 37 | 23 | 14 | 216 | 130 | 86 |
| 15 Gulbargah | 68 | 50 | 18 | 180 | 111 | 69 |
| 16 Oosmanabad (Naldrug) | 47 | 35 | 12 | 180 | 111 | 69 |
| 17 Raichur . | 58 | 23 | 35 | 146 | 86 | 60 |
| 18 Lingsugur | | | | 175 | 102 | 73 |
| 19 Railways | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| Total | 627 | 406 | 221 | 4,419 | 2,729 | 1,690 |

No III

number of Deaf-mutes

| Difference | | | Average number in 10,000 persons | | | | Variation. | |
|------------|---------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|------------|---------|
| Total | Males | Females | 1901 | | 1891 | | Males | Females |
| | | | Males. | Females | Males | Females | | |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| — 97 — | 50 — | 47 — | 1 42 | 60 | 3 84 | 3 01 | — 2 42 — | 2 41 |
| 195 — | 121 — | 74 — | 04 | 15 | 6 15 | 4 02 | — 6 11 — | 3 87 |
| — 458 — | 285 — | 173 — | 15 | 22 | 5 19 | 3 47 | — 5 04 — | 3 25 |
| — 310 — | 199 — | 111 — | 10 | 12 | 6 35 | 3 77 | — 6 25 — | 3 65 |
| — 430 — | 275 — | 155 — | 69 | 46 | 7 05 | 4 25 | — 6 36 — | 3 90 |
| — 305 — | 206 — | 99 — | 64 | 22 | 7 83 | 6 08 | — 7 19 — | 5 86 |
| — 108 — | 72 — | 36 — | 44 | 44 | 2 69 | 1 56 | — 2 25 — | 1 12 |
| — 334 — | 194 — | 140 — | 1 15 | 20 | 6 88 | 4 41 | — 5 73 — | 4 21 |
| — 238 — | 132 — | 106 — | 52 | 39 | 4 94 | 2 49 | — 4 42 — | 2 10 |
| — 57 — | 28 — | 29 — | 79 | 28 | 3 33 | 2 87 | — 2 54 — | 2 59 |
| — 217 — | 139 — | 78 — | 08 | 44 | 4 23 | 2 30 | — 4 15 — | 1 86 |
| — 179 — | 115 — | 64 — | 09 | 65 | 4 32 | 2 54 | — 4 23 — | 1 89 |
| — 177 — | 98 — | 79 — | 1 19 | 64 | 3 99 | 3 07 | — 2 80 — | 2 43 |
| — 179 — | 107 — | 72 — | 71 | 43 | 3 17 | 2 18 | — 2 46 — | 1 75 |
| — 112 — | 61 — | 51 — | 1 32 | 49 | 3 36 | 2 16 | — 2 04 — | 1 67 |
| — 133 — | 76 — | 57 — | 1 29 | 45 | 3 34 | 2 17 | — 2 05 — | 1 72 |
| — 88 — | 63 — | 25 — | 89 | 1 38 | 3 30 | 2 38 | — 2 41 — | 1 00 |
| — 175 — | 102 — | 73 — | | | 3 28 | 2 37 | — 3 28 — | 2 37 |
| | | | 1 35 | | | | — 1 01 — | |
| — 3,792 — | 2 323 — | 1,469 — | 71 | 40 | 4 61 | 3 0 | — 3 90 — | 2 60 |

STATEMENT

Distribution by the District of the total

| District | Census of 1901. | | | Census of 1891 | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------|----------|----------------|-------|---------|
| | Total | Males | Females. | Total | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 The Hyderabad City | 85 | 48 | 37 | 263 | 149 | 114 |
| 2 <i>Atraf-i-Balda</i> | 20 | 15 | 5 | 430 | 229 | 201 |
| 3 Elgandal | 42 | 25 | 17 | 601 | 356 | 245 |
| 4 Nalgonda | 22 | 10 | 12 | 530 | 292 | 23 |
| 5 Warangal | 68 | 47 | 81 | 601 | 338 | 263 |
| 6 Medak | 28 | 19 | 9 | 530 | 306 | 224 |
| 7 Indur | 51 | 26 | 25 | 284 | 162 | 122 |
| 8 Mahbubnagar | 69 | 38 | 31 | 703 | 373 | 330 |
| 9 Bidar | 151 | 99 | 52 | 1,244 | 679 | 565 |
| 10 Sirpur-Tandur | 22 | 17 | 5 | 140 | 75 | 65 |
| 11 Aurangabad | 209 | 136 | 73 | 1,121 | 637 | 484 |
| 12 Bih | 96 | 56 | 40 | 845 | 459 | 386 |
| 13 Nander | 68 | 50 | 18 | 715 | 371 | 344 |
| 14 Parbhani | 128 | 88 | 40 | 1,009 | 551 | 458 |
| 15 Gulbargah | 123 | 76 | 47 | 445 | 256 | 189 |
| 16 Oosmanabad (Naldrug) | 75 | 48 | 27 | 670 | 389 | 281 |
| 17 Raichur | 43 | 26 | 17 | 222 | 117 | 105 |
| 18 Lingsugur | 42 | 33 | 9 | 277 | 151 | 126 |
| 19 Railways | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | |
| Total | 1,344 | 859 | 485 | 10,632 | 5,892 | 4,740 |

No 1V

number of the blind

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|------|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|
| -9,288 | -5,033 | -4,255 | 1 51 | ·89 | 10· 0 | 8 40 | -8 49 | -7 51 |
|--------|--------|--------|------|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|

STATEMENT

Distribution by the District of the total

| District. | Census of 1901 | | | Census of 1891 | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------|----------|----------------|-------|----------|
| | Total. | Males | Females. | Total | Males | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 The Hyderabad City | 15 | 11 | 4 | 105 | 71 | 33 |
| 2 Atraf-i-Balda | 1 | 1 | .. | 105 | 89 | 16 |
| 3 Elgandal | 16 | 16 | . | 200 | 150 | 50 |
| 4 Nalgonda | 2 | 2 | ... | 91 | 73 | 18 |
| 5 Warangal | 25 | 19 | 6 | 157 | 105 | 52 |
| 6 Medak | 13 | 13 | | 223 | 183 | 40 |
| 7 Indur | 29 | 14 | 15 | 171 | 123 | 48 |
| 8 Mahbubnagar | 29 | 22 | 7 | 106 | 74 | 32 |
| 9 Bidar | 23 | 19 | 4 | 213 | 163 | 50 |
| 10 Supur-Tandur | 9 | 6 | 3 | 57 | 44 | 13 |
| 11 Aurangabad | 27 | 24 | 3 | 306 | 227 | 79 |
| 12 Burh | 14 | 8 | 6 | 236 | 183 | 53 |
| 13 Nander | 13 | 6 | 7 | 92 | 70 | 22 |
| 14 Paibhani | 12 | 12 | .. | 112 | 83 | 29 |
| 15 Gulbargah .. | 46 | 29 | 17 | 161 | 119 | 42 |
| 16 Oosmanabad (Naldrug) | 21 | 14 | 7 | 330 | 265 | 65 |
| 17 Raichur | 17 | 6 | 11 | 119 | 91 | 28 |
| 18 Lingsugur | 18 | 14 | 4 | 193 | 147 | 46 |
| 19 Railways | | .. | .. | ... | . | .. |
| Total | 330 | 236 | 94 | 2,977 | 2,261 | 716 |

No. V.

number of Lepers

| Difference. | | | Average number in 10,000 persons | | | | Variation. | |
|-------------|-------|----------|----------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|------------|----------|
| Total | Males | Females. | 1901. | | 1891. | | Males. | Females. |
| | | | Males | Females | Males | Females | | |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 90 | 61 | 29 | 17 | 18 | 3 33 | 1 66 | -2 86 | -1 48 |
| 104 | 88 | 16 | 04 | | 4 49 | ·83 | -4·45 | 83 |
| 181 | 134 | 50 | ·29 | | 2 66 | ·94 | -2·37 | ·91 |
| 89 | 71 | 18 | 05 | | 2 28 | 59 | -2 23 | ·59 |
| 132 | 86 | 46 | 38 | 13 | 2 39 | 1 25 | -2 01 | -1 12 |
| 210 | 170 | 40 | 69 | | 9 95 | 2 21 | -9 26 | -2·21 |
| 142 | 109 | 33 | 41 | 47 | 3 85 | 1 50 | -3 41 | -1 03 |
| 77 | 52 | 25 | ·62 | ·29 | 2 17 | 96 | -1 55 | -76 |
| 190 | 144 | 46 | ·49 | ·10 | 3 57 | 1 12 | -3 08 | -1 02 |
| 48 | 38 | 10 | 43 | ·22 | 3 76 | 1 13 | -3 33 | -91 |
| 270 | 203 | 76 | 66 | ·08 | 5 39 | 1 16 | -4 73 | -1 08 |
| 222 | 175 | 47 | 32 | 24 | 5 57 | 1 68 | -5 25 | -1·44 |
| 79 | 64 | 15 | 23 | 27 | 2 19 | ·70 | -1 96 | -·43 |
| 100 | 71 | 29 | ·37 | | 2 02 | 73 | -1 65 | -73 |
| 115 | 90 | 25 | ·74 | ·46 | 3 61 | 1 31 | -2 87 | -·85 |
| 309 | 251 | 58 | 51 | ·26 | 7·99 | 2 05 | -7 48 | -1 79 |
| 102 | 85 | 17 | ·23 | ·43 | 3 19 | 1·11 | -3·26 | -·68 |
| 175 | 133 | 42 | ·41 | ·11 | 4 72 | 1·49 | -4·31 | -1 38 |
| | | . | . | .. | ... | . | .. | |
| 2,647 | 2,025 | 622 | ·42 | 17 | 3 9 | 1 2 | -3 48 | -1·03 |

CHAPTER VIII.

CASTE AND TRIBE

The difficulties in the way of a satisfactory classification of castes are many and insuperable. No scientific scheme of social precedence exists, such as can be relied upon, in grading them from the highest to the lowest. Even within the limits, within which it may be supposed to exist, it is not absolute, or, in other words, the same for all parts or provinces of this vast Peninsula. One and the same caste is put on a different footing, in different places. The members of the so-called writer-caste in the North are socially placed above the hereditary trader; whereas in Madras, the *Karnam* is treated as a *Vysia* merely on sufferance. In Northern and Western India, the lower castes appear to be much nearer the highest than they are in the South. In Bombay, the Brahman has not the least objection to take his meals in the same room with a man, belonging to an inferior caste. In Bengal, he takes water from many castes considered to be *Sudia*. But down South, to the Brahman eating his food, the non-Brahman gaze is pollution. In the second place, the orthodox fourfold division of caste is not, and cannot be, of universal application. The division was, presumably, of Aryan origin, and, if so, the lines of cleavage could be definitely recognised, only in parts, where the Aryans established themselves in any considerable strength. And it is well known, that there was not much of Aryan settlement or immigration this side of the Vyndhia hills. A Sanscrit scholar, of considerable repute in Southern India, is of opinion, that the wars of the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* represent the desperate, ceaseless struggles, between a highly civilized race and an inferior one, for political supremacy. If it was so—and there is a good deal to commend this view—it is a remarkable fact, that these wars were almost entirely confined to a limited, well-defined area. And this would help us to realise that caste in the South was, so to say, but an imitation and not the original; to put it in another way, it was of the making of those people, inferior doubtless, who were drawn into the eddy of Aryan influence. I am not, however, concerned about questioning the Aryan origin or ancestry of the South Indian Brahman. He may or may not be an Aryan, and the more South you go the darker is his complexion and the less like, in features, his North Indian compeer. For all that, his position is secure as a member of the highest caste, by reason of the lowly homage paid to him by all those around him, nothing has affected it so far. And indeed so much greater is his hold over the other castes here, than in the North, that he very often manages to live in comfort without any means of livelihood, deemed honest or honourable in these days. At any rate, I am certain that the day is far off, when he may feel forced, like some Brahmans of the North, to take to any of the unclean occupations.

2 Begging is a very lucrative profession in the South, and no beggar is so much sought for as a Brahman beggar in a country, where almsgiving, merely as almsgiving, is considered an extremely pious act. So it is clear, that the Brahman represents the top-most rung in the social ladder. But who comes next? Even rejecting the *Parasurame* legend concerning the extirpation of the whole of the Kshatriya race, we have few on this side, who can be said to be descended from, or to represent, the Raptus of the North. There are, it is true, many who claim to be Kshatriyas. But a caste, claiming to be of a higher social standing than its own, is no rare spectacle here. If the Kammas may be believed, they are the only lineal descendants of the Brahmans and the Brahmans of to-day are all imposters. Why, in the streets of Hyderabad, you have only to remind one of the lowness of one's caste—and he will show a thousand and one reasons why he should be treated as a high caste Hindu. A Besta he may be, but when the Komatis take water from him, how can those who are admittedly below the Komatis, twit him with being a low caste man? It is also well known, that a class of hunters bear the pretentious title of *Arasamakalu*, meaning king's sons. Besides, is there the least physical suggestion of a Kshatriya origin about the Bondi or the Rana who is generally a field labourer in the villages and a menial servant in the Cities? The Komati, as a caste man, is no doubt to be congratulated on his good fortune. His place, in the social scale, cannot admit of much dispute. As the hereditary trader of the community, and the owner of wealth carefully concealed from the public view, he has no fear that any one will dispute his claim to caste supremacy. But if cleanly habits, decent ways of living, and refined features are, to any extent, criterions of social superiority, he has no right to be put above many of those, whom he regards, and is allowed to regard as his inferiors. Indeed, if a plebiscite were taken among the castes below, it would be found that those, who would like to be Komatis could be counted on one's 'fingers' ends.

3 As you go further down the scale, the difficulties in the way of grading accumulate. Water-taking as a test is not any wise helpful. As far as can be ascertained, considerations of convenience mostly determine the eligibility of people to act as water-carriers to the castes above them. In localities where a Komati, Bahya, or Reddy cannot command the services of one of his own caste, he takes water from a Mutiasa, ordinarily deemed ineligible for such service, and even from a Bhoi or Besta, whose calling stamps him with an inferiority many grades further down the scale. As for the Brahman, the brother of Northern India, he will never take water from a Komati or a Brahman. Nor are these all the difficulties. In respect of Hyderabad may be said to be India in the miniature. Every caste has its representatives of most Hindu castes. And it is well to remember that group those, which are not of the land, under any local name.

head. The fact that any of them follow the same occupations as these, we know, is not considered a reason by the people concerned for putting them on the same level. Every caste finds its level, so to say, in the area to which it properly belongs.

4. But out of it, it either claims too much or gives away too much. And it is a truism, that most people are reformers in one sense or other, beyond the reach of their home influences and associations. In circumstances such as these, the best that could be done in the way of grading has been done and the following table is the result —

| No. | Main Group | Number of Sub caste comprising each Group. | Population |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Brahman . . . | 31 | 692,780 |
| 2 | Kshatriya . . . | 10 | 80,517 |
| 3 | Vysia . . . | 28 | 518,910 |
| 4 | Velama . . . | 16 | 131,618 |
| 5 | Golla . . . | 43 | 832,402 |
| 6 | Kapu . . . | 106 | 2,953,215 |
| 7 | Sathani . . . | 32 | 97,870 |
| 8 | Ausala . . . | 42 | 307,409 |
| 9 | Gandla . . . | 8 | 64,415 |
| 10 | Kummara . . . | 6 | 247,512 |
| 11 | Sala . . . | 47 | 424,911 |
| 12 | Uppara . . . | 19 | 163,327 |
| 13 | Chakala . . . | 7 | 188,833 |
| 14 | Mangala . . . | 13 | 117,237 |
| 15 | Besta . . . | 10 | 124,4686 |
| 16 | Gowndla . . . | 8 | 294,620 |
| 17 | Inferior Religious Mendicants . . . | 46 | 128,700 |
| 18 | Katika . . . | 5 | 11,675 |
| 19 | Korava . . . | 49 | 448,322 |
| 20 | Erukala . . . | 19 | 50,100 |
| 21 | Mala . . . | 49 | 1,584,292 |
| 22 | Others . . . | 215 | 377,655 |

The figures shown in column 3 may possibly mislead some people. They do not in every case, or even in most cases, represent those castes only, which, by common consent, are entitled to the generic name they are classified under. Census Operators had no authority to refuse to return any one under any caste-head, he claimed to belong to, even when they knew the claim to be absurd or untenable. Even if they had the authority, it should have, in no way, lessened our difficulties in the way of classification. Indeed it would have made confusion worse confounded, for then we would have had to allow for, instead of, as now, not merely the vanity of the enumerated person, which makes him claim to be of a higher caste than he is actually, but also the narrow prejudices and inconsequent logic of the whole body of enumerators who, considering the scanty education of most, cannot be very reliable as caste-censors. The lesser of the two evils was certainly to let the enumerated person have his way, and that is responsible for the largeness, in most castes, of the figures returned in column 3 of the above table. Golak and Vidur are not, by reason of their origin, considered to be Brahmans; and, as a matter of fact, many Vidurs have returned themselves merely as Vidurs—a fact very significant in a land, where individuals representing themselves to be lower than they are really in the social scale, are never to be met with. Similarly, if we cared to go behind the entries in the Census schedules, it would be found that few of those, who have returned themselves as Rajputs, have any right to their title. Strange as it may seem, the fact remains that, though some of the higher non-Brahman castes take water from Bhojis, they still treat them as of an inferior social status to a Washerman or Barber. Consequently, they appear in the above table only above Gowndla the toddy drawing castes. To an ordinary observer, there would seem to be little to choose between the Sathanis—excepting, of course, the Bogum, a caste-mixture of a different sort—and the Inferior Religious Mendicants shown much lower down in the above table. Their religious pretensions are much the same—being temple servants and mendicants—and their practices are equally objectionable in the eyes of decent people. True yet there is a difference, which operates in favour of the Sathanis. These will not eat food, prepared by any but themselves, while Bhat, Jogi and Nath are not particular where or what food they eat. More than this, Sathanis's social enormities are known only to the initiate, while the inferior religious mendicants wallow in their pollutions in broad day light.

In the Koriava group are included all the hill and forest tribes, who profess Hinduism, or, to be more accurate, have returned themselves as Hindus. The last group—Others, comprises all those castes, whose standing in society cannot be defined with any degree of certainty.

Infant marriage is confined to the Brahman and the Vysia castes. And where it is practised by others, it is merely as a matter of choice,

and when the parents happen to be in easy circumstances. It is generally considered a pretty sight to see young children married. Probably, also, a feeling that the adoption of the customs of Brahmans confers caste superiority, has something to do with it. As for widow-marriage, it does not obtain in any of the castes of the first four groups in the Table given above and some of the Kapu castes such as Naickwad, Mudalir, etc. The rest of the castes not only practise widow marriage, but also a kind of divorce.

5. The origin of caste was, it seems to me, partly functional and partly ethnical. If it was the first solely, as some contend, it is unaccountable that we should have a word which means colour, *Varna*, to denote caste distinction, and, what is far more important, that, as a rule, the higher castes should be fairer than the lower and also anthropometrically different from them in regions, which furnish unquestionable proofs of an Aryan conquest and settlement. If, on the other hand, caste was entirely only racial distinction at first, how did it come to take such strong roots among peoples of the same race, and that not Aryan, as those of South of India are in the main? In his *Indian Caste* the Rev Dr Wilson of Bombay states, at some length the results of Professor Lassen's researches on the subject of Aryan settlement in India. From these it appears that, considerable as was the progress in the propagation of Aryan Religion and dominion towards the South in the intervening period between the times of Ramayana and Mahabharata, it did not extend beyond the banks of the Nerbada on the one side and the Godavari on the other. "No Aryan Empire is mentioned" says Professor Lassen, "on the West coast to the South of Sumatra. The hermitages, however, of the Brahmans and the seats of the Gods, extend as far as Gokarna, and thus far pilgrimages were undertaken. But no Aryan nation is mentioned, Gokarna is now (at the time of the Mahabharata) the Southern limit of the domain of the Sanskrit tongue." After adducing more evidence of this kind, he concludes "that the South of India was gained over to the Aryan civilization not by forced conversions but by means of peaceable missions of Brahmans"—a conclusion, by the way, which receives additional weight from the fact, that Ptolemy mentions a race of Brahmans in Southernmost India on the Argalic gulf. If so, what could have been the origin of caste formation in Southern India?

6. Brahman "missions" alone could have accomplished little in this way, if occupational differences had not already divided the people to the advantage of some and prejudice of others. Human nature has been much the same, I fancy, from the beginning of time, and there is no case, on record, of a man in the full enjoyment of his senses allowing himself to be persuaded into accepting an inferior social position for himself and his descendants through eternity. This conceded, it is easy to understand and appreciate the change that is coming over the spirit of the

dream. With the establishment of the rule of a race of people, who, neither by instinct nor by prudential considerations, could be brought to think tenderly of caste distinctions, the system of social division, which, however, satisfactory to the highest castes, must have always been galling to the many lumped together as inferiors, was bound to receive a shock. And the disturbance, that was begun by the mere advent into our midst of the British in a position of supreme political power, is being continued, and in a way perfected, by their justice and education both alike caste-blind. Much of the awe and veneration, in which the highest castes were held by the lower of old, was due partly to all learning being confined to the former and partly to the special political privileges, which hedged them round. The same offence met with different punishments in different orders of society. Now, the advantages of education are open alike to the Brahmin and the Dhedhi, and both are amenable to the same law. Even Sankaracharya, whose influence with vast sections of the Hindus is undoubted, is not free to issue his bulls of excommunication without sufficient excuse. And the uncouth Pariah, particularly in Cities and Towns, knows that he has as much right to walk the King's Highways as the boistful Brahmin, who, in the older days, and still in far off village nooks and corners, could not brook his treading the same ground within a measurable distance. More than all, wealth is a very potent factor, both in the way of levelling down caste heights and filling up social depths. A high caste man may have objections to publicly dine with a Pariah, however wealthy; but he realises the latter's importance as a citizen sufficiently clearly to accord him all possible respect. As a matter of fact, a wealthy member of the Dhedhi caste is actually the *Dhanakantha* of a Siva temple in Southern India. And the non-descript classes, who hover round the barbers, so to say, of the various castes, when they happen to have acquired some wealth, are constantly tempting unwary members of the respectable to form marriage alliances, and when they succeed they respectably advances. Caste pride might protest with all its might, and even out-caste those, who live, in any way, sought to lower it or drag it through the mire. But all this is only for a time. Blood is thicker than water, and, sooner or later, out of such alliances a commingling of castes ensues. This kind of caste obliteration or elevation occurs in another way also. It is said that it takes three generations to make a gentleman. It takes, sometimes, much less time for a man of a dubious social status to become one of a recognised respectability. A Sathani becomes elevated into a Bahji often in the course of a few years, so also a Palhi into a Mudeliar. Only the man must have enough money to silence caste criticism, or smother caste ridicule. From all this, however, it is not to be supposed, that the destruction of the caste system is impending. On the other hand, it is the opinion of many, who have paid any attention to the subject, that it is likely to have a long lease of life yet. Its bonds may seem very weak often, it may not assert itself often times, it may not be very particular as to which new race or tribe it takes under the shelter of its capacious wings. But in

its seeming weakness, its elasticity, lies its strength. As has already been stated, the Aryanity of the Southern Indian Brahmans is very doubtful. But they out-Aryan the Aryan priesthood in practice. They will not permit the existence amongst them, or beside them, of any castes like the *Navasakha* of Northern India. They will not take water from any one lower than themselves. This spirit of proud, rigorous exclusiveness—characteristic of the renegade, and the man, who is not sure of his own position in society—permeates every caste unit. There is none so loud in protestation against the elevation of inferiors, or so anxious to keep them down, as he, who, after years of struggle, has secured a foot hold in a stratum of society, to which he, in his heart of hearts, feels he does not belong. For instance, in the South of India, those most concerned in denying the *Shanais* the right of entrance into Hindu Temples are the *Marawars*, whose title itself to be called Hindus it is not easy to recognise, and who, in their physique and practices, carry the most conclusive evidence it is possible to adduce of their aboriginal origin. More recently still, when the *Pariahs* of Poonamalee, a village near Madras, put forward a claim to the right of spiritual tonsure, those, who opposed it most vehemently, were the Vaishnava classes, not very far removed from them. Further, those, who sin against caste rules every day of their lives, are often the very persons, who pretend the most rigid adherence to them, and persecute those, who, less prudent than they, offend more openly.

7. It has not been possible to prepare Subsidiary Table II, suggested by the Census Commissioner for India, in his Second Note (Caste, Tribe and Race) on Census Report. Many of the castes, returned this time, are entirely different from those, recorded in 1891. Where the same caste-names occur, the difference in numbers is so great that it is not possible to believe that both the figures represent the strength of the same castes ten years ago and now. Probably, the people returned themselves under different caste-names at the two Censuses. In fact, some names cover so many castes that even a fairly intelligent man may well think that one caste name is as good as another to indicate the section he belongs to. For instance, a Telugu may be a Muthrasi, a Munnooru or even a Bahja, a Kapu, a Reddi or a Naik, and a Mahrata Brahman, a *Krishna Pakshi*, *Gowd*, *Thir-Gowd* or *Shenvi*. It is true that Mahrata, Telugu and Kapu are not really caste names. The first two are suggestive of linguistic differences and the third occupational. But many of those, who call themselves Telugus or Kapus, know no other name under which they might return themselves. In this circumstance, what is one to do? Apart from this, there is the difficulty of synonymous terms. A Dhobi is not necessarily a Musalman or a Mahrata any more than a Chakala is a Telugu. Talking to a Musalman a Chakala might call himself a Dhobi. Nor is a Musalman enumerator likely to fancy that there is anything wrong in calling a Chakala a Dhobi. Similarly, a Mahrata might very naturally return a Komati as a Vani. Further,

some people bear or affect different caste names in different places. A Bondih is a Kshatriya in some places and a Kapu in others. The best proof of all this is in the caste figures available for purposes of numerical comparison. Here are a few of them :—

| | In 1891 | In 1901 |
|------------------|------------|----------------|
| Brahman Gowd . | 1,529 | 16,170 persons |
| Brahman Mahrata | 8,327 | 30,624 „ |
| Wani Dikshawanth | 158,526 | 23,711 „ |
| Wani Silawanth . | 18,429 | 1,781 „ |
| Motati, Kapu | 176,246 . | 47,363 „ |
| Pakinati Kapu | 71,239 | 2,722 „ |
| Reddy | 6,528 | 47,411 „ |
| Baramasi | 21,887 ... | 3,375 „ |
| Khadam | 9,779 | 139 „ |
| Jadho | 24,068 | 2,493 „ |
| Kapu Gone | 28,492 .. | 3,745 „ |

8 Subsidiary Table III throws light on the extent to which infant marriage is practised and widow re-marriage prohibited among the selected castes—all, it must be said, confined to Mahratwara. The current belief is that the higher the caste the greater is its adherence to the Shastriic injunctions, which condemn marriage of females after puberty and widow re-marriage. How far the belief is founded on fact, how far it is indicative of the continuance of the old-world tendency to ignore the changes, that are bound to be introduced by a universal desire for social elevation, one realises by looking at the unmarried, married and widowed percentages exhibited in the above Table. Taking the female percentages, we find that, between the ages 5 and 12, Mahratas show a larger number of married women than any other caste, next come the Wani Lingayeths and Dikshawant Wanis; both of whom belong more or less to the same social stratum, next Komatis and Dhangais, then Brahmans. In fact, the only castes, among the selected ones, which show a smaller percentage than the Brahmans, are the Kunbis and Ghonds. We arrive at similar results, when we study the figures under the next two age-periods. Between 12—15, a period rather high for a Brahman girl to be married in, as current theories go, the Brahman, along with the Komati, Mahrata and Kunbi, claims the highest percentage. And between 15 and 20 the Brahman percentage is the third highest, Komati and Kunbi showing a higher. If these facts make clear one thing more than another it is this. Infant marriage has long ceased to be the monopoly of the Brahman, and the non-Brahman

castes are fast becoming more Brahmanical than Brahmans themselves in this matter. To put it in another way, Brahmans shrewder than their caste inferiors, recognising the exigencies of changed times, have left it all to them to make a boast of their faithfulness to Shastric custom, while they themselves practise a sort of a mild compromise between infant and adult marriage. And this conclusion is, in a great measure, confirmed by the unmarried female figures. If it be true that the Brahman goes in for infant marriage more than any other caste man, the number of unmarried Brahman girls between the ages of 12 and 15 must be smaller than that of unmarried girls of any other caste. But actually, five of the selected castes, Komati, Dikshawant Wani, Dhangar, Kunbi and Ghond, claim a smaller percentage than the Brahman. Between the ages 15 and 20, also, though the Brahman percentage is so low as one, there is at least one caste, Dhangar, which has a smaller percentage. There is not a single unmarried Dhangar woman in this age-period.

In the case of males, too, early marriage does not seem, by any means, to be a mark of caste superiority. Dhangars and Ghonds show a smaller percentage of unmarried males in the age-period 15—20 than Brahmans. Dikshawant Wanis, Mahratas and Kunbis share the honor, with Brahmans, of showing an equally low percentage. And married male figures suggest that early marriage is very much less prevalent among the higher castes than it is ordinarily supposed, and adult marriage is fast growing to be the fashion.

In all probability, the extent of the practical prohibition of widow re-marriage is a more reliable test of caste eminence than infant marriage. 30 per cent of Mahrata as well as Wani Lingayeth women are widows. Brahmans have 24 widows to 21 of Dikshawant Wanis, 20 of Komatis, 18 of Dhangars, 16 of Kunbis and 14 of Ghonds. There seems no doubt that widow re-marriage prevails largely amongst the aboriginal Ghonds and, to a greater or lesser extent, amongst Dhangars and Kunbis.

9 Subsidiary Table IV shows that, in five out of eight Hindu castes, females are in excess, and the three castes, in which they are fewer than males, are by no means the highest. Dikshawant Wanis are inferior, in point of social precedence, to Brahmans, so are also Kunbis and Dhangars. Other remarkable circumstances revealed by this Table are. Among Mahratas, amidst whom the females are considerably in excess, in the age-period 5—12 there are twice as many females as males. Wani Lingayeths also show a similar thing to their credit in the age-period 40 and over, the number of females of advanced ages are nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of males. This is the more remarkable, considering that, at all ages, they are only very slightly in excess of males.

As for Musalmans, both among Shaiks and Syeds in the Mahbubnagar District the females are in excess, while the same sections exhibit fewer females than males in the City of Hyderabad.

10 Subsidiary Table VIII shows the distribution of castes by Districts

Elgandal District returns the largest number of Brahmans, about one-fifth of its own population and nearly one-third of the whole number in these Dominions. Mahbubnagar and Warangal come next with a population, respectively, of 87,000 and 79,000, while Sirpur-Tandui, the least Brahmanical of the Districts, harbours within its limits no more than 3,299 Brahmans all told. Probably, the Brahman and aboriginal elements do not pull well together. On the whole, there are 63 Brahmans in every thousand of the population.

The Kshatriya element here is a small one. We have a little over 8,000 persons professing to come from a Kshatriya stock, and that means that we have not even 8 Kshatriys in a thousand. Warangal, Gulbargah and Aurangabad Districts contain the largest numbers, being, respectively about 7,700, 8,500 and 8,200.

The Vysias are the hereditary traders of the Hindu community. They number 49 per mille of the population, or in actual numbers, nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Of these, Bidar appropriates about a lakh and twenty thousand. Gulbargah and Nander half a lakh each, the rest being distributed, pretty evenly, having regard to their populations, among the remaining Districts. Generally speaking, what Komatis are to Telengana, Vanis are to Maharatwara.

Velamas are partly fighting castes and partly those, who correspond to the writer-castes of the Northern India. The most numerous of these are *Velama* and *Manne*. Bidar and Elgandal are strongholds of the Velama population as Indur and, in a measure, Sirpur-Tandui are of the Manne. According to the last Report, both the Velamas and the Mannes are the descendants of royal families, that once ruled at Bidar (ancient Vidharbha) and Elgandal, respectively. This may account for Bidar having nearly half of the Velama population of these Dominions. But in Elgandal, there are only 793 Mannes, and these all male, out of a total, for the Dominions, of about 21,000. And the reasons for their dispersion in such large numbers into the adjoining Districts of Indur and Sirpur-Tandur have not transpired. The Castes comprising this group number about 130,000, forming a proportion of 10 per mille.

Next in social rank are the Golla castes. Broadly, they may be divided into the Telugu, Marathi and Canarese-speaking Gollas. And they are to be found in large numbers in almost every District, even the Hyderabad City, with a limited agricultural population, showing more than 12,000,—a fact, which can surprise no one who knows how essential they are to the growth and prosperity of agricultural communities. There are two exceptions, however, to this, namely, Raichur and Ling-sugur, nor is it easy to account for the small Golla populations these

Districts return—the more so as they have, both of the m, large Kapu or agricultural populations. One or two things about the Mahrata *Dhangars* may be of interest. “The presence of an elder of their own caste is indispensable at a marriage, although the *mantras* are repeated by a Brahman. Eating in a Musalman’s house, provided beef was not touched, brings only temporary pollution.” The Shepherd castes form nearly 8 per cent of the total population.

The Kapu group is for the greater part composed of castes engaged in agriculture. For the rest, there are those, like *Munnoor*, *Muthras*, etc., who are of an equal social standing with the Kapus, and others, like *Mahrata*, *Langayelli*, etc., whose social status it is not easy to fix with any degree of definiteness by reason of their incorrect designations, and who are probably not inferior to Kapus. Naturally, therefore, this group claims one-fourth of the population of these Dominions. Among the Districts, in nine of them the percentage of the Kapus upon the District population is above 25. Forty per cent. of their populations are Kapus in Parbhani, Birh and Aurangabad, 39 in Oosmanabad, 33 in Nander, 31 in Gulbargah, 30 in Indur, 27 in Sirpur-Tandur and 26 in Lingsugur. In the remaining 7 Districts, the Kapu percentages range from 21 both in Raichur and Elgandal to 16 in Warangal. The most numerous purely agricultural castes are *Koli*, *Kunbi* and *Kapu*. While Kolis and Kunbis are almost wholly confined to Mahratwara, Aurangabad and Indur returning the largest numbers in the one case and Gulbargah in the other, the Kapus have a numerical predominance in Mahbubnagar, *Atiaf-i-Balda*, Medak, Nalgonda, Warangal and Elgandal—all of them in Telingana. Wanjaris are not to be confounded with Banjaras as it is sometimes done. In his Report on the Berar Census for 1881, Mr Kitt’s says “The Wanjaris claim to be of Mahrata origin. They are a race of Kshatriya origin belonging to the east of India, and mentioned by Manu as among those who, by the omission of holy rites and neglect to see Brahmans, had gradually sunk to the lowest of the four classes. They assert that, with other castes, they were allies of Parasurama, when he ravaged the Harihayas and the Vindhya mountains, and that the task of guarding the Vindhya passes was entrusted to them. From their prowess in keeping down the beasts of prey, which infested the ravines under their charge, they became known as the *Vanya Shatru* subsequently contracted into Wanjar. To confound them with the Banjaras carrier castes, whose name “*Vanachari*” means “forest wanderers,” is to give them great offence. In religion they are often *Bhagavats*. They practise early marriage, and in nearly every point resemble Kunbis. The caste is, in the main, agricultural.” We come across the Wanjaris, for the most part, in the Mahratwara Districts.

The Sathan group is composed chiefly of mixed castes. They are mostly temple servants and priests to castes, to which the services of the Brahman are not available, or are *anathema maranatha* as in the case

of Lingayeths Gosains are attached to spiritual *mutts* mostly confined to Mahratwara, as the members of the next most numerous caste of this group, *Sathan* and *Gondaligam*, are to Telingana. *Bogam*'s right to be included in this group is constituted, partly by their mixed origin and partly by their association with the higher castes. On the whole, the *Sathan* caste-men are, as may be expected from the nature of the service rendered by them, found every where in the Nizam's territory, and are a little less than a lakh or about 9 per mille of the whole population.

The Goldsmith castes (*Ausala*, *Sonar*, etc), the blacksmiths, the carpenters (*Vadla*, *Silpi*, *Sutar*, etc), and workers in glass (*Cachar*, *Mamar*, etc), form the next social group. The reason, however, for all these having been shown together under one main-head, namely, *Ausala*, should not be misunderstood. I do not think inter-dining is possible among many of them, and I am certain that inter-marriage does not prevail between any two. For that matter, inter-dining may be allowed, within certain limit, among a few castes of each group, inter-marriage, however, never takes place between any two castes of any single group. The grouping of castes, such as has been attempted in these pages, simply means that, in the estimation of those above them, these, by reason of their customs or traditional occupations, occupy a similar or equal social status. This, however, is by the way. Among the goldsmiths themselves, there are several sections, *Sonar*, *Sonar Panchal*, *Sonar Marwadi*, *Lingayeth Sonar*, *Agasalanu* and *Ausala*. The differences, that divide one of these castes from another, are not merely territorial and linguistic. In spiritual matters, the *Sonars* pay homage to Brahman *gurus*, but *Sonar Panchals* have *gurus* of their own caste. Further, while *Sonars* eat meat and drink liquors, the *Panchals* abstain from them as a rule. Similarly, we have *Lohars* and *Lohars* and *Sutars* and *Sutars*. What *Sutar* and *Lohar* are to the Marathi and Canarese Districts, that *Vadla* and *Kummara* are to the Telugu. And *Ausala* and *Agasala* are merely Telugu and Canarese for Urdu *Lohar*. The *Ausala* castes are over 3 lakhs strong, in other words, there are 27 of them in every thousand of the population.

Next come the oil-pressing castes. They are known as *Telis* in Mahratwara and *Gandlas* in Telingana. One extraordinary fact, revealed by the figures in respect to these, is that there are none of them in the Districts of Mahbubnagar and *Atiaf-i-Balda*. According to the last Census Report, there were over 1800 oil-pressers in Mahbubnagar and 2,200 in *Atraf-i-Balda* in 1891. Surely, all these could not have died out within the last decade. Nor is there any reason to suppose that they have, in a body, emigrated from these Districts. It is true that the Hyderabad City returns 600 and odd *Gandlas*. But that number could hardly be held sufficient to meet the demand for oil of *Atiaf-i-Balda* District and the Hyderabad City, whose combined populations amount to 866,168. There is no doubt whatsoever that the figures for these castes

have got mixed up with some other caste figures, so far as these two Districts are concerned. The *Telis* and *Gandlas* are 5 in a thousand of the population.

There are nearly 2½ lakhs of *Kummaras* or potters in these Dominions, over three-fifths of them being appropriated by Lingsugur and Raichur.

The Sala group includes, besides the weaver-castes, *Darzi*, *Simpi* (tailor castes), *Nakkash*, *Chithrakar*, (painters) *Nirah*, *Rangari* (dyers), *Panjari* (cotton cleaners), etc., who occupy much the same social level. It claims 38 in every thousand of the population, or in actual numbers, nearly 4½ lakhs of people. More than half this number are the Telugu speaking Salas found, for the most part, in Mahbubnagar, *Ataf-i-Balda*, Medak, Nalgonda, Warangal and Elgandal. *Koshitis* are peculiar to the Marathi Districts, but they are only about 40,000 strong. *Patkars* (silk-weavers) and *Pradhans* weave coarse-cloths for the use of the lower orders.

Uppara is the main-head under which the castes, which work in earth, salt and stone, such as *Beldar*, *Uppara*, *Oddar* and *Lonari*, and those like *Dommara*, *Gopal*, etc., (acrobats) are entered. Of the component castes, the most numerous are Oddar and Uppara which, between themselves, take away nearly seven-eighths of the total Uppara population. *Dommara*, *Gopal*, *Gondi* are, by the very nature of their occupation, very limited in number, securing a percentage, all of them together of no more than 4 on the total Upparas. Lingsugur returns the largest number of this group, about 31,000, of which only 250 are of the acrobatic castes. Raichur, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Warangal follow with between 16 to 18 thousand of Upparas each.

The chief characteristic of the *Chakala* and *Mangala* caste divisions is the linguistic difference. Members of both are about equally divided between the *Mahmatwara* and *Telingana* Districts. *Chakalas* are 16 and *Mangalas* 15 per mille of the population.

Bestas are the fishing castes. Some of them, notably *Bhois*, earn their livelihood also as ferry-men or raftsmen and palky-bearers. *Bhois* form more than two-thirds of the entire *Besta* community, and in cities and towns carry water for some of the higher non-Brahman castes. A "Bhoi considers it a pollution to eat or drink at the house of a *Lohar*, a *Sutar*, a *Bhat*, a *Dhobi* or a *Barber*, he will not even carry their palanquin at a marriage. But a Bhoi out of caste is received back by his fellows, when he has drunk the water touched by a Brahman's toe and has feasted them with a bout of liquor." *Bhadbunjars* and *Halwais*, also, who sell parched grain and sweet-meats, respectively, have, by reason of their calling, acquired a slightly superior status among the *Besta* castes; but these are numerically very insignificant, being a little over a thous-

and in the whole of these Dominions Raichur, Nander and Indur are strongholds of the Bhois, while Elgandal alone contributes more than a fifth of the whole number of the Bestas, and Nander and Indur combined more than one-fourth. Like Gandlas, Bestas are also totally non-existent in Mahbubnagar and *Atiaf-i-Balda*. Yet over 23,000 and 1,700, respectively, were recorded in these Districts at the Census of 1891. The Besta proportion is 11 per mille.

Gowndlas are the toddy-drawing and selling castes. There are eight times as many of them in Telingana as in Mahrattwara. But this is because there are millions of toddy trees in Telingana, while Mahrattwara contains very few of them. Further, the Telugu people drink toddy not merely for its intoxicating properties. It is very nourishing, and, as such, it is very welcome to a people, who live on rice and a kind of pickle made of tamarind and chillies. This, however, cannot excuse their want of sober habits. They are certainly more drunken than the Mahrattas, for even the Kalals, who sell liquor, are far more numerous in their country than in Mahrattwara. There are about 290,000 Gowndlas in the Dominions, of these, so many as 250,000 are resident in the Telingana Districts.

Inferior Religious Mendicants group comprises the Mendicant castes, and a few musician and ballad-singer castes like Pulari, Thamadi, etc. It is about 90,000 in strength. And of this number about one-fourth are Jangams. Among the smaller castes, *Manbhow* seems to be a remarkable one. An interesting account of their origin is given in the last Census Report. One Krishna Bhat, *guru* of a Hindu Raja, who ruled over Parthian in the fourteenth century, having been detected in criminal intercourse with a Mang woman, was turned out of caste, and he, in revenge, preached a new creed through his five sons by this woman. The followers of these became the Manbhows. They "repudiate a multiplicity of Gods, have no ties of caste or religion, eat with none but the initiated and lead a life of mendicancy and exclusion." And they are found chiefly in the Marathi Districts.

Sikalgars, who are put along with *Katiks*, are knife grinders by profession. The *Katiks* are butchers, and Telingana has double the number found in Mahrattwara.

Koivavas include all the hill and forest castes, which have returned themselves as Hindus. These are either grain carriers or hunters, and are over $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in strength. Raichur and Lingsugur contain the largest numbers, almost the whole of the *Bidar* population being confined to them. The Banjaras are found everywhere. Koyas are mostly met with in Warangal, and Andhs in Nander, Sirpur-Tandur and Parbhani. Only 3 Bhils have returned themselves as Hindus, and all the three are women.

The Erukala group is composed of peddling and fortune-telling caste (*Poosala, Erukala, etc.*), mat and basket makers (*Burud, Medar*), beggars and disreputable livers (*Budibudaki, Balisanloshi, etc.*) They are to be found throughout the Dominions.

Malas are the unclean castes. And next to the *Kapus*, they are the most numerous, and form over one-eighth of the whole population of the State. They are watchmen and agricultural labourers or sweepers or leather-workers. *Mala* and *Madiga* in the Telugu Country correspond to *Mahar* and *Mang* in the *Mahratta*. *Malas* are found in very large numbers everywhere, except *Sirpur-Tandur* and *Raichur*. *Sirpur-Tandur* contains only 1 per cent. of the total *Malas*, and *Raichur* even less, 4. *Dakkalas* are *Mang* priests like *Mala Iyavar* and *Dasari* among the *Malas*.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Percentage of each sex unmarried in | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | Total | | 0—5 | | 5—12 | | 12—15 | | 15—20 | | 20—40 | | 40 and over | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Ghond | 47 | 35 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Dikshawant Wani | 42 | 27 | 11 | 11 | 16 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 | | 1 | |
| Kumbi | 45 | 35 | 21 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mal iata | 35 | 30 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Wani Langayeth | 61 | 33 | 19 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Brahman | 47 | 33 | 23 | 19 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Komati | 37 | 30 | 10 | 19 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | |
| Dhangai | 40 | 27 | 11 | 11 | 18 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 3 | | 2 | 1 | | |
| Total Shaik, Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar | 53 | 41 | 17 | 17 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Total Shaik Hyderabad | 49 | 35 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 15 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Total Shaik Mahbubnagar | 64 | 56 | 42 | 40 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total Syed, Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar | 51 | 38 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Total Syed, Hyderabad | 19 | 35 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Total Syed, Mahbubnagar | 60 | 42 | 25 | 18 | 9 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

Card Condition by Age for Selected Caste

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Percentage of each sex widowed in | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | Total | | 0—5 | | 5—12 | | 12—15 | | 15—20 | | 20—40 | | 40 and over | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Brahman | 12 | 24 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 15 |
| Komati | 14 | 20 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 12 |
| Wani Lingayeth | 20 | 30 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 18 |
| Dikshawant Wani | 6 | 21 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| Dhangar | 5 | 18 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 11 |
| Mahrata | 10 | 30 | | | | 1 | | | | 7 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 12 |
| Kunbi | 10 | 16 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 10 |
| Ghopd | 4 | 14 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 11 |
| Total Shaik, Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar | 5 | 18 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 13 |
| Total Shaik, Hyderabad | 5 | 19 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 4 | 15 |
| Total Shaik, Mahbubnagar | 6 | 15 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 9 |
| Total Syed, Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar | 6 | 18 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 5 | 11 |
| Total Syed, Hyderabad | 4 | 19 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 3 | 15 |
| Total Syed, Mahbubnagar | 15 | 18 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 14 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Proportion of sexes in Selected Castes

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Number of females for thousand males | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | At all ages | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Ghond | 1,016 | 1,231 | 1,191 | 1,127 | 1,455 | 1,196 | 675 |
| Jan | 1,250 | 500 | | | | | |
| Dikshawant Wani | 955 | 1,062 | 972 | 802 | 941 | 977 | 508 |
| Kunbi | 985 | 961 | 1,063 | 1,031 | 1,125 | 1,015 | 828 |
| Mahrata | 1,298 | 1,642 | 2,215 | 1,299 | 51 | 1,783 | 1,352 |
| Wani Lingayeth | 1,051 | 908 | 1,062 | 545 | 450 | 327 | 2,453 |
| Brahman | 1,039 | 884 | 1,042 | 1,217 | 241 | 577 | 1,285 |
| Komati | 1,077 | 1,927 | 1,034 | 1,012 | 1,107 | 642 | 772 |
| Dhangar | 920 | 967 | 923 | 615 | — | 577 | 704 |
| Total Shaik, Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar | 973 | 1,003 | 1,142 | — | — | 657 | 1,571 |
| Total Shaik, Hyderabad | 955 | 1,044 | 1,142 | — | — | 615 | 80 |
| Total Shaik, Mahbubnagar | 1,025 | 978 | 1,141 | — | — | 642 | 1,571 |
| Total Sved, Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar | 962 | 913 | 1,152 | — | — | 1,272 | — |
| Total Syed, Hyderabad | 934 | 945 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total Sved, Mahbubnagar | 1,095 | 814 | — | — | — | — | — |

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

| Name of Caste. | Mahbubnagar | | Atraf-i-Balda | | Medak | |
|------------------|-------------|---------|---------------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| I —BRAHMAN | | | | | | |
| Brahman Golak | | | | | | |
| Do Krishnapakshi | | | | | | |
| Kanaajya | | | | | | |
| Gujarathi | 1 | | 14 | | | |
| Marwadi | 324 | 107 | 69 | 135 | 13 | 23 |
| Bhat | 227 | 204 | | | | |
| Gowd | | | | | | |
| Kamboja | | | | | | |
| Shiva | | | | | | |
| Jeevar | | | | | | |
| Govardhan | | | | | | |
| Malva | | | | | | |
| Shenvi | | | | | | |
| Shrimali | | | | | | |
| Thrigowd | | | | | | |
| Vidur | | | | | | |
| Miri | | | | | | |
| Matapathi | | | | | | |
| Farles | | | | | | |
| Teluga | 39,535 | 29,341 | 14,044 | 14,195 | 17,080 | 12,875 |
| Vaishtava | | | | | | |
| Gowar | | | | | | |
| Mahar | 2,171 | 2,817 | 28 | 2,200 | 1,636 | 1,607 |
| Thajit | | | | | | |

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

| Name of Caste | Mahbubnagar | | Atrafi-Balda | | Medak | |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------|--------------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| I.—BRAHMAN— <i>Concluded</i> | | | | | | |
| Brahman Thivari | | | | | | |
| Chatrl | | | | | | |
| Arc | | | | | | |
| Joshi | | | | | | |
| Brahman | 6,107 | 6,347 | 8,047 | 8,078 | 2,163 | 1,991 |
| Dravida | | | | | 22 | 8 |
| Smartha | | | | | | |
| Lasal | | | | | | |
| Brahman Parakh | | | | | | |
| Brahmin Parec | | | | | | |
| Gujargunda Brahman | | | | | | |
| Shrivaisnavya .. | 80 | 40 | | | | |
| Kayath | | | | | | |

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

| Name of Caste | Mahabubnagar | | Atraf-i-Balda. | | Medak | |
|----------------|--------------|---------|----------------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Males. | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| II — KSHATRIYA | | | | | | |
| Rajput | 896 | 1,125 | 785 | 962 | 837 | 702 |
| Rathod | 21 | 41 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 147 |
| Thakur | | | 15 | 10 | | |
| Bondli | 691 | 564 | 357 | 487 | 192 | 148 |
| Khathr | 1,255 | 1,191 | 812 | 764 | | |
| Bhatraju | 84 | 386 | 346 | 71 | 313 | 402 |
| Kshatriya | 42 | 37 | 4 | 13 | | |

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts

| Nalgonda | | Warangal | | Elgandal | | Railways | | Total | |
|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|-------|---------|
| Males | Females. | Males | Females | Males. | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 107 | 126 | 360 | 2,899 | 174 | 239 | 100 | 41 | 2,699 | 6,096 |
| | | | | | | | | 62 | 189 |
| 2 | | 30 | 23 | | | | | 47 | 33 |
| 143 | 184 | 836 | 647 | 831 | 623 | | | 3,050 | 2,658 |
| 268 | 158 | 280 | 395 | | | 48 | 21 | 2,663 | 2,529 |
| 609 | 782 | 1,312 | 825 | 471 | 923 | | | 3,135 | 3,889 |
| 12 | | 133 | 18 | | 27 | | | 191 | 95 |

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

| Name of Caste | Mahbubnagar | | A ref-i-Balda | | Medak | |
|------------------|-------------|---------|---------------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| III.—VYSIA | | | | | | |
| Agarwal | | | | | | |
| Arava Komati | | | | | | |
| Chafri Poorbia | | | | | | |
| Chetty | | | | | | |
| Eagina Komati | | | | | 107 | 1,125 |
| Gowri Komate | | | | | | |
| Jaina Komati | | | | | | |
| Komati | 10,021 | 10,794 | 6,330 | 7,064 | 6,852 | 5,474 |
| Nethi Komati | | | | | | |
| Poorbia | | | | | 237 | 24 |
| Vani | | | | | | |
| Vani Lingayath | | | | | | |
| Vani Dikshavanth | | | | | | |
| Vani Rasavanth | | | | | | |
| Vani Silavanth | | | | | | |
| Vani Jangam | | | | | | |
| Vani Panchala | | | | | | |
| Bellina Vani | | | | | | |
| Vysia | | | | | | |
| Marwadi | | | | | | |
| Karnnam | | | | | | |
| Chinnawar | | | | | | |
| Agarwal Marwadi | | | | | | |
| Agarwal | | | | | | |
| Oswal Bania | | | | | | |
| Aswal | | | | | | |
| Lohar Mahrati | | | | | | |
| Lingayeth Bania | | | | | | |
| Gurugodar Bania | | | | | | |
| Dobbula Vani | | | | | | |

TABLE VIII

Castes by Districts.

| Salpinda | | Warangal | | Elpanla | | Railways | | Total | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|--------|---------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | | 2 | | | 4 | | | 2 | 4 |
| | | 176 | 172 | | | 7 | | 183 | 172 |
| 2,625 | 1,877 | 2,179 | 2,183 | 2,359 | 3,411 | 56 | 11 | 10,806 | 13,607 |
| | | | 32 | | | | | | 32 |
| | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| 12,237 | 9,723 | 12,237 | 9,723 | 16,384 | 17,409 | | | 64,111 | 60,339 |
| | | 279 | 101 | | | | | 239 | 101 |
| 16 | | 1 | | | | | | 254 | 24 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 19 | | | | | | 49 | |
| 17 | 6 | 800 | 7 | | | | | 817 | 13 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 12 | | | ... | 12 |

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

| Name of Caste | Wahbubnagar | | <i>Atrafi-i-Balda</i> | | Medak | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| IV —VELAMA | | | | | | |
| Nayar | | | | | | |
| Prabhu | 62 | 27 | 271 | 298 | | |
| Racha Velama | | | | | | |
| Vidarara | | | | | | |
| Vellalar | | | | | | |
| Fku Velama | | | | | | |
| Erra Baliya | | | | | | |
| Fka Velama | | | | | | |
| Jat | | | | | | |
| Knyath | 514 | 544 | 29 | 4 | 15 | 31 |
| Kacha Velama | | | | | | |
| Gajula | | | 15 | 69 | | |
| Baliya | | | | | | |
| Kayath Bengali | | | | | | |
| Vidar | | | | | | |
| Velama | 1,011 | 1,579 | 350 | 287 | | |
| Lingayeth Naidu | | | | | | |
| Velama | | | | | 697 | 664 |
| Manne | | | | | | |

TABLE VIII

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TABLE VIII

Castes by Districts

| Nalgonda | | Waringul | | Elgandul | | Railways | | Total | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|--------|---------|
| Males | Females | Males. | Females | Males. | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 9,598 | 7,904 | 14,014 | 11,462 | 3,297 | 3,427 | | | 29,799 | 23,024 |
| 868 | 124 | 1,075 | 1,027 | 1 | 193 | | | 1,723 | 1,648 |
| | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| 3 | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| | | 22 | | | | | | 22 | |
| 7,122 | 4,532 | 6,866 | 6,151 | 10,722 | 10,899 | | | 44,372 | 42,011 |
| | | | | 4 | | | | 4 | |
| 80 | | 219 | 158 | | 5 | | | 299 | 163 |
| | | 30 | 18 | | | | 1 | 30 | 19 |
| | | 373 | | | | | | 373 | |
| | | | | | | | | 92 | 155 |
| | | 14 | | | | | | 14 | |

TABLE VIII

Castes by Districts

| Nalgonda | | Warangal | | Elgandal | | Railways | | Total | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|--------|---------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 98 | 20 | 128 | 300 | | 36 | | 2 | 430 | 1,054 |
| | | 2,975 | 1,297 | | 257 | | | 2,975 | 1,554 |
| | | | 118 | | | | | | 118 |
| 16,352 | 10,704 | 14,863 | 10,045 | 7,671 | 6,361 | 58 | 28 | 65,508 | 66,723 |
| | | | | 10,952 | 10,985 | | | 10,952 | 10,985 |
| 627 | 251 | 796 | 1,102 | | 202 | | | 1,423 | 1,555 |
| 8,122 | 4,937 | 14,866 | 6,468 | 1,317 | 5,700 | | | 24,773 | 18,186 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 581 | 277 | | 89 | 788 | 32 | | | 1,627 | 1,100 |
| 447 | 345 | 740 | 973 | 289 | 123 | | | 3,224 | 3917 |
| | 997 | 518 | | | | | | 518 | 997 |
| | | | | 101 | 103 | | | 101 | 103 |
| | 25 | 2,585 | | | | | | 2,585 | 25 |
| | | 287 | 583 | | | | | 287 | 583 |
| | | 3,101 | 7,152 | 1,306 | 300 | 2 | | 4,830 | 8,053 |
| 19 | | | | 4 | | | | 23 | |
| 2 | | 13 | | | 3 | | | 15 | 3 |
| | | | | 635 | 580 | | | 635 | 580 |

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

| Name of Caste | Mahbubnagar | | At af-Baldu | | Moluk | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| VI.—KAPU—continued | | | | | | |
| Telugu Arey | | | | | | |
| Varela Kapu | | - | | | | |
| Vakaligar | | | | | | |
| Vlanati Reddy | | | | | | |
| Dasi | | | | | | |
| Baramasi | | | | | | |
| Bayindla Kamma | | | | | | |
| Chittapu Kapu | | | | | | 225 |
| Lodha | 57 | 13 | 204 | 126 | 18 | 16 |
| Lungayath Koli | | | | | | |
| Mahrata | | | | | | |
| Do Ganeem | | | | | | |
| Do Khadim | | | | | | |
| Do Judhoo | | | | | | |
| Do Baramasi | | | | | | |
| Do Kasid | | | | | | |
| Do Nitaly | | | | | | |
| Do Rawo'e | | | | | | |
| Mahrata Sherker | | | | | | |
| Mahrata Somas | | | | | | |
| do Trimaly | | | | | | |
| Bo-ray | | | | | | |
| Bader | | | | | | |

TABLE VIII

Castes by Districts

| Nalgonda | | Warangal | | Tigrandal | | Railways | | Total | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|-------|---------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| | | 16 | | | | | | 16 | |
| | | 69 | 12 | 281 | 204 | | | 350 | 266 |
| 574 | | | | 1,177 | 1,324 | | | 2,051 | 1,324 |
| | | | 93 | | | | | | 93 |
| | | 603 | 595 | 765 | | | | 1,433 | 1,120 |
| | | 113 | 10 | | | | | 122 | 205 |
| | | | | 3 | 5 | | | 3 | 5 |
| | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| | | 1 | | 2 | | | | 3 | |
| | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| | | | | | 25 | | | | 25 |
| 2,030 | 1,750 | 2,595 | 958 | 2,911 | 2,603 | | | 7,536 | 5,311 |

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

| Name of Caste | Mahbubnagar | | Atrof & Balda | | Medak. | |
|---------------------|-------------|---------|---------------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| VI —KAPU—continued | | | | | | |
| Patwari | | | | | | |
| Thota Telugu | | | | | | |
| Trimooli | | | | | | |
| Koli | 11,807 | 7,870 | 1,869 | 1,507 | | |
| Appu Lingayat | | | | | | |
| Arya | 354 | 925 | | | | |
| Dilsha-anthulu | | | | | | |
| Andchara | | | | | | |
| Avakuladavaru | | | | | | |
| Bangigara | | | | | | |
| Bilajadaru | | | | | | |
| Bilegalavaru | | | | | | |
| Lingavath Satarvath | | | | | | |
| Konnada | 3 | 2 | 132 | 74 | 24 | |
| Malli Lingayat | | | | | | |
| Are | | | | | 78 | 229 |
| Aaramasi | | | | | | |
| Bhandari | | | | | | |
| Chamba Telugu | | | | | | |
| Devpa Kamma | | | | | | |
| Goojer | | | | | | |
| Goney | | | | | | |
| Genta | | | | | | |

TABLE VIII

Castes by Districts

| Nalgonda | | Warangal | | Elgandal | | Railways | | Total | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|--------|---------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | | 201 | 175 | 51 | 18 | | | 252 | 193 |
| | | | 20 | 260 | | | | 260 | 29 |
| | | | | | | 90 | 8 | 13,766 | 9,335 |
| | | | | | | | | 354 | 925 |
| | | | | | | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 |
| | | 9 | | | | | | 173 | 76 |
| 651 | 692 | 2,098 | 3,017 | 3,361 | 2,923 | | | 6,188 | 6,771 |
| | | 13 | 7 | | 191 | | | 13 | 201 |
| | | | 43 | | | | | | 43 |
| | | | 3 | | | | | | 3 |

| Name of Caste | Mahabubnagar | | Atraft-Baldu | | Medak | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| VI.—KAPU—continued | | | | | | |
| Gudati Kapu | | | | .. | 429 | 354 |
| Do Reddy | | | | | | |
| Gumpa Kamma | | | | | | |
| Hem Reddy | | | | | | |
| Hura Balija | | | | | | |
| Illavellani Kamma | | | | | | |
| Jampu do | | | | | | |
| Kurbi | 35 | 39 | | | | |
| Kapu | 41,544 | 40,932 | 19,707 | 20,908 | 11,861 | 10,528 |
| Kunkuma Kulam | | | | | | |
| Kamma Kapu | | | | | | |
| Kasi Telugu | | | | | | |
| Adapapa | | | | | | |
| Begarce | 674 | 812 | | | | |
| Kadava Kaligari | | | | | | |
| Bhamti | | | | | | |
| Ager Kulam | | | | | | |
| Holawaru | | | | | | |
| Lotler | | | | | | |
| Munnoora telugu | 5,635 | 6,562 | 4,326 | 5,223 | 5,466 | 5,278 |
| Mahrata Sindhey | | | | | | |
| Nalch Kapu | | | | | | |
| Litraya h | 224 | 1,420 | 1,515 | 1,141 | | |

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts

| Nalgonda | | Warangal | | Elgandal | | Railways | | Total | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1,684 | 1,841 | 2,004 | 136 | 112 | 3,819 | | | 4,819 | 6,150 |
| | | 450 | 389 | | | | | 450 | 389 |
| | | 3,618 | 1,051 | | | | | 3,648 | 1,051 |
| | | | 175 | | | | | | 175 |
| | | 2,373 | 1,849 | | | | | 2,373 | 1,849 |
| | | | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| | | | | | 3 | 385 | 163 | 420 | 275 |
| 35,983 | 26,876 | 10,920 | 9,359 | 39,674 | 32,1 | 20 | 1 | 159,109 | 141,235 |
| | | 17 | 3 | | | | | 17 | 3 |
| 1,471 | 697 | 6,844 | 9,007 | 14 | 346 | | | 8,329 | 10,347 |
| | | | 15 | | | | | | 15 |
| | 52 | | | | | | | | 52 |
| 24 | 23 | 7 | | | 8 | | | 705 | 843 |
| | | | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| 2,843 | 2,819 | 6,569 | 3,104 | 28,681 | 25,213 | 15 | 6 | 53,545 | 48,235 |
| | | 1,244 | 318 | 727 | 3,450 | | | 1,971 | 3,768 |
| | | 12 | 3 | | | | | 1,751 | 2,564 |

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

| Name of Caste. | Mahabubnagar | | Atraf-i Balda | | Medak | |
|----------------------|--------------|---------|---------------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| VI.—KAPU—(concluded) | | | | | | |
| Pillay | | | | | | |
| Kurama Kapu | | | | | | |
| Telugu Kumbi | | | | | | |
| Chithapu Kapu | | | | | | |
| Naikaru | 172 | 228 | | | | |
| Reddy Kapu | | | | | | |
| Banjagaru | | | | | | |
| Kinda Reddy | | | | | | |
| Perike | 120 | 147 | | 124 | | |
| Thettchavanth | | | | | 79 | |
| Silbalkivaru | | | | | | |
| Mahrata Sidha | | | | | | 3 |
| Garu | | | | | | |
| Vanjam | 142 | 78 | 1,429 | 388 | 1,003 | 1,141 |
| Ban'u | | | | | | |
| Varala'alam | | | | | | |

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts

| Nalgonda | | Warangal | | Figandal | | Railway | | Total | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | | | | | | 20 | 34 | 20 | 34 |
| 1-- | | | | | | | | 157 | |
| | | | | | 135 | | | | 135 |
| | | 3,149 | 4,318 | 5,489 | | 126 | 53 | 8,936 | 4,599 |
| 1,986 | 1,906 | 1,803 | 135 | 620 | 665 | | | 4,409 | 2,712 |
| | | | | | | 15 | | 15 | |
| | | 257 | 242 | | | | | 257 | 242 |
| | | | | 1 | | | | 121 | 271 |
| | | | | | | | | 79 | |
| 33 | | 4 | | | 39 | | | 37 | 42 |
| | | 746 | 204 | 923 | 1,799 | | | 1,689 | 2,003 |
| 538 | 548 | 224 | 541 | 913 | 705 | | | 4,249 | 3,401 |
| 607 | 334 | 4 | 12 | | 1 | | | 611 | 346 |
| | | 54 | | 38 | 99 | | | 92 | 99 |

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

| Name of Caste | Mahbubnagar | | Atraf i Bulda | | Medak | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------|---------------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| VII --SATHANI | | | | | | |
| Iyawar | | | | | | |
| Bhagavathulu | | | | | | |
| Dasari | 910 | 1,511 | 872 | 177 | 219 | 352 |
| Guru | | | | | | |
| Goswami | | | | | | |
| Geri Goswami | | | | | | |
| Lingayath Guru | | | | | | |
| Mathapati | | | | | | |
| Sathani | 497 | 804 | 723 | 700 | 1,070 | 583 |
| Sanyasi | | | | | | |
| Telugu Dasari | | | | | | |
| Udasi | | | | | | |
| Shri-ishnava | | | | | | |
| Sajjanaru | | | | | | |
| Byragi | | | | | | |
| Bavaji | | | | | | |
| Bogam | 899 | 1,729 | 780 | 790 | 143 | 341 |
| Gondaligaru | 1,230 | 2,807 | 1,242 | 579 | | |
| Gosikay | | | | | | |
| Gulkachintha Kulam | | | | | | |
| Pujari | 5 | 108 | 13 | 3 | | |
| Serru Bogam | | | | | | |
| Telugu Bogam | | | | | | |
| Bathula Kulam | | | | | | |
| Gosangi | | | | | | |
| Jeyararu | | | | | | |

TABLE VIII

Castes by Districts

| Nalgonda | | Warangal | | Elgandul | | Ruways | | Total | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|--------|---------|-------|---------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

| Name of Caste | Mahabubnagar | | Atref & Balda | | Medal | |
|----------------|--------------|---------|---------------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| IX.—GANDLA. | | | | | | |
| Lingayath Teli | | | | | | |
| Chetty Gandla | | | | | | |
| Gandla ... | | | | | 494 | 345 |
| Deva Gandla | | | | | | |
| Teli | | | | | | |
| Ganigaru | | | | | | |
| Hindu Teli | | | | | | |
| Khata Teli | | | | | | |

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts

| Nalgonda | | Warangal | | Nigandol | | Railwar | | Total. | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

| Name of Caste | Mahababnagar | | Atraft-Baldu | | Medak | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| XIII —CHAKALA | | | | | | |
| Lingeyath Dhobi | | | | | | |
| Chakala | | | | | 4,638 | 4,869 |
| Telugu Chakala | | | | | | |
| Dhobi | 9,467 | 9,688 | 5,642 | 5,705 | | |
| Agasaru | | | | | | |
| Bedaragasaru | | | | | | |
| Kappagasaru | | | | | | |

TABLE VIII

Castes by Districts

| Nalgonda | | Warangal | | Elgandal | | Railways | | Total | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|--------|---------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males. | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 8,812 | 10,299 | 18,001 | 13,220 | 17,108 | 12,888 | | | 48,559 | 41,276 |
| | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| | | | | | | 43 | 22 | 15,152 | 15,415 |

| | | 1891. | 1901. |
|--------|---|-------|-------|
| XII. | Textile Fabrics and Dress . . . | 6 | 5 |
| XIII. | Metals and Precious Stones | 1 | 2 |
| XIV. | Glass Earthen and Stoneware . | 1 | 1 |
| XV. | Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc . . . | 1 | 1 |
| XVI. | Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc . . | | |
| XVII. | Leather, etc. . . | 1 | 1 |
| XVIII. | Commerce .. | 2 | 4 |
| XIX. | Transport and Storage. | 1 | 1 |
| XX. | Learned and Artistic Professions | 1 | 1 |
| XXI. | Sport . . . | | |
| XXII. | Earthwork and General labour . | 13 | 13 |
| XXIII. | Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations . | 4 | |
| XXIV. | Independent .. | 3 | 4 |

From the above it will be seen, that several orders have the same percentages for 1891 and 1901, and where they happen to reveal a variation, it is slight except in three cases, Food, Drink and Stimulants, Commerce, and Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations. The variation in regard to Food, Drink and Stimulants is really greater than it appears to be. Oil pressers and sellers, who were shown under *Light, Firing and Forage* in 1890, have this time been tabulated under Food, Drink and Stimulants. So, if we take away 33,000 Oil pressers and sellers, included in the latter order, the percentage will be proportionately reduced. Roughly speaking, there are twice as many engaged in commerce now as there were ten years ago. This means, in actual figures, that there are about 4,27,000 people supported by Commerce as against 1,76,000 in 1891. The increase is entirely accounted for by the great rise there has been in the numbers returned in the sub-order "General Merchants." There are about 250,000 more of them now than in 1890. If it is really so, and one can't be quite sure that there has been no confounding of occupations here, it means a very remarkably rapid growth of internal commercial activity in the country. The fall, in the *Indefinite* percentage, would seem to show that this time the Enumerators have been more careful and discriminative in gleanng information in regard to the occupations of people.

Out of the total population, in these Dominions, of 11,141,142, 5,152,902 or 46 per cent, are dependent on Agriculture for their support.

Of these 32 per cent are Landholders and Tenants, 9 Agricultural labourers, and 5 Growers of special Products. This is excluding the partial agriculturists, of whom we have over 250,000. If we add these also to the number of those, whose chief occupation is Agriculture, the agricultural percentage is still further increased to 48.

Subsidiary Table II exhibits the distribution of the agricultural population by Districts. According to this, Lingsugur and Nander are the most agricultural districts, so to say, and Mahbub Nagar the least. In the first two, 66 and 65 per cent, respectively, of the district population, are supported by Agriculture, and in the last 29 per cent or less than half of the Lingsugur and Nander proportions. Yet, curiously enough, in 1891, the lowest proportion was 36 per cent and Mahbub Nagar itself returned 41 per cent of its population under Agriculture, while in Nander only 51 per cent professed to follow this occupation. For that matter, comparing the District proportions for the two Censuses together, we find that except in two cases, excluding, of course, the Hyderabad City, namely, Lingsugur and Paibham, where they have remained constant, the variations displayed are considerable, not one of them being less than 4 per cent. The extreme cases are noted below —

| | 1891 | 1901 |
|--------------|------|------|
| Mahbub Nagar | 41 | 9 |
| Indur | 40 | 51 |
| Gulbargah | 46 | 60 |

Subsidiary Table III shows the distribution of the Industrial population by Districts. The Industrial population means the people, who have been returned as following the class of occupations designated, in Census phraseology, as the Preparation and Supply of Material Substances, or those whose occupations fall under orders VII to XII. There are, in round numbers, 19 lakhs of them in the Nizam's Dominions, and of these more than half are found in Elgandal, Nalgonda, Warangal, Mahbub Nagar and the Hyderabad City. But, proportionately to their populations, Nalgonda has the largest percentage 33, Elgandal has 30, the Hyderabad City 27, Warangal and Mahbub Nagar 24 each. Other District percentages vary from 20 in Medak to 8 in Birh as well as Osmanabad (Naldurg). The particular orders which account for high proportions are, in the case of all the four districts mentioned above, VII—Food, Drink and Stimulants, XII—Textile Fabrics and Dress, and XVII—Leather etc. In the Hyderabad City, the highest proportions are borne by the orders VII, XII, and Buildings.

A glance here, at the show the districts make numerically, in respect of the various Industrial Orders, may not be out of place. The total number of people, supported by the order VII, is about 536 thousand. Of these about a lakh are claimed by Elgandal, and over a lakh and a

is actually 143 per cent. Other notable increases are under Leather, etc. (65 per cent), Supplementary requirements (43), Buildings (39), and Independent (27). Among the decreases, that under the head of Service of Native and Foreign States, stands foremost with 96 per cent. In other words, there were 4,349 more shown as supported by this order ten years ago than now. The next largest is under Indefinite and Disreputable, 91 per cent. And this, as has already been remarked, is perhaps a testimony to the greater care employed, this time, in locating the various occupations. Perhaps also, something of the loss revealed here has been to the gain of the Commercial Order. In round numbers, the gain in the one case is 4 lakhs, while the loss in the other is $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Other big decreases are under Light, Firing and Forage (82 per cent), Sport (53), and Textile Fabrics and Dress (27).

In this place it may be well to point out, that the Orders XXII and XXIII have not meant the same Occupational Groups at the last two Censuses. In 1891, XXII meant Complex Occupations, though not a single entry was made under that head, and XXIII, Indefinite with two sub-orders, Unskilled Labour and Undefined and Disreputable Occupations. This time, while Earthwork and General labour (which is the same thing as *Unskilled labour* of the 1891 Census) form the order XXII, Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations by themselves constitute a separate order XXIII. So, for purposes of Subsidiary Table VII, Complex Occupations were omitted altogether, and the figures for the sub-orders of XXIII of 1891 were separated and grouped under orders XXII and XXIII.

Subsidiary Table IX is interesting as showing the relative positions occupied by males and females as Actual workers. The two occupational Orders, in which more women find their Means of Livelihood than men, are XXII—Earthwork and General labour, and XXIII—Indefinite and Disreputable. The latter supports 35 per cent and the former 12 per cent more women workers than men. And this fact hardly needs any explanation. Women have not the professional skill nor the enduring power of men.

Naturally, therefore, they flock to these Means of Livelihood, in which neither is in any great demand. Such are the Occupations included in the orders XXII and XXIII. Under all other Orders, more men are returned than women. But women take to some of these much more readily than to others. While under Light, Firing and Forage we find 65 women to every hundred men, and under Agriculture 60, under Sport we find only 20, under Drugs, Gums and Dyes, etc. 16, and under Service of Foreign Native and States much less, 2. Textile Fabrics and Dress, Food Drink and Stimulants, Commerce, and Glass, Earthen and Stoneware also attract a pretty large number of women, 52, 47, 43 and 42, respectively, for every hundred men.

Subsidiary Table XI, Occupations Combined with Agriculture, reveals the rather remarkable fact that those, who follow the Occupations grouped under Administration, are more largely engaged in Agriculture than any other class of people, 5 per cent of them having returned themselves as partial agriculturists. Next to this, the Orders that seem to afford the best facilities for taking to Agriculture as a Subsidiary Occupation are Provision and Care of Animals, Food, Drink and Stimulants, Glass, Earthen and Stoneware, and Commerce. Four per cent of these supported by each of these Orders are also Agriculturists. Orders VI, VIII, XIII, XV, XVI, XVII, XIX, XX, XXI and XXII follow, with 3 per cent each; then IX, XI, XII and XIV. The order that, with the exception of II, III and X, returns the least number as partial agriculturists, is the one comprising the Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

General Distribution by Occupation.

| Order and Sub order | Percentage on Total Population | | Percentage in each order and sub-order of | |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------|---|-------------|
| | Persons supported | Actual workers | Actual workers | Dependents. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| I—Administration | 5 | 2 | 39 | 61 |
| 1 Civil Service of the State | | . | 32 | 68 |
| 1-A The Hyderabad State | 1 | 1 | .9 | 61 |
| 2 Service of Local and Municipal Bodies | 1 | | 43 | 57 |
| 3 Village Service | 3 | 1 | 38 | 62 |
| II—Defence | 1 | | 43 | 57 |
| 4 Army (Imperial) | | | 48 | 52 |
| 4-A Army (The Hyderabad State) | | | 41 | 59 |
| III—Service of Native and Foreign States | .. | | 33 | 67 |
| 6 Civil Officers | | | 24 | 76 |
| 7 Military | | | 37 | 63 |
| IV—Provision and Care of Animals | 2 | 1 | 47 | 53 |
| 8. Stock Breeding and Dealing | 2 | 1 | 47 | 53 |
| 9 Training and Care of Animals | | | 50 | 50 |
| V—Agriculture | 46 | 19 | 49 | 60 |
| 10 Land-holders and Tenants | 32 | 12 | 37 | 63 |
| 11 Agricultural Labourers | 9 | 5 | 56 | 44 |
| 12. Growers of special Products | 5 | 2 | 36 | 64 |
| 13 Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests | 1 | | 42 | 58 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(continued).

| Order and Sub-order. | Percentage on Total Population | | Percentage in each order and sub order of | |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------|---|------------|
| | Persons supported | Actual workers | Actual workers | Dependents |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| VI—Personal, Household and Sanitary Services | 6 | 3 | 46 | 54 |
| 14 Personal and Domestic Services | 6 | 3 | 46 | 54 |
| 15 Non-domestic Entertainment | | | 54 | 46 |
| 16 Sanitation | | | 42 | 58 |
| VII—Food, Drink and Stimulants | 5 | 2 | 45 | 55 |
| 17 Provision of Animal Food | 1 | | 45 | 55 |
| 18 Provision of Vegetable Food | 1 | 1 | 44 | 56 |
| 19 Provision of Drink, Condiments and Stimulants | 2 | 1 | 46 | 54 |
| VIII—Light, Fuel and Forage | | | 49 | 61 |
| 20 Lighting | . | | 42 | 58 |
| 21 Fuel and Forage | . | | 51 | 49 |
| IX—Buildings | 1 | | 38 | 62 |
| 22. Building Materials | | .. | 47 | 53 |
| 23 Artificers in Building | 1 | .. | 34 | 66 |
| X—Vehicles and Vessels | . | | 42 | 58 |
| 24 Railway and Tramway Plant | | | 46 | 54 |
| 25. Carts, Carriages, etc | . | | 40 | 60 |
| 26. Ships and Boats | .. | | 40 | 60 |
| XI.—Supplementary Requirements | . | | 44 | 56 |
| 27. Paper ... | | . | 30 | 70 |
| 28. Books and Prints | .. | | 40 | 60 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.--(continued)

| Order and Sub-order | Percentage on Total Population | | Percentage in each order and sub-order of | |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------|---|------------|
| | Persons supported | Actual workers | Actual workers | Dependents |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 29 Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments | | . | 38 | 62 |
| 30 Carving and Engraving | | | 31 | 69 |
| 31 Toys and Curiosities . | | | 40 | 60 |
| 32 Music and Musical Instruments | | | 40 | 60 |
| 33 Bangles, Necklaces, Beads, Sacred Threads, &c | | | 46 | 54 |
| 34 Furniture | | | 35 | 65 |
| 35 Harness | | | 38 | 62 |
| 36 Tools and Machinery | | | 47 | 53 |
| 37 Arms and Ammunition | | | 37 | 63 |
| XII.—Textile Fabrics and Dress . | 5 | 2 | 43 | 57 |
| 38 Wool and Fur . | 1 | 1 | 48 | 52 |
| 39 Silk . | | | 51 | 49 |
| 40 Cotton | 3 | 1 | 40 | 60 |
| 41 Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir etc | | | 45 | 55 |
| 42 Dress . | 1 | | 46 | 54 |
| XIII —Metals and Precious Stones | 2 | 1 | 38 | 62 |
| 43 Gold, Silver and Precious Stones | 1 | . | 37 | 63 |
| 44. Brass, Copper and Bell-metal | . | . | 42 | 58 |
| 45 Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead | | . | 40 | 60 |
| 46 Iron and Steel .. | 1 | | 39 | 61 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(continued).

| Order and Sub-order | Percentage on Total Population. | | Percentage in each order and sub-order of | |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------|---|------------|
| | Persons supported. | Actual workers | Actual workers | Dependents |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| XIV —Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | 1 | | 45 | 55 |
| 47 Glass and Chinaware | | | 46 | 54 |
| 48. Earthen and Stoneware | 1 | | 45 | 55 |
| XV —Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc .. | 1 | 1 | 42 | 58 |
| 49 Wood and Bamboos | 1 | | 39 | 61 |
| 50 Canework, Matting and Leaves, etc. | .. | .. | 19 | 51 |
| XVI —Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc | | . | 33 | 67 |
| 51 Gums, Wax, Resins and similar Forest Produce | | | 36 | 64 |
| 52 Drugs Dyes, Pigments, etc. | | . | 50 | 50 |
| XVII —Leather, etc | 2 | 1 | 42 | 58 |
| 53 Leather, Horn and Bones | 2 | 1 | 42 | 58 |
| XVIII —Commerce | 1 | 2 | 40 | 60 |
| 54 Money and Securities | | | 37 | 63 |
| 55 General Merchandise | 3 | 1 | 41 | 59 |
| 56 Dealing, unspecified | 1 | | 39 | 61 |
| 57. Middlemen, Brokers and Agents | | | 41 | 59 |
| XIX —Transport and Storage | 1 | | 45 | 55 |
| 58. Railway . | | . | 42 | 58 |
| 59 Road ... | . | | 45 | 55 |
| 60 Water .. | | | 51 | 49 |
| 61 Messages . | | | 41 | 59 |
| 62. Storage and Weighing .. | | .. | 43 | 57 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

| Order and Sub order | Percentage on Total Population | | Percentage in each order and sub-order of | |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------|---|------------|
| | Persons supported | Actual workers | Actual workers | Dependents |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| XX — Learned and Artistic Professions | 1 | 1 | 41 | 59 |
| 63 Religion | | .. | 40 | 60 |
| 64 Education | | | 38 | . |
| 65 Literature | | | 41 | 59 |
| 66 Law | | . | 35 | 65 |
| 67 Medicine | | . | 39 | 61 |
| 68 Engineering and Survey | . | . | 30 | 70 |
| 69 Natural Science | | | ... | .. |
| 70 Pictorial Art and Sculpture | | | 15 | 55 |
| 71. Music, Acting Dancing, etc | | | 44 | 56 |
| XXI — Sport .. | . | | 40 | 60 |
| 72 Sport .. | . | | 40 | 60 |
| 73 Games and Exhibitions | . | . | 40 | 60 |
| XXII — Earthwork and General labour | 13 | 7 | 53 | 47 |
| 74 Earthwork, etc ... | | | 38 | 62 |
| 75 General labour | 13 | 7 | 54 | 46 |
| XXIII — Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations | | | 53 | 47 |
| 76 Indefinite . | | . | 54 | 46 |
| 77. Disreputable | | ... | 50 | 50 |
| XXIV — Independent .. | 4 | ... | 48 | 52 |
| 78 Property and Alms | 3 | 2 | 48 | 52 |
| 79 At the State Expense . | .. | .. | 46 | 54 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the Agricultural Population by Natural Divisions and Districts.

| No | Districts | Popula- tion sup- ported by Agricul- ture | Percent- age of Agricul- tural population to District popula- tion. | Percentage on Agricultural popula- tion of | |
|-------|----------------------|---|--|--|-----------------|
| | | | | Actual workers. | Depend- ents |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | The Hyderabad City | 11,217 | 8 17 | 37 12 | 62 88 |
| 2 | Atraf-i-Balda | 137,515 | 32 68 | 46 53 | 53 17 |
| 3 | Elgandal | 364,570 | 35 20 | 13 59 | 56 11 |
| 4 | Nalgonda | 254,308 | 36 34 | 50 02 | 49 08 |
| 5 | Warangal | 366,911 | 38 51 | 50 91 | 19 09 |
| 6 | Medak | 151,713 | 41 37 | 50 18 | 49 82 |
| 7 | Indur | 321,209 | 51 09 | 37 12 | 62 88 |
| 8 | Mahbub Nagar | 204,834 | 29 02 | 43 32 | 56 68 |
| 9 | Bedar | 417,153 | 54 45 | 45 77 | 54 23 |
| 10 | Sirpur-Tandur | 156,209 | 57 26 | 17 02 | 52 98 |
| 11 | Aurangabad | 331,617 | 45 97 | 25 42 | 74 58 |
| 12 | Birh | 265,186 | 53 87 | 39 91 | 60 09 |
| 13 | Nander | 327,131 | 65 01 | 46 62 | 53 38 |
| 14 | Parbhani | 342,172 | 53 03 | 41 21 | 58 79 |
| 15 | Gulbargah | 432,814 | 59 62 | 38 63 | 61 37 |
| 16 | Oosmanabad (Naldrug) | 310,089 | 57 96 | 31 84 | 68 16 |
| 17 | Raichur | 286,419 | 56 21 | 32 53 | 67 47 |
| 18 | Lingsugur | 444,832 | 65 84 | 29 58 | 70 42 |
| 19 | Railways | 371 | 3 08 | 61 69 | 36 31 |
| Total | | 5,132,902 | 46 06 | 40 81 | 59 69 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III
*Distribution of the Industrial Population by Natural
Divisions and Districts*

| No | Districts | Popula- tion sup- ported by Industry | Percent- age of Industrial population to District population | Percentage of Indus- trial population of | |
|----|----------------------|---|--|---|-----------------|
| | | | | Actual workers | Depend- ents |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | The Hyderabad City | 120,590 | 26.8 | 40.8 | 59.2 |
| 2 | Atiaf-i-Balida | 77,508 | 18.4 | 47.7 | 52.3 |
| 3 | Elgandul | 315,086 | 30.4 | 41.2 | 58.8 |
| 4 | Nalgonda | 229,034 | 32.7 | 47.7 | 52.3 |
| 5 | Warangal | 224,608 | 23.5 | 50.4 | 49.6 |
| 6 | Medak | 74,539 | 20.3 | 49.8 | 50.2 |
| 7 | Indur | 84,597 | 13.3 | 40.8 | 59.2 |
| 8 | Mahbab Nagar | 167,306 | 23.7 | 49.6 | 50.4 |
| 9 | Bidar | 64,898 | 8.4 | 40.4 | 59.6 |
| 10 | Sirpur-Tandur | 27,583 | 10.1 | 44.5 | 55.5 |
| 11 | Aurangabad | 95,548 | 13.2 | 36.4 | 63.6 |
| 12 | Bulh | 41,023 | 8.3 | 36.9 | 63.1 |
| 13 | Nander | 47,214 | 9.3 | 46.2 | 53.8 |
| 14 | Parbhani | 71,118 | 11.0 | 47.1 | 52.9 |
| 15 | Gulbargah | 98,514 | 13.2 | 27.8 | 72.2 |
| 16 | Oosmanabad (Naldrug) | 45,057 | 8.4 | 37.5 | 62.5 |
| 17 | Rachun | 60,516 | 11.8 | 42.8 | 57.2 |
| 18 | Lingsugur | 63,231 | 9.3 | 36.3 | 63.7 |
| 19 | Railways | 656 | 5.4 | 58.9 | 41.1 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

*Distribution of the Commercial Population by Natural Divisions
and Districts.*

| No. | Natural Divisions and Districts | Population supported by Commerce. | Percentage of Commer- cial population to District population | Percentage of Commer- cial population of | |
|-----|---------------------------------|---|---|---|-------------|
| | | | | Actual workers. | Dependents. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | The Hyderabad City | 14,208 | 3.17 | 26.2 | 63.1 |
| 2 | Atraf-i-Balda | 28,076 | 6.68 | 43.7 | 56.3 |
| 3 | Elgandal | 41,927 | 1.05 | 29.8 | 69.2 |
| 4 | Nalgonda | 35,509 | 5.12 | 45.0 | 55.0 |
| 5 | Warangul | 56,144 | 5.89 | 45.6 | 54.4 |
| 6 | Medak | 18,051 | 3.57 | 36.1 | 63.9 |
| 7 | Indur | 23,063 | 3.72 | 38.4 | 61.6 |
| 8 | Mahbub Nagar | 33,066 | 4.68 | 44.5 | 55.5 |
| 9 | Bedar | 40,260 | 5.25 | 37.1 | 62.9 |
| 10 | Sirpur-Tandur | 10,399 | 3.51 | 40.0 | 59.1 |
| 11 | Aurangabad | 6,574 | .91 | 26.7 | 73.3 |
| 12 | Birh | 22,116 | 4.49 | 36.6 | 63.4 |
| 13 | Nander | 6,541 | 1.30 | 33.6 | 66.4 |
| 14 | Parbhani | 25,289 | 3.92 | 51.9 | 48.1 |
| 15 | Gulbargah | 19,995 | 2.69 | 31.2 | 68.8 |
| 16 | Oosman Abad (Naldrug) | 16,907 | 3.16 | 33.0 | 67.0 |
| 17 | Raichur | 15,421 | 3.03 | 38.0 | 62.0 |
| 18 | Lingsugur | 17,381 | 2.57 | 39.8 | 60.2 |
| 19 | Railways, | 817 | 6.78 | 68.7 | 31.3 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI

*Distribution of the Professional Population by Natural Divisions
and Districts*

| No | District | Population supported by Professions | Percentage of Profes- sional popu- lation to District population | Percentage of Profes- sional population of | |
|----|----------------------|---|---|---|------------|
| | | | | Actual workers | Dependents |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | The Hyderabad City | 21,941 | 4.8 | 34.7 | 65.3 |
| 2 | Miraf-i-Balala | 2,505 | 0.5 | 46.3 | 53.7 |
| 3 | Elgundal | 13,219 | 1.2 | 49.5 | 50.5 |
| 4 | Nalgonda | 11,383 | 1.6 | 41.2 | 58.8 |
| 5 | Warangal | 8,680 | 0.9 | 43.2 | 56.8 |
| 6 | Medak | 1,981 | 0.5 | 51.3 | 48.7 |
| 7 | Indur | 2,703 | 0.4 | 28.9 | 71.1 |
| 8 | Mahbub Nagar | 5,077 | 0.4 | 55.2 | 44.8 |
| 9 | Bidar | 5,077 | 0.6 | 42.6 | 57.4 |
| 10 | Sirpur-Tandur | 483 | 0.1 | 45.3 | 54.7 |
| 11 | Aurangabad | 8,994 | 1.2 | 40.2 | 59.8 |
| 12 | Birh | 14,096 | 2.8 | 43.5 | 56.5 |
| 13 | Nander | 1,549 | 0.3 | 44.6 | 55.4 |
| 14 | Parbhani | 8,541 | 1.3 | 39.3 | 60.7 |
| 15 | Gulbarga | 4,834 | 0.6 | 33.3 | 66.7 |
| 16 | Oosmanabad (Naldurg) | 4,949 | 0.9 | 37.4 | 62.6 |
| 17 | Raichur | 9,037 | 1.7 | 45.5 | 54.5 |
| 18 | Lingsugur | 17,510 | 2.5 | 34.4 | 65.6 |
| 19 | Railways | 238 | 1.9 | 54.6 | 45.4 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII

Occupations by Orders 1901 and 1891

| Orders | Population supported in 1901. | Population supported in 1891. | Percentage of variation (+) or (—) | Remarks |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| I —Administration | 547,280 | 541,110 | + 1 10 | |
| II —Defence | 64,905 | 63,299 | + 2 54 | |
| III —Service of Native and Foreign States | 160 | 4,509 | — 96 00 | |
| IV —Provision and Care of Animals | 284,304 | 283,906 | + 14 | |
| V —Agriculture | 5,132,902 | 5,178,329 | + 88 | |
| VI —Personal, Household and Sanitary Services | 655,870 | 651,629 | + 65 | |
| VII —Food, Drink and Stimulants | 536,016 | 657,671 | — 18 49 | |
| VIII —Light, Firing and Forage | 16,253 | 92,689 | — 82 46 | |
| IX —Buildings | 84,833 | 60,859 | — 39 39 | |
| X —Vehicles and Vessels | 3,247 | 3,549 | — 8 50 | |
| XI —Supplementary Requirements. | 46,231 | 32,260 | + 43 31 | |
| XII —Textile Fabrics and Dress | 527,630 | 724,338 | — 27 15 | |
| XIII —Metal and Precious Stones | 182,165 | 172,205 | + 5 77 | |
| XIV —Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | 89,293 | 93,981 | — 4 98 | |
| XV —Wood, Cane and Leaves, &c | 156,981 | 163,545 | — 4 01 | |
| XVI —Drugs, Gums, Dyes, &c | 25,453 | 19,717 | + 29 09 | |
| XVII —Leather, &c | 260,476 | 157,674 | + 65 19 | |
| XVIII —Commerce | 427,974 | 176,229 | + 142 85 | |
| XIX —Transport and Storage | 67,217 | 82,790 | — 18 81 | |
| XX.—Learned and Artistic Professions | 142,790 | 136,905 | + 4 30 | |
| XXI —Sport | 5,595 | 11,639 | — 52 78 | |
| XXII —Earthwork and General Labour | 1,434,259 | 1,464,327 | — 2 05 | |
| XXIII —Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations | 38,914 | 441,280 | — 91 18 | |
| XXIV —Independent | 410,394 | 322,600 | + 27 21 | |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX

Occupations of Females by Orders

| Order | Actual workers | | Percentage of Females to Males |
|--|----------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| | Males | Females | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| I —Administration | 161,987 | 46,134 | 27 10 |
| II —Defence | 28,067 | | |
| III —Service of Native and Foreign States | 52 | 1 | 1 9 |
| IV —Provision and Care of Animals | 108,566 | 25,018 | 23 0 |
| V —Agriculture | 1,292,388 | 776,493 | 60 1 |
| VI —Personal, Household and Sanitary Services | 218,247 | 83,828 | 38 4 |
| VII —Food, Drink and Stimulants | 164,722 | 77,799 | 47 2 |
| VIII —Light, Firing and Forage | 4,847 | 3,156 | 65 1 |
| IX —Buildings | 23,227 | 8,727 | 37 6 |
| X —Vehicles and Vessels | 1,123 | 224 | 19 9 |
| XI —Supplementary Requirements | 15,259 | 4,901 | 32 1 |
| XII —Textile Fabrics and Dress | 119,081 | 76,820 | 51 7 |
| XIII —Metal and Precious Stones | 53,858 | 16,154 | 29 10 |
| XIV —Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | 28,443 | 11,833 | 41 6 |
| XV —Wood, Cane and Leaves, &c | 48,606 | 17,748 | 36 5 |
| XVI —Drugs, Gums, Dyes, &c | 10,791 | 1,779 | 16 5 |
| XVII —Leather, &c | 85,688 | 26,297 | 30 7 |
| XVIII —Commerce | 120,625 | 51,502 | 42 6 |
| XIX —Transport and Storage | 26,011 | 3,914 | 15 0 |
| XX —Learned and Artistic Professions | 45,685 | 12,852 | 28 1 |
| XXI —Sport | 1,879 | 380 | 20 2 |
| XXII —Earthwork and General Labour | 358,574 | 406,145 | 113 2 |
| XXIII —Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations | 8,764 | 11,825 | 134 9 |
| XXIV —Independent | 125,660 | 69,423 | 55 2 |

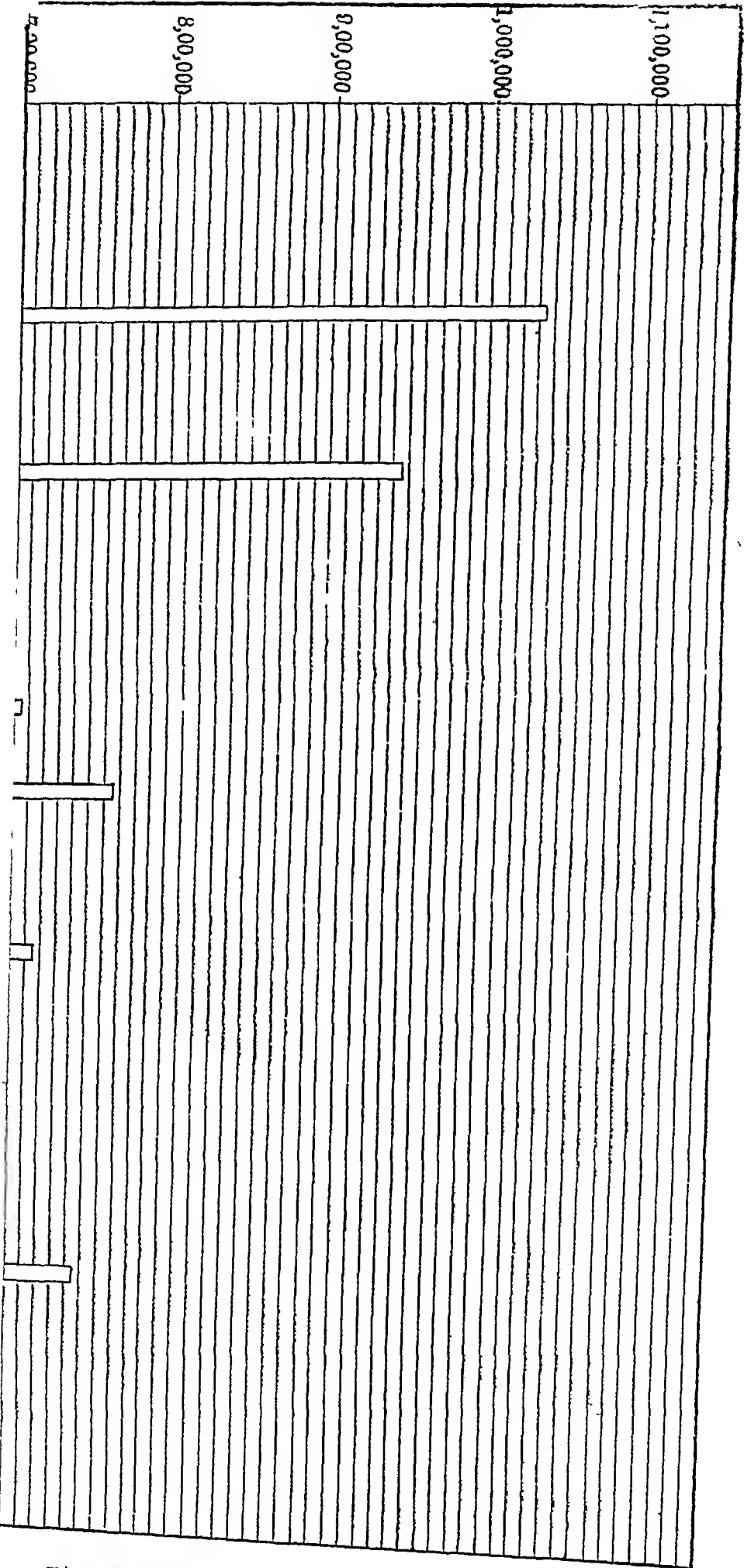
SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.

Occupations combined with Agriculture

| Order | Percentage returned as agriculturists |
|--|---|
| I. Administration | 4 6 |
| II. Defence | 1 |
| III. Service of Native and Foreign States | |
| IV. Provision and Care of Animals | 3 6 |
| V. Agriculture | |
| VI. Personal, Household and Sanitary Services | 2 9 |
| VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants | 3 7 |
| VIII. Light, Firing and Forage | 3 0 |
| IX. Buildings | 1 9 |
| X. Vehicles and Vessels | 8 |
| XI. Supplementary requirements | 1 7 |
| XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress | 2 4 |
| XIII. Metals and Precious Stones | 3 1 |
| XIV. Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | 3 7 |
| XV. Wood, Cane and Leaves, &c | 3 4 |
| XVI. Drugs, Gums, Dyes, &c | 2 5 |
| XVII. Leather, &c. | 3 0 |
| XVIII. Commerce | 4 2 |
| XIX. Transport and Storage | 3 2 |
| XX. Learned and Artistic Professions | 3 1 |
| XXI. Sport | 3 0 |
| XXII. Earthwork and General Labour | 2 5 |
| XXIII. Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations | 1 2 |
| XXIV. Independent | 2 4 |

CULTURAL

MINIONS



on [REDACTED]

Total [REDACTED]